ONLY $500,000,000 LEFT! GET YOURS TODAY!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Thursday cloudy; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,012. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THIRTEEN OF VON ARNIM'S DIVISIONS SMASHED; MORE LOSSES IN MONDAY'S NIGHT FIGHTING; FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES ADVANCE THEIR LINES

RECORD DAY FOR LIBERTY LOAN IN GREAT DRIVE

Monday's Subscriptions Were $174,443,000, Bringing Grand Total Up to $2,457,744,900.

WORKERS' HOPES REVIVED

Encouraged to Anticipate a Large Oversubscription in the Final Drive.

PERCENTAGES SHAKEN UP

Dallas, Cleveland, and Richmond Advance, While New York Sinks to Eleventh Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The total subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan up to the close of business last night, as officially reported, amounted to $2,457,744,900, which means that with the total of today the campaign is on the homestretch of the final half billion necessary to attain the minimum of $3,000,000,000.

The daily record of subscriptions in this campaign was broken yesterday when $174,443,000 of bonds were officially reported sold. When today's selling began there was needed $542,255,100 to raise the minimum amount sought. Reports from committees throughout the country tonight were that strenuous efforts were being put forward to roll up a large oversubscription, and that the results of Monday had encouraged them.

On the suggestion of the War Loan Organization, committees in all districts today began the most intensive "gleaning" ever attempted in a Liberty Loan campaign. All ground covered is being gone over a second time for additional subscriptions; every pledge is being followed up; wealthy men who have failed to subscribe are being solicited.

The Standing by Districts.

Subscriptions by districts and percentages of quotas obtained follow:

District.	Subscription.	P.C.
Minneapolis	$131,932,500	125
St. Louis	153,306,050	117
Kansas City	144,290,900	110
Chicago	389,537,750	91
San Francisco	186,117,050	88
Dallas	69,178,150	86
Boston	209,077,450	83
Cleveland	242,247,700	80
Philadelphia	197,486,450	78
Richmond	89,795,750	69
New York	592,022,700	65
Atlanta	52,702,450	58
Total	$2,457,744,900	Average 81

The percentage column suffered a shakeup, Dallas displacing Boston in sixth place, Cleveland edging Philadelphia out of eighth place, and Richmond moving out of eleventh place into tenth and putting New York next to the bottom. The most remarkable change in the entire table came in the Atlanta percentage, which jumped from thirty-seven to fifty-eight and showed a money gain of almost $20,000,000. Atlanta has maintained for several days that the official returns to the Treasury Department from the Federal Reserve Bank did not show the true state of affairs.

Although the San Francisco district still is in fifth place and has a percentage of only 88, a report from the committee tonight declared that the district had gone over its quota, with a total subscription of $211,000,000. Its quota is $210,000,000. If this report is true, the Chicago district, which has been engaged in a neck and neck race with San Francisco, has been beaten out by a narrow margin. Conceding that San Francisco has gone over the top, the race for fifth place in the national district contest finds Chicago, Dallas, Boston, and Cleveland separated by fractions of only 11 points.

The St. Louis district still is striving valiantly to attain honors in the population quota contest. A report from there tonight said that the district had attained a percentage of 92 on the face of returns at hand, and that twenty-nine counties in Arkansas with large money subscriptions had failed to make any report. Only sixteen counties in the entire district have failed to reach their money quota. Ten of them are in Missouri, five in Arkansas, and one in Tennessee.

Change Wrought by the War.

Reports of large sales in sections of the Kansas City district populated by persons of German parentage continue to pour in. Some indication of the feeling toward the war is shown in a telegram received tonight in relation to conditions in Hillsboro, Kan.:

"The town of Hillsboro, Kan., in the heart of a big German-born territory, recently held one first patriotic meeting in its history. The message said: 'Two months previously a German-speaking

Continued on Page Three.

Advance Resumed in Mesopotamia; British, Heading for Mosul, Take Kifra

LONDON, April 30.—A British official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia says:

Our forces in several columns, the organization of which necessitated a long and careful preparation, have advanced to the north of Bagdad along the main road leading to Mosul by way of Kifra and Kirfuk.

On April 27 Kifra was captured and forty prisoners taken. The Turks avoided attack and retreated to Kirfuk. Our cavalry overtook one enemy column and charged it, killing more than a hundred men and capturing 538 prisoners and much war material.

On April 28 our cavalry forced a passage of the Aqsu at a point southwest of Tuzhurmatli, and our main force reached the banks of the Aqsu.

Early on the 29th our cavalry got astride the enemy's communications toward Taug, and shortly afterward our infantry advanced against Tuzhurmatli, which town was soon captured, with 1,300 prisoners, five guns, and some transports. The pursuit of the enemy continues along the main road to the north.

APRIL SHIP OUTPUT WAS 240,000 TONS

Total for the Month Was 50 Per Cent. More Than the March Figures.

32 VESSELS LAUNCHED

Rapidity of Increase Shown by Fact That Two-thirds Was Built in Last Half of Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—American shipyards turned out 240,000 tons deadweight in shipping during April, or an increase of approximately 50 per cent. over the March launchings, according to the records of the Bureau of Navigation. The estimate was based upon reports received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. It shows an average of 9,000 tons for each workday in the month. The Shipping Board will make public its figures within a few days, and it is expected that they will show that April construction exceeded 240,000 tons.

The April launchings bring the grand total of construction for the first four months of the year to 621,340 deadweight tons. In all eighty vessels have been launched, as follows:

January, 11 vessels, aggregating 91,541 tons.

February, 16 vessels, aggregating 123,100 tons.

March, 21 vessels, aggregating 166,700 tons.

April, 32 vessels, aggregating 240,000 tons.

The annual rate of construction, based upon the average for the first four months, without taking into consideration the rapid increase which is sure to be obtained during the Summer and Fall months as work at the new yards gets under a full head of steam, would thus be 2,483,360 tons deadweight.

At Least 4,000,000 Tons This Year.

Estimates by officials who are in close touch with the situation place the probable production of shipping by Jan. 1, 1919, at not less than 4,000,000 tons. In arriving at this forecast it is pointed out that production in April was nearly three times that of January, when transportation congestion and unfavorable weather tied up the shipyards for days at a time.

While the April launchings did not represent the maximum hoped for during the month, the progress made was accepted as a hopeful sign and a forecast of the further increases which would be shown month by month from now on. When the big Government-owned fabricating shipyards get their ship construction work under way the situation will be considered in a reasonably favorable condition.

The output for April established a new record in American shipbuilding, and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, are calling upon yard owners and employes to put forth every effort to establish still another record during May. The best previous record was made in June, 1917, when 228,154 deadweight tons of shipping were produced.

In announcing the figures compiled by the Bureau of Navigation for April, the Shipping Board made this statement:

"To the lay mind unaccustomed to shipbuilding figures this total of 240,000 tons for the month of April may not seem very impressive. But it means that during the twenty-six working days of the month there were turned out on an average of a fraction over 9,000 tons of ship construction; in other words, that each working day of April saw the completion of a 9,000-ton vessel. A steamship of 9,000 tons will average 450 feet in length. If laid end to end this April output would extend 11,700 feet, or a little over two miles.

"The White Star liner Olympic is now the largest merchant steamship in service. Her gross tonnage is 46,359. This April output of American shipyards is equivalent to three Olympics and two such steamships as the American liners St. Louis and St. Paul."

Two-thirds of the tonnage constructed in April was completed during the last

Continued on Page Three.

BAKER PLANS ARMY OF OVER 3,000,000

Announces After Cabinet Meeting That He Will Submit Proposals to Congress at Once.

TOTAL INCREASE IN DOUBT

Number of Men to be Called For Depends on Transportation and Equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Plans for increasing the war army to keep pace with the accelerated movement of American soldiers to the battlefront in France will be laid before the House Military Committee by Secretary Baker within a day or two. Mr. Baker said today after a prolonged session of the Cabinet that he would be ready to submit his estimates in that time.

What increase is to be asked has not been disclosed, but the report most widely circulated is that an additional million men will be provided for in the appropriation bills submitted, bringing the army up to more than 3,000,000 men.

It is known that a very careful survey of the equipment and transportation situations was completed by the War Department recently as a basis for formulating plans to increase the army. The Provost Marshal General's office has taken steps to ascertain in definite figures the exact number of fighting men available in Class 1 of the selective service forces, and recommendations for authority to organize additional divisions and estimates for appropriations have been held up pending the completion of these studies.

Previous plans contemplated the mobilization of an additional 800,000 men during the present year. This project represented the filling up to full strength of all existing divisions and the erection in France before the end of the year of a full field army under General Pershing, with an ample reserve to keep the fighting ranks full at all times.

Plans for the equipment of troops were based on this project, it is understood, and in considering proposals to enlarge the program extensively the prospect of shortage of uniforms and other equipment, as well as of transportation, must be considered. There is little disposition to call men to the colors and further derange industrial life in the country unless there is good prospect that they can be sent abroad within a reasonable time.

The accelerated movement of troops to Europe is proceeding smoothly, and officials are much encouraged by the showing of the transportation service. Secretary Baker has been in frequent conference lately with Lord Reading, British Ambassador, and the aid in transporting soldiers Great Britain can furnish probably will play a part in determining the size of the enlarged army.

Senators Move for Bigger Army.

While the Cabinet was discussing the War Department plans today, legislation looking to a large increase in the military forces was proposed in the Senate by Senators Smith of Georgia, Reed of Missouri, and Poindexter of Washington. The proposals reflected a growing restiveness among Senators over the delay of the Administration in revealing its plans.

Senator Smith offered a resolution calling upon the Military Affairs Committee to prepare a bill for 5,000,000 more men for the national army. Senator Reed put in a bill to draft an additional 3,000,000 men, while Senator Poindexter offered a bill to add 1,500,000 men to the draft.

The move for action by the Senate was impelled, it was stated in the Senate lobby, by the failure of Secretary Baker, in his recent appearance before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, to disclose any plan regarding an increase in the national army.

Senator Smith only a short time ago announced in the Senate that he believed the National Army ought to be doubled in size. The turn of events since the German drive started has convinced

Continued on Page Eleven.

A BLACK DAY FOR GERMANY

Yesterday Was Spent in Gathering Up the Dead and Wounded.

HOW THEY WERE DEFEATED

Mowed Down by Lewis Machine Guns as They Advanced Wave After Wave.

JOY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The Farmerfolk Postpone Their Plans to Trek Away Into the Unknown.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, April 30.—Good news travels as fast as bad out here, and yesterday evening as well as this morning in Flanders there were general expressions of gladness behind the lines because the enemy's fierce attacks had been utterly crushed.

"The enemy took the knock yesterday," said a staff officer who had been working all that day and most of the night, but was in high spirits this morning. "Some of his best divisions," said another, "have got badly chipped against a hard wall." And then he said with a queer laugh, "The dirty dogs!"

Good words were said about our own divisions, who bore the brunt of this fighting—the 21st, 49th, 25th—all of whom have had much hard work of late and have been sticking it out in one style after another.

There are Northumberland and other troops in the 21st Division and the 49th Division contains mostly Yorkshire troops, who have done some stubborn fighting since April 9. They helped retake Neuve Eglise no fewer than four times in the bitter struggle for that place. On the east side of Bailleul, the 25th Division, are men who fought grim rearguard actions when the enemy broke through the Portuguese, and with our 50th Division and others held on to the last possible hours at Lys and by Neuf Berquin, and up by Steenwerk, when the enemy came driving ahead in the first bull rush for Armentiéres and Bailleul.

Many civilians as well as soldiers had heard the news last night. It meant much to them—the difference between quick flight from places menaced by any new German advance and the chance of staying in their homes; the difference between a long trek to an unknown country, leaving all their little property behind them, and the hope at least of clinging on to their farms and homesteads on the edge of war.

Watching the Battle Draw Near.

I walked out last evening to a place from which one can see the long sweep of our Flemish battlefields, round Ypres to Bailleul. There below me were outspread all along the straight roads with avenues of poplars which I have been traveling these three and a half years past, and the fields of Flanders with red-walled cottages and church spires and orchards white with blossom, and old windmills whose sails have turned to the wind of many centuries. This countryside was designed for peace and the sowing and reaping of grain, but since the war began the horizon has been on fire beyond it, and last night this shell fire was bursting close in fields untouched before by any steel unkinder than the plow, and along roads which until a week or two ago were safe highways.

This side of Poperinghe and Ypres a Flemish woman stood by her cot-

Continued on Page Three.

German Press Now Admits American Army Is a Menace

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 30.—German newspapers which last year ridiculed American intervention in the war now have begun gradually to inform the German public concerning the danger of present and future American intervention on the western front. For instance, the Zeitung of Constance says:

"We must hurry to obtain a solid victory by arms before the full American forces arrive."

The Vienna newspapers are taking the same line as those in Germany.

tage wall staring out upon the scene as though searching for any sign which might give her hope. Her eyes were sombre and had such a tragic look that she seemed to me a typical figure of Flemish womanhood, looking out toward the battleline which had drawn closer to their lives so that many of them have been caught up in it or have fled from its engulfing terror.

Down below her a few hundred yards away was the ruin of a small house, smashed to matchwood the night before. German shells were bursting with heavy clumping noises in hamlets nearby and our guns in the field below were flashing and winking through the evening mists and all the sky caught up the thunderous rumblings of the great drumfire away beyond Mont des Cats and Scherpenberg.

"Have the Germans still possession of Mont Kemmel?" asked the peasant woman, and I said "Yes, but they have been defeated today."

"It is good news," she said. "Perhaps we shall be able to stay here after all. They tell me the French have driven them out of Locre again."

In England this news will seem good. People say, "We seem to have done well yesterday," but out here it means more than that to the people whose lives and homes are threatened by any German advance. To them every act in this frightful drama is enormously significant, every place which strangers puzzle out on the map is to them a village where they lived as children, where their sisters or children dwell, or where they left all their properties. I write these things because they humanize the map names and show how the valor of our men is the safeguard of the folk on the edge of the fighting fields.

It was the valor of Frenchmen as well as Englishmen which yesterday inflicted defeat upon many German divisions, and the Allies fought side by side, and their batteries fired from the same fields and their wounded came back along the same roads, and the khaki and blue lay out upon the same brown earth.

I have already given an outline of yesterday's battle; how after a colossal bombardment the German attack began early in the morning from north of Ypres to south of Vormezeele, where English battalions held the lines, and from La Clytte past the three hills of Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge, and Mont Noir, which French troops held to the north of Meteren, where the English joined them; again, how the English Tommies held firm against desperate assaults until late in the evening; how the enemy made a great thrust against the French, driving in for a time between Scherpenberg and Mont Noir until they were flung back by a French counterattack.

The French Advance in the Night.

In the night the French, who had now regained all the ground that had been temporarily in the enemy's hands, made a general counterattack and succeeded in advancing their line to a depth of about fifteen hundred yards beyond the line of the three hills, which thereby was made more secure against future assaults.

Meanwhile throughout the day the English battalions had been sustaining heavy assaults, breaking the enemy against their front. The Leicesters, especially, had fierce fighting about Voormezeele, where, as I told yesterday, the enemy was in the centre of the village. German storm troops advanced against our men here and along other parts of the

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European Plan. Wonderful cuisine. N. Y. Office, 1 to 4 Plaza.—Advt.

American Doctors With British Forces Suffer Severe Losses at Battle Front

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 30.—It is not generally known how many American medical men are serving with the British in Flanders and Picardy. They have been true to the highest standard of bravery and initiative, carrying on under the heaviest fire, attending the wounded, and often going into No Man's Land.

Reports from around Ypres tell of their great gallantry, and I understand the losses were particularly heavy among American doctors. British officers speak in the best terms of the skill, efficiency, and coolness of the American medical men, but these heroes disappear unhonored and unsung. Being only attached and not regular officers, their names do not appear in the British casualty lists, and the American Army has no record of their fate.

It would appear fitting for Washington to make some special arrangement with the British for publication of the names of these medical men, so that they may be remembered for their work and sacrifice.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE A BIGGER VERDUN

French Staff Officer Notes the Parallel, but Predicts an Earlier Decision.

FOCH'S DOUBLE PURPOSE

To Exact the Top Price for German Gains and Deliver a Timely Counterstroke.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 30.—"It is the battle of Verdun on a bigger scale," said a French staff officer to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. "You have an exact parallel. In February, 1916, the Germans delivered a massed attack which, after an initial success, was checked before Douaumont. After a period of waiting to reorganize shock divisions and bring up artillery there followed a series of heavy drives, now on the right, now on the left, such as we are at present experiencing.

"But in both cases, once the line had been stabilized, the German objectives were tactical rather than strategic; that is, their aim was to secure a local advantage which might serve as a jumping-off place for a subsequent operation, instead of definitely attempting to break our line as at the beginning.

"In such fighting it is a regular principle that any advantage gained is pushed to its full limit, as has been the case on the Flanders front, but that where the attack fails or the ground taken is recovered by a counterattack, as at Villers-Bretonneux, no new divisions are thrown in, as would happen in a battle with strategic objectives. In the present struggle these secondary attacks are launched in very heavy force—nearly 100,000 men were engaged by the enemy in the recent fighting in Flanders and fully 75,000 south of the Somme—but that makes no difference to the real facts of the case.

"The German advance at Kemmel may be compared to the gains in the Bois des Corbeaux or at Mort Homme during the battle of Verdun, which were really preparatory for the second great drive in June, when the enemy pushed forward in the centre right to the outskirts of Souville.

"To continue the analogy: It is probable that the Germans are already gathering forces for a second great shock whose locality will be determined by the degree of success that attends their intermediate efforts. Unless this success is remarkable, it is probable that the centre will be the point chosen, as a broken centre always upsets an army more thoroughly than a defeat on either flank. That is why Amiens still remains one of the keystones of the battle, opposite which the great mass of German divisions are concentrated.

"But, owing to the much wider extent of front than at Verdun, proportionately greater numbers are required, and the wear and tear is much more rapid. It is therefore to be expected that the denouement will also come more quickly, especially as we know that the Germans have two vital reasons for wishing to reach a speedy decision—their internal difficulties, and, still more, the fear of the Americans, whose arrival in far larger num-

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

SWAYING ARMIES INTRENCH LIGHTLY

Exposed to Heavy Gunfire Without the Protection of Permanent Lines.

FRENCH SURGEONS HEROIC

Doctors and Stretcher Bearers Work in the Open to Assist the Wounded.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 30.—Men will classify things, though life proceeds mostly by imperceptible modifications. We are in neither a war of movement nor a war of positions, but an intermediate state which has many of the inconveniences of both.

There are intrenched lines on both sides, enough to cover masses of artillery such as could not otherwise be concentrated, but except where the Allies have been able to resume their positions of a year ago there are none of the deep, broad trenches strengthened with sandbags, floored with duckboards, supported by frequent dugouts, fronted with fields of wire and approached by skilfully aligned communication trenches constituting the old fortified fronts.

The guns are in full force—a horrid compromise which cannot last very long. Either great battles will proceed to relatively rapid conclusions or we shall fall again into a complete defensive system. Whatever the armchair strategists inspired by memories of days forever gone may wish, this is the rule of modern warfare. When the big guns speak with all their power, you must either get a quick decision or go to earth.

The lot of the immediate rear is sometimes as bad as that of the front line when it becomes stationary, but has not had time to establish proper camps and communications. Happily this interval is passing every day. New roads are being built, or old ones improved.

Surgical Stations Under Fire.

Every day an advance is made in sheltering and provisioning the armies under the new conditions. What they have had to endure in this crisis of adventures and expedients must be imagined.

I take from my notes an illustration relating to one of the branches not sufficiently honored—the French Army medical service. When the Germans attacked from the Avre, between Moreuil and Montdidier toward the present front, they drenched the rear of the French lines, and particularly the villages, with gas and high explosives. One village lying on the height of a plateau, midway between Avre and Noye, was subjected to a particularly heavy and continuous bombardment.

The more advanced dressing stations were smashed in one after another, and streams of wounded men were directed from various points to the village. Here the regimental poste de secours was struck by a shell at the moment when its evacuation was being completed. The last stretcher had just been carried into a neighboring cellar. Amid flying fragments of shell and stone many wounded men were

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING—Advt.

UNABLE TO RENEW ATTACK

Reports from Lys Front Indicate the Magnitude of Latest Failure.

FOE EXPELLED FROM LOCRE

French, in Brilliant Counterattack, Make Gain of Nearly a Mile.

ALLIES TAKE MANY CAPTIVES

Monday's Fighting Cost Germans Enormous Losses—Lull in Infantry Actions Yesterday.

LONDON, April 30.—Reports from the fighting area of the Lys-Ypres salient indicate that the Germans have suffered very serious reverses, with great loss of man-power, in the terrific engagements of the last two days, and that the Franco-British forces have considerably improved their positions.

Except for local fighting at different points, there was no infantry action today.

According to the day statement from the War Office the French are in full possession of the village of Locre, (west of Mont Kemmel,) where yesterday afternoon they expelled the Germans from positions which the latter had gained in the morning.

Unofficial dispatches say that last night the French in a brilliant counterattack recovered ground on the slope of Scherpenberg (northeast of Locre) and advanced their line 1,500 yards astride the Dranoutre road, and that the positions of the allied forces have been pushed forward between La Clytte and Kemmel, (to the northeast and east of Locre.)

The possession of Mont Kemmel, according to these dispatches, avails the Germans little, since the allied artillery smothers its summit with shell fire, making it impossible to maintain any considerable force on it.

In the Amiens sector the British slightly advanced their line east of Villers-Bretonneux.

Following is the text of the day bulletin:

Successful counterattacks carried out by French troops yesterday afternoon and evening drove the enemy from the remainder of the ground gained by him during the morning in the neighborhood of Locre and captured a number of prisoners. The whole of the village is in the hands of our allies.

After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy yesterday the night passed comparatively quietly on the northern battlefront.

We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Villers-Bretonneux.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in certain sectors.

Field Marshal Haig telephs tonight:

In a successful counterattack last night at Locre the French troops captured ninety-four prisoners.

Further reports confirm the fact that the enemy's losses were very heavy in his unsuccessful attack yesterday.

South of the Somme our patrols brought in a few prisoners. Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing further to report.

An official report on aerial operations issued tonight says:

East of Locre the enemy's troops on Monday offered good targets to our pilots, who dropped 275 bombs on them and engaged them with machine gun fire.

Seven hostile machines were brought down in air fighting and

one was shot down by our infantry. Two of our machines are missing.

Brilliant French Counterattack.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 30, (via Ottawa.)—The allied line southwest of Ypres has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel. The Franco-British forces also have made some progress south of that region.

The French counterattack of last night on the southern slope of Scherpenberg was brilliantly and successfully carried out. It resulted in the French not alone recovering ground on the slope, but in advancing their line to a depth of 1,500 yards astride the Dranoutre road.

French forces this morning held the whole of the town of Locre, west of Kemmel, including the hotly contested hospice. The allied line also made some progress, slightly improving the position around Villers-Bretonneux.

Yesterday's attack was the biggest effort the Germans have yet made in the Flanders offensive, the enemy employing about thirty fresh battalions of reserves, in addition to the large number of divisions in position at the beginning of the battle.

A satisfactory feature of the struggle is that the British and French employed relatively small forces to defeat the enemy. At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but supports promptly arrived and drove back the Germans.

By 11:30 o'clock in the morning the Germans had forced their way through near Locre as far as Hyde Park Corner, between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counterattacked fiercely and an hour later had pressed back the enemy on the flank and held him in the centre.

By 3 o'clock the French were holding the ground east of Kenderhet Farm and Locre Château and also part of Locre village on the southern slope of Scherpenberg. Thenceforth the position became steadily more satisfactory, and by 5:30 the French had retaken all the lost grouhd except a narrow strip at Hyde Park Corner.

Allies Took Many Prisoners.

The Franco-British troops took a large number of prisoners during yesterday's fighting, but owing to the desperate hand-to-hand encounters engaged in, they were fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect. The prisoners show considerable dejection at the failure of von Arnim's heavy thrust and admit that the task ahead of the German Army threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its manhood.

ALLIES REGAIN MUCH GROUND AROUND LOCRE

French Retake the Village—British Recover Positions North of Kemmel.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 30, (Associated Press.)—Up to noon today the badly punished German troops along the Flanders front had made no further attacks against the allied lines, which held so brilliantly throughout yesterday's intense fighting.

The German General von Arnim was busy reforming his broken divisions and, presumably, bringing up reserves to replace the great numbers of men who gave their lives in fruitless assaults all through yesterday and into the night, by which they had hoped to capture more of the high ground and thereby gain a dominating position, with the idea of forcing the Allies to pull back their lines to the north.

Yesterday was a great day for the Allies, and today those divisions which were engaged in the sanguinary struggle received a message commending them for the magnificent defense they had made.

Not only was the allied line practically intact at all points today, but the latest reports show that the British during the counterattack yesterday afternoon north of Kemmel reclaimed considerable ground, which the Germans had held since Kemmel was taken.

At the crossroads between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge and about Locre the fighting was particularly fierce. Locre changed hands several times in the course of the day, and at nightfall the Germans had a hold on the place. In their counterattack last night, however, the French cleared the Germans from their positions between the two hills and thrust them back from Locre, thereby regaining ground to a depth of 1,500 yards.

The French yesterday repulsed many attacks on the initiative of officers commanding the smaller units. Time and again French Captains organized counterthrusts with their companies and drove the enemy back after the Germans had gained a footing in advanced positions.

The German attack against the British was from the southeast, toward Ridge Wood, between Dickebusch Lake and Voormezeele. At Ridge Wood, where the fighting was very fierce, the Germans at the outset advanced with fixed bayonets, but they came under such an intense machine gun fire that they were never able to employ their steel.

The work of the British troops all along the front was magnificent, and especially noteworthy because of the fact that some of the men had been fighting steadily since April 9. They still had a hold on the northern ridge of Voormezeele today, as they had at the beginning of yesterday's assault. Their line also was maintained at Ridge Wood.

21 British Captured 58 Germans.

The spirit of the British troops is shown by an incident that occurred Sunday near Voormezeele. Three German machine gun companies which held posts near this place, were causing the British much trouble. Three parties of British, each composed of six Tommies and a Lance Corporal, were assigned the task of clearing up these posts. The Corporals laid their heads together and planned the campaign, which they carried out so successfully that the Germans were surrounded, and fifty-eight of them captured by twenty-one men. The machine gun posts were cleared.

Thus far the capture of Kemmel has done the Germans little good, for the allied artillery has kept the crest of the hill so smothered with shell fire that it has been impossible for the enemy to occupy it in force.

The allied lines in Flanders this morning were to all intents the same as when the Germans surged forward yesterday. And in front of the defending positions gray-uniformed men lay in great numbers, representing the awful price paid by the Germans.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF GROUND TO FRENCH

But Says That the Allies Were Unable to Advance Beyond the Village.

BERLIN, April 30, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters today says:

Infantry engagements developed on isolated sectors on the Flanders battlefield. North of Voormezeele and Vierstraat we captured several English trenches.

Storming detachments, which were penetrating the enemy's lines near Locre, came in contact with French counterattacks. During the course of the fighting the enemy succeeded in establishing himself in Locre. His attempts to advance beyond the village failed.

Strong artillery activity, which lasted throughout the day, extended over the whole Kemmel territory and continued until darkness fell.

DIFFER AS TO GERMAN LOSS.

Washington Puts It at 500,000, Paris Paper as Low as 200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The opinion is held by some military officers in Washington that the losses sustained by the German army in the Picardy and Flanders campaigns will be found to run close to 500,000 men in killed, injured, and captured or missing. This would mean an average loss of about 2,600 men to the division. German divisions are credited with having a strength of 12,500 men, although some authorities think this estimate is too high.

According to the best information obtainable here, the Germans had 186 divisions on the entire western front when the offensive began, and have brought this number to 210 divisions by sending forward reinforcements from Russia and other fronts. Forty of these 210 divisions have been utilized on the fronts away from the main battlefronts of Picardy and Flanders, and the other 170 divisions have been used in the great battles which have been in various stages of progress since March 21.

On the other hand a telegram received from Paris today credits the Matin with the statement that a very conservative estimate of the losses sustained by Germany in the "recent victory" puts them at 200,000. It is not clear whether the estimate given by the Matin is intended to cover both the Picardy and Flanders campaigns or only the more recent fighting in Flanders. This is the cabled extract from the Matin:

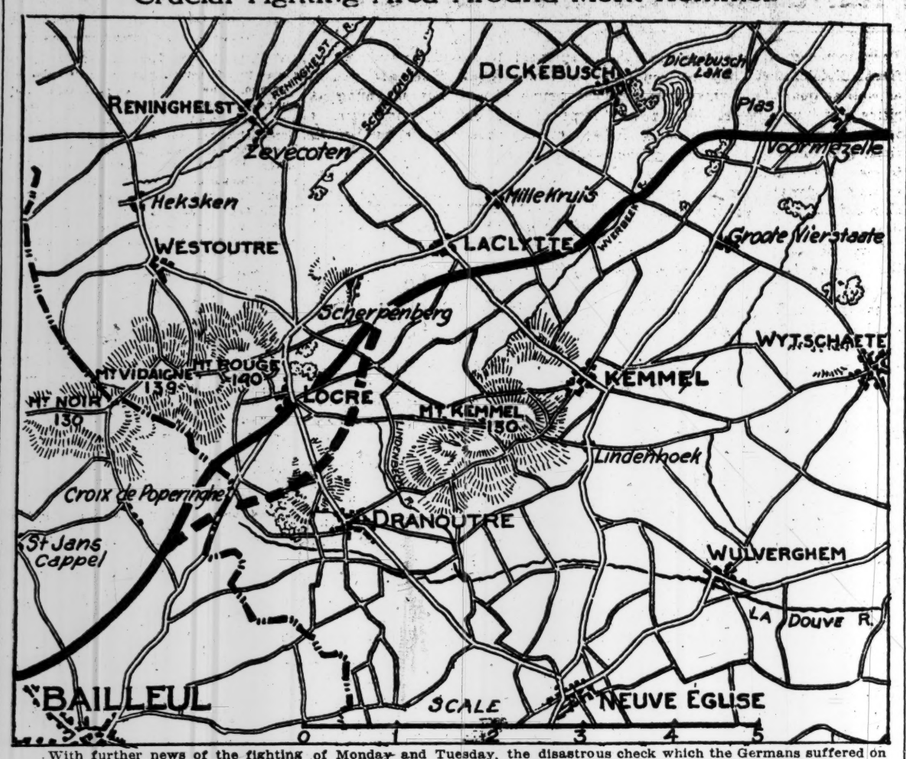
"If one calculates, according to a very conservative estimate, that each one of the divisions engaged by them (the Germans) lost an average of 1,500 men, a loss of 200,000 men is the price which the enemy has paid for their recent victory. Moreover, this victory has not yielded so far any of the essential objectives which they had in view, nor has it allowed them to reach any of their strategic aims."

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, April 29. (Associated Press.)—Up to the present the enemy has made but little progress on either end of the line of his big offensive, but his menace has not been effaced. It is known that the Germans, in spite of their losses, are very powerful and that total fresh divisions are available for further big efforts, notwithstanding the fact that they already have thrown approximately 2,000,000 men into the line. Several of these divisions which have not been used are composed of excellent material, but the others heretofore have occupied quiet sectors, where they may have lost some of their offensive spirit.

Many divisions which have participated in the battles have been severely punished. Some estimates of their losses mount to as high as a half million men. Conservative calculations, however, do not place the losses beyond 350,000 men.

The Germans have enough men in their depôts in the interior to fill all gaps for some time, although reconstituted divisions never will be able to equal in fighting quality the original formation, since large numbers of the men have been wounded and after recuperation again thrown into the line. Prisoners taken recently do not display the old-time feeling of certainty that the great blow, which has been so long prepared for, will yield immediate and full success.

Crucial Fighting Area Around Mont Kemmel.



With further news of the fighting of Monday and Tuesday, the disastrous check which the Germans suffered on the Lys-Ypres front becomes more apparent. The broken line east and south of Locre shows the area of the successful counterattack by the French troops. At one time at least during Monday there was hard fighting in the neighborhood of the crossroads southwest of Scherpenberg, which has been dubbed by the Tommies "Hyde Park Corner."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The great German losses of the last few days again bring to the foreground the question of numbers and the necessity for Germany to find new men with which to plug up the gaps torn in her ranks by the allied defense, as well as new strength with which to continue her attacks.

It must be remembered that these attacks must continue. Germany cannot now stop and dig in for a year or two, as she did on the Aisne in 1914. At that time the German people were thrilled with the lust of battle. It made no difference what moral values were involved. They wanted victory. Their souls and their hearts had been fed on military rations for years. The army was their only god, victory, no matter how obtained, their only measure of success.

Their appetite has grown with the advance of time. They have seen Rumania, Serbia, and Russia put under the heel, all since 1914, and they hold the most important areas of France. Therefore they are satisfied. But to hold what they have they have to fight for more; they have to continue to battle to hold the result of their robberies. They are ready for peace now, they want peace. Why should they not? The war has been so far a most profitable enterprise, judged by the only standard they have—the standard of conquest. And Germany judges only by profit. Having acquired the profit, Germany is ready for peace.

But her leaders promised more, much more, to be purchased with a certain number of German lives. And they weighed the two in the balance—lives against money—and the latter prevailed. And so this attack was launched. But having undertaken the great venture, the German leaders who promised victory cannot stop. They have paid the price, expended the lives, but the victory has not been achieved. They cannot halt now in the face of defeat, with the assurance that for every new man they can put in the field the Allies can put two. They must go on and they must have more men.

Germany recognizes the necessity and has acted accordingly. She has notified Russia that she must return to Germany at once, under pain of the seizure of Petrograd, all German prisoners who are in good health, retaining only those who are ill or otherwise unfit. Russia, on the other hand, is to receive back only those of her own in Germany's hands who are physically unfit, the remainder to continue to slave in Germany.

The reasons for this are of course simple. These Russian prisoners are the backbone of Germany's military machine. It is their labor which is making it possible for Germany to continue the fight. They cannot be used to bear arms, but they can and do release hundreds of thousands who do bear arms. If Russia consents to this audacious proposal, the net result will be that Russia has practically given to Germany over a million and a quarter men to be used against her former allies, and, however we may wish to regard such an act from the standpoint of sentiment or expediency, it constitutes an act of war.

Again we turn to those downtrodden German people who are not supposed to be in the slightest degree in sympathy with the policies of their war lords, and who only continue to fight because they have been deceived into believing that the war is a war of self-defense, to see what their action in such open, unscrupulous perfidy will be. But Germany is desperate; the German people equally so, and such minor matters as personal or national honor have always been yielded to German necessity. There is no reason to anticipate a change of heart.

The battle of Flanders appears to be over for the immediate present. It is the end of what may be termed the third phase of this offensive. The first was the attempt to break through, which formed the great salient between Messines and Armentières. The second was the rather wild attempts to break out of this self-made trap by attacks at all points. The third was the fight for limited and specific objectives. The German object in all three has failed.

Kemmel Hill and the Messines Ridge have gone. But in order that these may mean anything but two isolated points, in order that these initial successes may be translated into a hope of future victory, the hills west of Kemmel must follow suit. They must be occupied before the Flanders plain west of Ypres may be occupied. And it was here that the Germans went down to at least a temporary defeat. Since Sunday morning, the entire front from north of Bailleul to the Ypres-Comines Canal has been under heavy fire, with frequent excursions of infantry against the allied lines. At Locre, at La Clytte, and at Voormezeele the fighting has been terrific. But the net result has been absolutely nothing.

But the measure of the German success is not after all the position on the map. If this were the true gauge the war would have been over long ago, and Germany would have won it. The entire question is one of relative loss. The allied losses have most certainly been heavy. What they have been in numbers there is not the slightest clue. But whatever they have been, we may be most positively assured they are greatly inferior to those of the Germans, and this is what counts. For if it be true that at the outset the numbers of the opposing forces were about equal, they are not so now. And it is the number that is left to deliver the final blow which is going to decide the outcome.

GERMANS WIN AND LOSE TRENCHES NEAR NOYON

French Counterattack Re-establishes Lines—Heavy Bombardment in Hangard Region.

PARIS, April 30.—In the sector of Noyon the Germans in attacks today made gains in advanced French trench elements, but later they were driven out, and the French re-established their lines, according to the official communication issued by the War Office tonight.

In the region of Hangard there has been a violent bombardment today. The day communiqué reports that heavy artillery fighting was in progress last night north and south of the Avre, in the Noyon sector and along the Oise.

The night statement reads:

The region of Hangard was violently bombarded during the course of the day.

In the Noyon sector a German attack resulted in a spirited engagement. Our troops drove the enemy from advanced elements where he had gained a foothold in the first assault and re-established their line. Patrol encounters occurred on the left bank of the Oise.

Following is the afternoon report:

The artillery battle was waged with considerable violence north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon and on the south bank of the Oise. French patrols were active along all this front and brought back fifteen prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) and in Upper Alsace German detachments were repulsed by our fire, leaving prisoners in our hands without obtaining any result.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, April 29, (Associated Press.)—The Germans again turned their attention to the southern flank of their front of attack Sunday night and early Monday morning, assaulting the Hangard Wood a number of times unsuccessfully. At the same time they bombarded with poison gas shells the northern flank, where there are strong indications of an approaching renewal of their infantry operations around Ypres.

It appears certain that the Germans soon must disclose their intentions, showing whether they have decided to confine their operations to the present battlefront or to extend the actual fighting line on one end or the other in the hope of finding a weak spot.

GAINS OF GERMANS WON BY SURPRISE

Allies Foresaw Point of Attack, but Not the Foe's Great Strength in Men.

RIGA TRICK TURNED AGAIN

Von Hutier's Experiment There, Repeated on a Vastly Larger Scale, Succeeded for a Time.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, April 30.—When the story of the great 1918 battle comes to be written, it is more than probable that the historians will agree that the principal reason for the German success at the outset was the factor of surprise. In military science surprise—that is an unexpected display of force at a selected point—has always been the key to victory. It is already established beyond doubt that the Germans surprised the Allies on March 21, not in the locality chosen for the attack, which Premier Lloyd George has admitted was indicated two months beforehand by the Versailles staff, but in the numbers with which that attack was launched.

It is now known that the Germans attacked the left and right wings of the British armies—approximately 150,000 strong, on a front of about forty-five miles—with fully a half million men—at least one-third more than the Allies had believed possibly could be concentrated without their knowledge.

To appreciate what this means it is necessary to review previous events in this war. After the front established in the Autumn of 1914 there had been only three instances of a "surprise" on the western front. The first was in May, 1915, when Pétain's army startled the Germans on the Artois front by breaking through trench lines which their experience had led them to believe impregnable.

Another occurred when the British innovation of tanks threw the enemy into panic at the battle of the Somme; but here, too, the profit was wasted owing to the number of tanks employed being insufficient to produce confusion on a wide enough area.

In both these cases, however—as in the third instance, which was the German utilization of poison gas in Flanders—the true element of surprise according to military canons was lacking; namely, superiority of numbers unforeseen by the adversary. In fact, it had come to be an axiom that owing to the development of aviation it was impossible for either side to effect concentrations of troops on a large scale without its opponent being able to make corresponding arrangements to meet the threatening shock. Yet in the present battle the Germans managed to do so with effects that only the superhuman heroism of the French Army saved from being disastrous.

Von Hutier's Tryout.

The question as to how they managed it is answered in one phrase—von Hutier's offensive at Riga. The Riga battle was the prototype on a small scale of the gigantic drive against the British on March 21. In theatrical parlance, it was a "tryout," just as New York managers used to try out new pieces on suburban audiences. The cost involved in case of success was comparatively small, and the experience gained might well be invaluable for use in a wider field.

Von Hutier's plan was simple—accumulation of artillery in unexpected quantity and short but terrible "preparation," followed by an assault of overwhelming numbers whose presence in the sphere of action was unforeseen for the simple reason that they were only brought up at the last minute, in some cases even during the preparation itself. At Riga his "tryout" succeeded to perfection. It was only natural that he should be entrusted with a far more important operation on the western front.

His tactics were identical. Batteries were placed in position during the night, and thoroughly camouflaged to escape observation by the allied airmen. To "register" on positions opposite, they fired a minimum of shots at carefully lengthened intervals, so that they were able to know the exact range without awakening Entente suspicion.

Even greater precautions were taken regarding the infantry. For months before the battle German shock divisions received a course of long march training. Five days before the offensive broke, their principal mass was concentrated far behind the front in the Hirson- Mezières region. Then at a given signal they were moved up by forced night marches — mechanical transport would have been observed—resting during the daytime to escape the notice of airmen.

The French army authorities know that some units marched fully sixty miles in three nights preceding the battle, and one division actually covered twenty on the night of March 20, arrived in the trenches at 4 o'clock the next morning, and attacked some five hours later. For von Hutier followed the Riga proceedings exactly.

A preliminary bombardment of the British lines began at 4:40 A. M. and terminated at 9:40, when the infantry advanced to the assault. Both in weight of guns—Colonel Repington has stated that von Hutier had 3,500—and in the number of troops the surprise had been complete.

The Germans exploited it to the utmost, but had reckoned without two factors, the unconquerable tenacity of the British, who even in defeat fought to the death rather than yield, and the superb courage of the French infantry, who flung headlong into battle as they left their auto-camions, without artillery or even horses to draw heavy mitrailleuses on strange ground, often in darkness and without an adequate supply of munitions.

They nevertheless succeeded in delaying the advance until the arrival of reserves and guns enabled the Allies once more to present a solid front to the enemy.

INCREASE IN BRITISH LOSSES

52,475 Casualties in April, Against 14,090 for March.

LONDON, April 30.—British casualties reported in April reached a total of 52,475, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,621; men, 7,723.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 7,447; men, 35,684.

Although the complete reports of casualties sustained in the recent heavy fighting in France and Belgium apparently have not yet been made, a marked increase is shown in the April figures. The total in March was 14,090, the smallest in several months.

SWAYING ARMIES INTRENCH LIGHTLY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

searching for cover, and there was no means of conveying them further to the rear.

Braving the German barrage, which seemed to have been designed to isolate the place, one of the chief surgeon's assistants made his way to a village two miles away and returned with several motor ambulances. Two of these were filled with patients and got away. A third—one of the American cars that have done such splendid service for France for a couple of years past—was struck by a shell, its driver being seriously wounded.

Soon afterward another car came up. While it was waiting a shell hit it, smashing the radiator and grievously wounding its two conductors.

Wounded Men Moved in Carts.

The cellars of the village were now full of injured men. They were not very good cellars, and the boche fire did not slacken. Thanks to the gallantry of the divisional padre, a number of small carts were obtained and under the cover of night nearly all the wounded were carried away into safety, but the battle continued and with it the bombardment of the villages behind the front.

The next day similar scenes were enacted in another village. A French automobile was cut in two by a shell while it was being loaded before a dressing station. Again the wounded had to be hidden in cellars until night made it possible to evacuate them.

During these days the stretcher bearers of the regiment had shown the utmost bravery in bringing men in from the field. A number were killed and many wounded. Surgeon Major Dunac and his assistant, Dr. Arthaud, particularly distinguished themselves, the former being killed while seeking a wounded man whose cry he had heard.

Austrian Slovenes and Croats Agitating for a Revolution

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch sent out today by Reuter's Agency says that it has been learned from Serbian sources that signs of an approaching revolution in Austria-Hungary are becoming daily more evident.

A plebiscite is being held among the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in favor of union with Serbia and Montenegro in one independent State under King Peter of Serbia. The Prince Archbishop of Carniola is at the head of this movement.

"Demonstrations of a very serious character are taking place in the Jugoslav provinces," says the dispatch. "Now comes the news that at the request of the Austrian Government, and with the sanction of the Pope, the Nuncio at Vienna has opened a disciplinary inquiry against the Archbishop of Carniola for placing himself at the head of this revolutionary movement. Great developments are expected."

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big little States

"Is Massachusetts as large as Texas?" recently asked SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. It answered its own question by a map showing "how the United States would look if the size of each state corresponded to its population." Massachusetts on that basis was indeed about the size of Texas. Rhode Island—"Little Rhody"—was as big as the unpeopled principalities, Wyoming and Idaho, put together. The business importance of folks as against acres could be understood better by one glimpse at this map than through pages of words. The article was a fair example of SYSTEM'S fascinating treatment of business questions.

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ASSERTS RUSSIA VIOLATES TREATY

Berlin Protests Against Allies in Murmansk—Black Sea Fleet Reported Seized.

TROTZKY PLANS BIG ARMY

Compulsory Training to be Decreed —Women May Volunteer—Cossack General Taken.

MOSCOW, April 23, (Associated Press.)—Germany has protested to the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, M. Tchitcherin, against the landing of 6,000 allied troops at Murmansk, declaring that permission for such landing was a violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which stipulated peace with Finland and noninterference in its internal life. It was denied in the protest that Germans had participated in the raid of the Finnish White Guards upon Kem, and the presence of Russian troops between Petrograd and Finland was objected to on the ground that they threatened to cross the frontier. Mediation of the Russo-Finnish conflict was promised if the Government prevented violations of the treaty.

The German advance in Russia continues uninterruptedly. The German forces have captured several cities and are nearing Kursk, capital of the Government of the same name, with a population of more than 50,000. This city is being evacuated. Leon Trotzky, in reply to a question, said that the advance would probably continue until peace with Ukraine has been effected.

There has been a report here that the entire Black Sea fleet has been captured by the Germans.

Leon Trotzky the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, speaking at a meeting of the Central Executives last night, urged the issuance of a decree for compulsory military service.

"Fearing destruction, Russia must have an army," he said. "We do not know the hour when we will be openly challenged by the imperialistic enemy threatening us in the east."

The Central Executives adopted a resolution to this effect. The measure provides for the training of workmen, peasants, and unemployed from 18 to 40 years of age for eight consecutive weeks, for at least twelve hours weekly. Schoolboys from 16 to 18 will be trained in similar manner, while other children at school will be trained in accordance with the rules of the Department of Education.

Women may volunteer. The enlistment will be for a minimum of six months, and desertion will be punishable by imprisonment and loss of citizenship.

Word has been received of the arrival at Berlin of Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Germany.

General Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, arrived today with a staff of more than seventy persons, including various commissions and also a Turkish commission. In connection with his arrival, a prominent Bolshevist leader expressed surprise to the correspondent regarding the attitude of the Allies toward the present Russian Government, particularly the Americans, who are the most sympathetic and the most trusted, saying that Germany will control Russia economically if permitted undisputed sway. He insisted on the necessity of American co-operation, which he declared would be advantageous to both sides. The press is also discussing recognition and allied economic support, and expresses the belief that this is probable.

General Dutoff, the rebel Cossack chief, has been captured by Soviet forces.

M. Tchitcherin has addressed to Ambassador Francis and the Government of Northern China a request that the embargo be lifted on the export of tea and food supplies from China and Manchuria, which was placed on these commodities last January.

The nationalization of foreign trade has been decreed by a special board created, representing several departments, to organize, regulate, and fix the prices of all exports and imports. The decree is effective immediately.

DOUBT PETROGRAD REVOLT.

French Press Skeptical of Report Sent Out from Berlin.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Recent reports coming from Finland, through Copenhagen, that a revolt in Petrograd had resulted in the restoration of the monarchy, emanated from Berlin, in the opinion of French newspapers as given in an official dispatch today from France. The French public is advised to accept the news with great caution, since it has not been substantiated by late reports either from Finland or Moscow, or by the allied Ministers in Sweden.

"The French papers," said the dispatch, "receive with great reserve the report sent out by German propaganda that serious troubles appear to have broken out in Petrograd, and that a monarchical restoration is likely to follow in favor of the farmer Czarevitch Alexis Nicolaivitch. The Petit Journal writes:

"'Prudence should all the more be followed in this matter, because it is to the greatest interest of the Germans that troubles should arise in Petrograd to justify an intervention, for which they are ready. Their divisions which are fighting with the Finns are already at Viborg, situated on the north bank of the gulf, a hundred or so kilometers from the Russian capital. Finally it must be remembered that the German Minister at Stockholm has been for a long time conducting a campaign in favor of a monarchist restoration in Russia. All that would explain, if explanations were needed, the eagerness of the Berlin Government to spread these sensational reports which serve its designs with intrigues.

"'The representatives of the Allies at Stockholm whisper not a word of it. The Moscow radios of the 29th are equally silent. News from Helsingfors was received yesterday which makes no allusion to the serious event in Petrograd.'

"The Matin says: 'The news that a monarchist movement has broken out in Petrograd should be received with great caution. What matters is that this news, although ascribed to telegrams coming from Stockholm and Finland, in short reaches us from Berlin, and, more accurately, from Wilhelmstrasse.'"

KORNILOFF VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Cossack General Now Reported to be Marching on Orenburg.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—Newspapers in Frankfort, Germany, have printed despatches from Kiev which deny that General Kornilloff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Army and a leader in the anti-Bolshevist movement, has been killed, as was recently reported.

The messages say that General Kornilloff is marching on Orenburg, in the Ural region, at present. The object, they say, is not the restoration of the monarchy in Russia, but the convocation of a parliamentary body.

58 More Casualties in Our Army Overseas; Erroneous Reports of 2 Deaths Corrected

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Major Gen. Pershing has reported 58 casualties, which were made public by the War Department today. It was also announced that Lieutenant Thomas J. Mooney, previously reported as having died from accident, was alive, and that an error in cabling was made. Private Jesse M. King, previously reported died of gunshot wounds, is now reported as having been only slightly wounded. Lieutenant John W. Morris, previously reported as wounded severely, is now reported a prisoner unwounded.

Adding the new casualties made public today, and making the adjustment in totals caused by the cable error and other changes indicated, bring the casualties in our overseas army forces to a grand total of 4,418. The new casualties reported today included 2 killed in action, 2 died of accident, 6 died of disease, 5 severely wounded, 42 slightly wounded, and 1 missing in action. Five commissioned officers were in the list. Captain Charles A. Chambers died of pneumonia. Captain Richard Laurence Jett was killed in action. Lieutenants Robert D. Coye, Rufus B. Crain, and Francis Worthington Hine were slightly wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported April 30.	Total.
Killed in action	335	2	337
Killed by accident	202	2	*203
Died of disease	960	6	966
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	124	0	†123
Gas and other causes	50	0	50
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	1,916	10	1,924
Wounded	2,357	47	‡2,404
Captured	45	0	§46
Missing	43	1	44
Grand total	4,361	58	4,418

*Previous report that Lieutenant Thomas J. Mooney died from accident now believed to be error in cable; total changed to correspond.

†Private Jesse M. King, previously reported died of wounds, now reported slightly wounded, eliminating one from total dead of wounds.

‡Private Jesse M. King, now reported slightly wounded, adds one to total wounded, but Lieutenant John W. Morris, previously reported wounded, is now reported a prisoner unwounded, and this is accounted for in the 2,404 total wounded.

§Lieutenant John W. Morris now shifted from wounded to captured column.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED APRIL 30.

Casualties made public today were as follows:

Killed in Action, 2.

JETT, RICHARD LAURENCE, captain.
RAYMOND, HERBERT G., private.

Died of Accident, 2.

COPE, ELDRIDGE, private.
WASHINGTON, WILLIAM W., private.

Died of Disease, 5.

BATES, JAMES, private.
BROWN, CLARENCE EVERETT, private.
CHAMBERS, CHARLES A., captain.
MUDGETT, ORRIS PEARL, private.
NOEL, PRESTON, private.
SIEBER, RAY L., private.

Severely Wounded, 5.

CURTIN, THOMAS J., sergeant.
DAVIS, MICHAEL F., private.
PATTON, GERALD S., sergeant.
SYLVIA, LEONARD F., private.
SMITH, JOHN LEVI, private.

Slightly Wounded, 42.

ABRAHAM, ALBERT O., private.
BARRETT, JOHN R., private.
BROWN, WILLIAM, wagoner.
BRADFIELD, CHARLES W., private.
COYE, ROBERT D., lieutenant.
CRAIN, RUFUS B., lieutenant.
CLINKENBEARD, CHARLES R., private.
CORRIGAN, THOMAS J., private.
CURRIER, GEORGE W., private.
DEVEL, LLOYD E., private.
DUSTIN, GEORGE H., private.
EGAN, JOHN F., private.
FISHER, RAYMOND C., corporal.
FOSTER, WILFRED T., private.
FULLER, GORDON E., private.
GANNON, FRANK M., corporal.
HAIR, DONALD M., private.
HIGGINS, MORTON C., private.
HINE, FRANCIS WORTHINGTON, lieutenant.
JOUBERT, EUGENE, private.
KENNEDY, HENRY W., private.
KERNEY, JOHN M., private.
LANCASTER, GUY L., private.
LEROUX, EDMOND P., private.
LINDSAY, JOHN F., private.
McDONALD, CHARLES A., private.
MARKMAN, MAX, private.
MILLER, SHELBY A., private.
NOLFI, ROGER J., private.
O'BRIEN, JOHN R., private.
PARKER, EDWARD J., private.
PARRIS, THOMAS E., wagoner.
PICKUP, ARTHUR, private.
REDDEN, WALTER L., private.
SHAVER, LOUIS E., private.
SHEEHAN, JEREMIAH F., private.
SILVA, VAUGHN H., private.
WEBB, CHARLES, private.
WOLFE, LOUIS J., private.
WRIGHT, PHILIP, private.
WEST, BURPEE, Jr., corporal.
ZABROSKY, GEORGE, corporal.

Missing in Action, 1.

BERGERON, ARSENE, private.

VIBORG CAPTURED; 6,000 REDS KILLED

Finnish White Guards Foil Attempt of Revolutionaries to Break Through.

LONDON, April 30.—The White Guards, or Finnish Government forces, have captured Viborg, seventy-five miles northwest of Petrograd, after killing nearly the entire force of 6,000 Red Guards, according to an official announcement issued at Vasa and transmitted from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The rebels made a last desperate attempt to break through in the direction of Frederiksham.

MOSCOW, April 23, (Associated Press.)—A fierce battle between the Finnish White Guards, supported by Germans and much artillery, and Red Guards near Terioki, Finland, is reported. Trainloads of wounded are arriving at Petrograd from Byeloostrov, a frontier station captured by White Guards. In view of the proximity of Petrograd, defensive measures have been taken and orders have been issued for the disarmament of combatants invading Russian territory.

The Finnish Bolchevist Government has protested to the American Ambassador, David R. Francis, and the allied representatives against the German support of the White Guards, declaring that Finnish Laborites will continue to fight for the cause of freedom, feeling "a profound hatred and disdain for the executioners of nations and of the labor movement."

APRIL SHIP OUTPUT WAS 240,000 TONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

half of the month, furnishing another indication of the rapid increase which may be expected from this time as a result of the additional army of workers sent to the shipyards, the more rapid transportation of essential materials, and the favorable weather conditions.

Move for Transport Efficiency.

The appointment of a commission on port, terminal and harbor improvement which will put into effect immediately plans to add to the efficiency of the available fleet and rush troops and supplies to France, also was announced by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

On this commission will be Edward F. Carry, now Director of Operations of the Shipping Board, who will act as Chairman; Benjamin E. Winchell of the Railroad Administration; S. M. Felton, representing the War Department; Captain A. Hodgson, the Navy Department; George S. Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; J. H. Rossiter, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Edwin F. Gay, Director of Planning and Statistics of the Shipping Board.

It will be the duty of these men not only to map out a comprehensive program for the rapid bunkering and loading of ships, but also to co-operate with various municipal and State bodies in carrying out their plans. In this connection it was pointed out that the State of New York recently appropriated $200,000 to be spent in connection with the New York and New Jersey Port Commissions' work.

The commission was in Washington a few days ago to confer with the Shipping Board officials, and arranged to work with the Government representatives. An announcement by the Shipping Board today in regard to the work to be done by its new commission, said:

"The appointment is one of the results of transportation and shipping congestion of last Winter. The port facilities were found to be inadequate, this condition being responsible for some of the railroad delays. Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board have been co-operating to equalize shipping conditions, utilize all port facilities in the most economic manner, and correlate rail transportation with overseas traffic.

"As Director of Operations of the Shipping Board, Mr. Carry was the logical choice for Chairman of the Port Commission. He has had ample opportunity to study the present conditions under which ships frequently go to a port and unload there, then go to another port to get coal and stores, and then to still another port to get a cargo to carry on their outgoing voyage. This is one of the conditions that will receive primary consideration from the commission.

"Not only the Shipping Board, but the army and navy and the Railroad Administration, have a direct interest in the working out of a co-ordinated port and terminal program. The army's interest is to see to it that embarkation ports are so arranged that there will be adequate railroad, warehouse, and other facilities. The commission will deal with bunkerage facilities, which is of interest to the navy. The Railroad Administration is working to avoid any wasteful journeys of freight. When the proper ports are designated for certain shipments the distance covered by such shipments will be shortened. The program that will be considered by the commission is designed to eliminate waste motion."

As another step in the effort to obtain the maximum of efficiency out of the shipbuilding and operating resources of the nation, Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, labor expert of the Shipping Board, called upon ship owners, ship operators, and seamen's representatives, in conference here today, to put aside all past differences and co-operate on the common ground of Americanism to keep ships fuly manned.

All of those at the conference, through their spokesmen, pledged themselves and their organizations to carry out agreements with and instructions from the Shipping Board.

"Underlying our common work," said Mr. Bass, "is the strong development of a real spirit of getting together and a recognition and respect for the point of view of every one in the service that rests on all of us in this emergency. The Shipping Board does not propose to set aside agreements, but in view of the policy it has adopted and acted upon so far it is not inclined to stand on technicalities, either legal or otherwise. It proposes to consider conditions as they actually are, in the interest of all parties, and particularly in the light of the great emergency that we must meet."

It is believed that a complete agreement well be reached at further meetings to be held this week.

Following out recommendations adopted by the United States Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in Chicago, representatives of the United States Shipping Board and the National Chamber will visit New York City on May 7 to assist the Government's efforts to speed up shipbuilding.

It will be pointed out that the private interests of business men and the normal interests of business organizations should be made secondary to the business of aiding ship production during the present critical months. Local organizations in shipbuilding centres, and in industrial centres where ship accessories are being manufactured will be urged to organize themselves to give definite assistance to shipbuilders and manufacturers in the solution of housing, local transportation, education, amusements, and other related problems.

Philip Gibbs's Narrative of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

line with fixed bayonets, but in most places, except Voormezeele, where there was close fighting, they were mowed down by Lewis-gun fire before they could get near. Line after line of them came on, but lost heavily and fell back.

Over the ground east of Dickebusch Lake some Yorkshire troops saw these groups of field gray men advancing upon them, and the glint of their bayonets, wet in the morning mist, and swept them with bullets from Lewis guns and rifles until heaps of bodies were lying out there on the mud flats in the old Ypres salient. The most determined assaults were concentrated upon the Twenty-fifth Division, but it held firm and would not budge, though the men had been under fearful fire in the night bombardment, and their machine gunners kept their triggers pressed, and bullets played upon the advancing Germans like a garden hose.

The troops in the whole division yielded no yard of ground and they hold that they killed as many Germans as any battalion in this battle. It was a black day for Germany. More than ten German divisions, probably thirteen, seem to have been engaged in this attempt to smash our lines and encircle the three hills. They included some of the enemy's finest divisions, so they lost quality as well as quantity in this futile sacrifice of man-power—man-power which seems to mean nothing in flesh and blood and heart and soul to men like Ludendorff, but is treated as a material force like guns and ammunition and used as cannon fodder.

Some of the British brigades saw the German Red Cross at work during the day, coming close behind the lines with wagons flying the burning emblem of love—a frightful irony on the field of battle except for the devotion of the men who labor under this sign of trust, and with crowds of stretcher bearers, who went a-gleaning on those muddy fields.

They had a great harvest of wounded, and to the British watching them from a distance they looked like gray ants carrying their eggs away across the wet, shell-broken, barren earth, which for the three years of the war until a week or two ago was behind the battlelines.

Allies Admire Each Other.

This combined action between the French and British soldiers which led to the severe check of the enemy will do much to cement the comradeship and admiration between the men in khaki and blue.

Today again I have been among the thousands of French soldiers. It is splendid to see them because of their fine bearing. They are men in the prime of life, not so young as some of the British and with a graver look than one sees on British faces, when they have not yet reached the zone of fire. They are men who have seen all that war means during these years of agony and hope and boredom and death. They have no illusions. They stare into the face of death unflinchingly and shrug their shoulders at its worst menace and still have faith in victory.

So I read them, if any man may read the thoughts that lie behind those bronzed faces with the dark eyes and upturned mustaches under the blue painted helmets or the black Tam o' Shanters.

They are not gay or boisterous in their humor, and they do not sing like the British as they march, but they seem to have been born to this war, and its life is their life, and they are professionals.

The Tricolor passes along the roads of France and Flanders, and French trumpets ring out across the flat fields below Scherpenberg, and all the spirit of the French fighting men who have proved themselves great soldiers in this war, as for thousands of years of history, is mingled with our own battalions. Together yesterday they gave the German Army a hard knock.

FRUITS OF CONQUEST HELD UP TO TROOPS

Domination of Flanders Coast Among War Aims Outlined in Pamphlet to Germans at Front.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Domination of the coast of Flanders, colonization of Courland, Lithuania and a large part of Poland and possession of the coal and iron mines in France and Russia would be the fruits of "the true German peace," as outlined in a political catechism which has been delivered to the German soldiers on the western front.

An official dispatch today from France said that when the catechism was read before the Reichstag by Deputy Noske, the Minister of War said he was ignorant of it, whereupon Deputy Erzeberger replied that he had delivered a copy of the pamphlet to the Minister several weeks before.

"The catechism, which was distributed with the approbation of the military authorities," the dispatch said, "contains such sentences as these:

"'Democracy is the worst of all régimes. The democratic parties of the Reichstag wanted to force us by means of strikes and seditions to sign a shameful peace. Money is the mainspring of democratic régime. The motto, "Liberty, equality, fraternity" cloaks an association of international brigands. Parliament is a shop for gossips. The true German peace will give us for colonization the lands of Courland, Lithuania, and a large part of Poland, as well as the coal and iron mines in the west and in the east. This peace will assure us the domination of the coast of Flanders.'"

REPORTS NEW PEACE OFFER.

Emperor Charles Said to be Making an Appeal to Italy.

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Catholic International Press Agency announces, a dispatch from Basle says, that Emperor Charles of Austria is making a fresh peace offer, appealing to Italy to consider it in her own interests.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Officials here regard the report that Emperor Charles is about to offer a separate peace to Italy with the same sentiments which they have repeatedly expressed toward other peace offers. Although without any information other than that contained in the Stockholm dispatch, they freely expressed the opinion that the chief purpose of such an offer was to create discord among the Italians in order to weaken their resistance and at the same time attempt to quiet unrest among the Austrian people.

Although it has been predicted frequently that if the present German campaign should fail a "peace offensive" would be inaugurated by the Central Powers, there has been no previous intimation that a new move of this nature was being made. Ordinarily news originating in Switzerland is forwarded to this country by way of Paris.

RAID AUSTRIAN LINES.

Italian and British Patrols Inflict Losses and Take Prisoners.

ROME, April 30.—The official statement issued by the War Office today reads:

On the Asiago Plateau Italian assault troops routed a stronger enemy detachment, which suffered heavy losses, in the village of Stoccaredo.

Italian and British parties west of Canove and in the Ornic Valley captured prisoners, while an enemy patrol was driven back at Maiga Costalunga.

The usual artillery firing has taken place along the whole front.

FOOD RIOTS IN CRACOW.

Galician Capital Has Been Without Supplies for Several Weeks.

LONDON, April 30.—Serious food riots have broken out in Cracow, Galicia, the Berlin Vorwärts reports, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

No new shipments of food have arrived in Cracow in several weeks.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE A BIGGER VERDUN

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

bers than was originally contemplated they now realize that the U-boats are unable to prevent.

"We accordingly see the enemy sparing no effort or sacrifice to attain a position that may permit him to make a final blow with an appreciable chance of success.

"Against such tactics the duty of the defense is clear. First and foremost, the Allies must retain a large force of reserves intact for the ultimate shock, and at the same time use up the enemy as far as possible, so that his situation may be correspondingly weaker. In view of the tactical situation, strong positions must be held or retaken when it can be done not too expensively, as at Villers-Bretonneux, but abandoned where the cost is not judged worth while, as at Kemmel. The thought of the coming gigantic struggle must dominate the whole strategy of the defenders, and behind it is the project of the counterstroke that may be delivered against the enemy when that last effort has been repulsed. Toward this double purpose Foch's plans are working. Over the commanders at Verdun and in the subsequent counter on the Somme he possesses the inestimable advantage of unified control.

DELAY HOME RULE BILL.

Drafting Committee Has Not Yet Completed Work Upon It.

LONDON, April 30.—The introduction of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, which had been announced for Thursday, has been postponed, the drafting committee not having completed its task.

DUBLIN, April 30, (Associated Press.)—The National Directorate of the United Irish League today elected John Dillon Chairman to succeed the late John Redmond. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the application of conscription to Ireland, declaring that such an attempt under present circumstances would be certain to end in failure and disaster, and calling on the members of the league throughout the country to "strengthen and extend its organization, with a view to co-operating effectually with the Mansion House conference in resisting the application of conscription to Ireland."

QUIZZED ON BONNET ROUGE.

Duval Admits Subventions to Weekly Papers Also.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bonnet Rouge trial was resumed today with a continuation of the examination of M. Duval, director of the paper, who attempted to explain the circumstances under which nearly 1,000,000f was received from the German banker, Marx, of Mannheim, being withdrawn from Switzerland in the form of ten checks, five brought by M. Duval and the others by M. Vercasson, who is also involved in the case.

Duval admitted putting 200,000 francs into the Bonnet Rouge, but denied that his connection with that paper coincided with its becoming pacifist.

Colonel Voyer, who presided at the hearing, pointed out that Duval had not always obeyed the censorship, as he had printed 310 articles out of 1,076 which he had been told to suppress.

Duval admitted that he sent to subscribers of the Bonnet Rouge by mail full proofs of articles censored, but he argued that M. Clemenceau, the Premier, had done the same with articles suppressed by his paper, L'Homme Enchaine. Duval admitted having subventioned three weekly newspapers, one for 30,000 francs and the others at 10,000 francs each.

RETURNS LAND TO TURKEY.

Bulgaria Cedes Territory Presented at Beginning of War.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Bulgaria has agreed to let Turkey have the Adrianople station on the Karagatsch Railroad, as well as the left bank of the Maritza River up to Kulebi Buzeas, according to a dispatch today from France. These territories were claimed by Turkey in compensation for the Dobrudja. French comment is as follows:

"The Bulgarians are then giving back to the Turks the territorial present which the latter had given them late in the Summer of 1915 in order to drag them into the war and thus make their communications with the Central Empires safe at a time when the Franco-English forces were threatening them in the Dardanelles."

SOCIALISTS DEFER TO WAR.

French Will Hold No Demonstration on First of May.

PARIS, April 30.—The Permanent Committee of the French Socialist Party has issued a manifesto announcing that conjointly with the General Labor Federation it has been decided that no First of May demonstration shall be held this year, in view of the war situation.

Adherents of the two organizations, however, are invited wherever possible to attend meetings organized by the Labor Federation when the declarations adopted at the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference in London last February will be explained and commented upon.

WAR COUNCIL MEETS TODAY.

Premier Orlando of Italy in Paris for the Conference.

PARIS, April 30.—The Interallied War Council will meet in Versailles tomorrow and Thursday. France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States will be represented. Professor Orlando, the Italian Premier, has arrived in Paris for the meeting.

ARMY DESERTER TELLS OF WORKING AS SPY

Wilhelm von Linder Admits Photographing Norfolk Naval Works for Germany.

KANSAS CITY, April 30.—Fred Robertson, Federal District Attorney for Kansas, announced tonight that Wilhelm von Linder, held in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth as a deserter from the American Army, had confessed that, while working as a German spy prior to America's entrance into the war, he obtained valuable military secrets in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., where he photographed the naval works.

The confession, Mr. Robertson announced, stated that von Linder served in the German Army before coming to the United States, where he met Captain von Ehlsruhue, a member of the naval staff of the German Embassy at Washington, in Philadelphia in 1914. From that time until shortly before his arrest as a deserter at Laredo, Texas, March 29, 1917, von Linder worked under von Ehlsruhue, spreading propaganda in German communities, and his activities were reported to the German Government through Captain Boy-Ed, according to the alleged confession.

Von Linder will be interned at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the period of the war.

PALESTINE JEWS DECREASE.

Large Proportion of Population Has Perished Since War Began.

When peace returns to the world, Palestine will have a well-organized framework upon which to rear the structure of a future nation, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy from the Zionist Commission in Palestine. The message also said:

"Palestine has lost a large proportion of its Jewish people since the war began. Some are in Egypt, some are in Turkish prisons, some are exiles, and many are dead. Jerusalem lost two-thirds of its Jewish population by exile, typhus, and starvation during the days when the city was awaiting deliverance at the hands of the British under General Allenby.

"In the rural sections of the country the conditions are better, but the people there did not escape the terrible policy of depopulation pursued by the Turks."

LAST SEARCH FOR CYCLOPS.

Warships' Boat Crews Questioning Fishermen of West Indies.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—As the final phase in the search for the naval collier Cyclops, the Navy Department announced today, numerous boat crews are being landed by warships to question fishermen along the coasts of the West Indian Islands near the route taken by the collier when she sailed from Barbados nearly two months ago.

Not one of the many vessels engaged in the search has reported the finding of wreckage or of any other clew that would aid in solving the mystery. Navy officials admit that the time is drawing near when they must formally give up for lost the big collier with nearly 300 persons on board.

Delay War Aims Statement.

LONDON April 30.—The American labor delegates held a further meeting today with the British official labor committees to discuss their views on war aims. After considering the view officially expressed by the American Federation of Labor and that enunciated by British labor it was agreed to postpone action until a further joint meeting, to be held on the return of the Americans from France.

Man Shops 6 Years

Until a fellow is eighteen his mother does most of his buying for him. After he is twenty-four, his wife does. Except for those six years, the best way to sell most things for a man is to sell his women folks. And the best way to do that is to advertise in

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS

Extra Luxury for The Exceptional Man

WE are presenting a number of suits of unusual richness—tailored to the very zenith of elegance.

For the exceptional man whose de luxe tastes demand quality in its highest degree.

Finest loomed fabrics—patterns the best thought of the designer's art—trimmings of 18-karat silk.

Modelled from the style thought of one whom we regard as America's foremost tailor—who grooms the captains of industry and society.

Prompted by our knowledge that a growing number of men are too busy to fret with many trying try-ons.

Prices, $50 to $60. Also many other suits at lower price ranges.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ENGLISH GOLF SUITS

$25 and $30

English tailors are known to make the best clothes for sport wear; we are showing a golf model suit in coverts, tweeds, herringbones, and Shetlands.

CHEVIOT SHIRTS | BANDANA HANDKERCHIEFS | FOULARD NECKWEAR

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

You do not have to lose your identity in a crowded elevator to reach the Franklin Simon Men's Clothing Shop—it is on the street level—but its point of view is higher than most elevators go, for we have scrapped the sewing machine, as well as the lift, and restored to ready-for-service clothes the uplift of the human hand.

Men's Suits $25 to $55—Topcoats $25 to $45

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

$592,022,700 TOTAL IN LOAN DRIVE HERE

$10,000,000 Taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. Raises Hopes of More Big Subscriptions.

NEW SALES $28,693,850

End of First 20 Days of Drive Leaves $308,000,000 to be Raised This Week to Complete Quota.

The latest figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show that subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan filed in this district up to the close of business Monday night amounted to $592,022,700. This total represents applications filed during the first twenty days of the campaign, and indicates that in the remaining five days at least $308,000,000 will have to be added if New York is to fulfill its quota of $900,000,000.

The returns for Monday, tabulated by the Reserve Bank yesterday, amounted to only $28,693,850, which compares very unfavorably with the figures for the corresponding day in the October loan drive, when the total exceeded $161,000,000. At the end of the twentieth day of the Second Liberty Loan campaign this district passed the $900,000,000 mark, the exact total being $914,030,500. Subscriptions have been disappointing, but it is believed that considerable improvement will be noticed in the daily figures for the remainder of the campaign, which closes on Saturday.

The most encouraging event yesterday was the announcement of a $10,000,000 subscription by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which it is hoped will be followed by similarly large subscriptions from other sources. For the First Liberty Loan the Morgan firm subscribed to $40,000,000, and its Philadelphia house, Drexel & Co., applied for $10,000,000, while for the Second Liberty Loan, the Morgan house subscribed to $25,000,000, and Drexel & Co. for $5,000,000.

Results Reported by Subdivisions.

The following table gives the quotas, yesterday's recorded subscriptions, and totals to date for each subdivision of the New York Reserve District:

N. Y. City—	Treasury Quotas.	Subscriptions. Recorded Yesterday.	Total for 20 Days.
Manhattan.	$618,794,000	$17,198,700	$362,265,700
Brooklyn..	39,616,900	2,900,200	30,069,650
Bronx	8,317,100	129,950	1,750,500
Queens ...	4,864,400	83,100	6,357,900
Richmond.	1,032,900	18,350	1,355,500
Total..	$667,125,300	$20,330,300	$401,799,150
Sub-Dists.—			
1. Buffalo.	$43,626,500	$142,950	$28,492,850
2. Rochstr.	20,969,400	401,600	12,856,950
3. Syracuse & Utica	29,071,800	654,400	17,659,900
4. B'gh'ton	9,449,900	588,050	7,848,000
5. Albany...	34,691,000	1,129,800	32,023,000
6. L. I., outside N. Y. City	5,474,800	238,600	7,585,750
7. Nor. N. J.	71,925,000	3,890,400	66,356,900
8. Fairfield County, Conn.: Wchstr. &R'k'l'd Cos., N. Y.	17,666,300	1,317,750	17,400,200
Total outside N. Y.	$232,874,700	$8,863,550	$190,223,550
Total for dist....	$900,000,000	$28,693,850	$592,022,700

The following table gives the percentages of the respective quotas that have been subscribed for by each of the above subdivisions of the district:

	P.C.		P.C.
Manhattan	59	Sub-District 1....	63
Brooklyn	76	Sub-District 2....	61
Bronx	51	Sub-District 3....	60
Queens	146	Sub-District 4....	88
Richmond	131	Sub-District 5....	92
New York City...	60	Sub-District 6....	138
Outside N. Y. City..	82	Sub-District 7....	92
The district	66	Sub-District 8....	98

Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York received yesterday the following cable message from General Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies:

With magnificent ardor America has thrown herself into the war. Her soldiers are fighting valiantly on our front, but above all money is the sinew of war. I am convinced that American thrift will respond to the call of the country and will contribute to her the help so important in this combat. GENERAL FOCH.

Treasury Urges More Speed.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, received yesterday a message from Lewis B. Franklin, Director of the War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department, urging more "speed" in the campaign, and offering the following suggestions:

First—Inaugurate a "buy another bond" campaign with the idea of getting those who have subscribed a little to subscribe a little more.

Second—See that the employes of every industrial plant have been canvassed, creating, if possible, committees of employes to complete the work; find out if any plants need recanvassing.

Third—See if all stores and office buildings have been completely canvassed.

Fourth—Call attention publicly to the fact that the desired 20,000,000 subscribers means one bond buyer to every five people or practically one to a family. Has your community responded to this extent?

Fifth—Many wealthy men and large institutions are holding off on account of paying large income taxes, hoping that their subscriptions will not be needed; impress upon them that every possible subscription is needed and remind them again that the schedule of Government payments on Liberty bonds calls for no payments in the month of June.

Sixth—Follow up all pledges and see that all of these pledges materialize into actual subscriptions.

Seventh—Check up to see that each individual and community has done its share.

Eighth—Ascertain if those communities where quotas have been reached are alive to the necessity of continuing the battle for large oversubscription and wide distribution.

Ninth—Take advantage of the fact that May 1 is pay day and a good day for thousands to make initial payments.

Tenth—See that individuals and firms which benefit from war business increase their subscriptions in adequate proportions.

Eleventh—Many women whose husbands have already subscribed can buy bonds on their own account; make an appeal to them.

Twelfth—Appeal to your newspapers to publish these suggestions in the hope that they will serve as reminders of new opportunities for subscriptions.

Miscellaneous Subscriptions.

Among the miscellaneous subscriptions announced yesterday were the following:

Union Trust Co. (additional)	$1,000,000
Guggenheim Brothers	1,000,000
James McCreery & Co.	300,000
George Ehret (additional)	300,000
Miller & Co.	300,000
Central Leather Co. (additional)	250,000
Brown Brothers	250,000
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	250,000
Lee, Higginson & Co. (additional)	250,000
Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp. (additional, $165,000 in this district)	250,000
Millett, Roe & Hagen (additional)	150,000
Columbia University	150,000
Neustadter Foundation	100,000
General Motors Corp.	100,000
Central & South American Telegraph Co.	100,000
Employes of Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp.	75,000
S. W. Straus & Co. (additional)	50,000
Charlotte W. Fowler	50,000
Arthur Pyle	50,000
Raymond Concrete Pile Co. (additional)	50,000
Kountze Brothers	50,000
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society	50,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. (additional)	50,000
New York Tow Boat Exchange, Inc.	50,000
Carl H. Pforzheimer	40,000
Armour & Co.	35,000
Mercantile Banking Co.	33,000
Italian Savings Bank	30,000
Herbert Spencer Martin (additional)	30,000
Webster Apartments	25,000
William G. Pearce (additional)	25,000
Funk & Wagnalls Co.	25,000
Max Gerlach	25,000
Estate of Sidney Shepard	25,000
Garfield Worsted Mills	25,000
Beadleston & Woerz	25,000
Ellen M. Mittendorf	20,000
A. H. Caspary	10,000
Society for the Propagation of the Faith	5,000

According to advices received yesterday by the New York agency of the Philippine National Bank, the subscriptions collected in the islands total $1,-114,500.

Pupils Get $34,348,800.

Liberty Loan subscriptions obtained by the school children of New York with the aid of their teachers now number 337,493 and amount to $34,348,800. The number of individual subscriptions is already three times that procured in the Second Liberty Loan drive. The figures, by boroughs, follow:

	Number of Subscriptions.	Amount.
Manhattan	126,484	$14,835,300
Bronx	82,115	5,562,900
Brooklyn	102,148	11,388,300
Queens	24,382	2,322,650
Richmond	22,166	229,650
Total	337,493	$34,348,800

More than $100,000 has been obtained by the pupils of each of fifty-one elementary schools, while eleven schools have each brought in subscriptions in excess of $200,000. Public School 39 in the Bronx, of which Miss Anna V. McCarthy is Principal, still leads with 3,845 subscriptions, totaling $480,000. Public School 24, in Manhattan, J. J. O'Reilly, Principal, is second, with 2,584 subscriptions for a total of $373,-150, and Public School 165, Manhattan, A. A. Boylan, Principal, is third, with 2,479 subscriptions, totaling $368,700. In Brooklyn P. S. 3, of which La Selle H. White is Principal, has beaten all other schools in that borough with 1,065 subscribers for a total of $215,250.

John D. Rockefeller, in compliance with a request from the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee, prepared the following statement:

In this hour of our nation's peril every loyal American should aid to the extent of his ability, whatever sacrifice is involved. But participation in the Liberty Loan does not involve sacrifice, for it is not a gift, but an investment. The rate of interest would in normal times be considered a satisfactory return, while as to the safety of the principal there can be no question.

Pershing's "Veterans" in Wall Street.

Fourteen of General Pershing's "veterans," including Corporal Plant, Private McCormick, and Sergeant McNiff of the old "fighting 69th," appeared yesterday on the steps of the Sub-Treasury with their full equipment and their "tin" hats, and received a boisterous welcome. The three soldiers made brief speeches, and then Joseph Hartigan, who was master of ceremonies, called for subscriptions. An old Liberty bond, dated Sept. 25, 1777, and engraved by Paul Revere, was offered as a prize to the largest subscriber. The winner was a representative of Brown Brothers & Co., who later returned the document.

Police Commissioner Enright has issued a general order setting today as the day for a big drive on the part of the police force.

The entire chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing tonight at an Italian Liberty Loan rally to be held in Washington Square. Giulio Setti, director, rehearsed the chorus of 125 voices last night, and will lead the singers. The 15th Coast Artillery Band will play, and Mini Aguglia, an Italian actress, will recite.

Honor flags have thus far been awarded to 710 communities in the New York district. Eighty-four awards were made yesterday.

Has 100% Record in Honor Flags.

Queens County has a 100 per cent. record in honor flags. Every one of its twenty-four towns or campaign districts has oversubscribed its quota. The county quota of $4,363,000 has been exceeded by nearly 50 per cent. Subscriptions to date total $6,357,000. There are 24,000 subscribers. Far Rockaway and Maspeth have each quadrupled their quotas and won honor flags with three stars. Forest Hills, Rockaway Park and Hollis have each won two stars. College Point, Elmhurst, Hammels, Corona, Woodside, Winfield, and Springfield have each one star.

The following additional counties have reached their quotas since the publication of the Honor List in Sunday's TIMES:

County.	Quota.	Subscription.
Yates, N. Y.	$320,300	$321,850
Chenango, N. Y.	979,000	1,004,700
Otsego, N. Y.	1,137,200	1,186,250
Hunterdon, N. J.	865,300	893,150
Union, N. J.	5,243,200	5,379,450
Westchester, N. Y.	7,825,800	8,500,600

Standing of Cities in District.

The following table gives the quotas and subscriptions of cities in this district which have a population in excess of 50,000:

	Quota.	Subscriptions.	P.C.
Albany	$7,944,900	$6,781,750	86
Buffalo	30,876,600	19,338,650	62
N. Y. City	667,125,300	401,799,150	60
Rochester	15,668,900	8,516,750	54
Schenectady	1,941,000	1,984,600	102
Syracuse	10,353,400	4,641,250	44
Troy	3,647,300	4,609,250	126
Utica	5,407,500	4,975,300	92
Yonkers	1,726,200	1,695,700	97
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,300,900	2,345,100	53
Bayonne, N. J.	1,153,100	1,446,900	126
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,144,200	2,010,350	94
Hoboken, N. J.	4,194,600	2,588,450	62
Jersey City, N. J.	10,762,200	4,308,150	40
Newark, N. J.	18,876,100	19,120,750	101
Passaic, N. J.	2,206,400	2,023,850	92
Paterson, N. J.	4,443,300	4,213,700	95
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,773,700	1,459,350	82

Through the efforts of Magistrate William Blau and Samuel S. Koenig, the Federal Club of 44 Avenue C has collected subscriptions aggregating more than $20,000.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday authorized Ernest A. Cardoza, receiver of the Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Company, to invest $3,000 of the company's money in Liberty bonds. The money will be paid out of a fund of $49,000 belonging to the company.

HARDWARE NOW FIRST IN RAINBOW DIVISION

Leads with Total of $49,076,900 —Insurance Is Second with $44,833,000

The Advisory Trades Committee, which has charge of the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan, made public yesterday two lists: One naming the concerns to which industrial honor flags had been awarded since the publication of the previous roll, and the other indicating the total subscriptions gathered by each of the eighty-six business organizations.

The list of flag awards follows:

100 PER CENT., (TEN STARS.)

Am. Woodpulp Corp., Armstrong-Robins Corporation, Am. Internat'l Corp., Hand Embroidery Co., Ballin & Taylor, Louis Bernstein, Brander & Aikin, Campbell Co., Clarke-Conroy Co., R. Deyenhardt, William Dennis, James Diack, Doull-Miller Co., John T. Doyle, G. B. Duren & Sons, Elcaya Co., Equitable Trust Co., A. C. Falk, Fera & Kadison, Marx Finstone, Forney & Co., Forstmann & Huffmann Co., Frankona Reinsurance Co., Fana-Burgauer Co., Edw. P. Gleason's Son, Otto Goetz Co., Charles W. Gray, Scandia Silk Mills, Lyon Iron Works, Page Seed Co., Green Manufact'g Co., J. Grose & Co., Guarantee Fast. Co., A. J. Guthrie, Brown's Shamrock Linens, E. Hamburger & Co., Harris & Fuller, Hockmeyer Brothers, W. C. Houston, Jr., F. J. Hutchinson & Co., Independent Corp., Oakly Chemical Co., Oliver & Co., Padin Brothers, Plaza Hotel, Henry Pollak, Puce Brothers, Albert Rau & Co., Thomas M. Reed, George Riggs & Co., Ritz-Carlton, Riverdale Mfg. Co., Robbins & Robbins, Rosen & Herman, Roth & Lask, Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co., Selena Manufact'g Co., John L. Slater & Sons, Stern, Davis & Co., Stavert, Zigomala & Co. Hotel New Strand, J. Spencer Turner Co., Turner Machine Co., Utility Co., Geo. C. Volz & Co., Watts, Stebbins & Co., Wilmerding & Bisset, Wilton Manufact'g Co.

NINETY PER CENT., (NINE STARS.)

American Hat Co., Bachmann, Emerich & Co., Fidelio Brewing Co., Inc., Funch, Edye & Co., E. Jabler & Brother, Gildhill Wall Paper Co., Goldman Costume Co., J. L. Hammett Co., C. F. Hudson & Co., N. Y. State Troopers, Troop A; Nichols Copper Co., Whitaker-Glessner Co.

Committee flags were awarded to the following:

Cohen & Edelman, Joseph Durst, Ben Erdman, Plaza Hotel, Ritter Brothers, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, C. W. Schedler, Abner, Schultz & Hirshfield, C. E. Selover, Jacob Sperber, Hand Embroidery Co., I. Lowenberg & Co., Moysee & Dreyfus, N. Y. State Troopers, Troop A.

In the list of applications for industrial honor flags from the Printers, Publishers, and Allied Trades Committee, of which Charles Scribner is the Chairman, were the following:

Doubleday, Page & Co.,	G. P. Putnam's Sons, Harper & Brothers,
Chas. Scribner's Sons,	D. Appleton Co.,
P. F. Collier & Son,	New York Times.
Macmillan Company,	

The following list gives the standing of each of the trade committees, divided into Classes A, B, and C.:

Class A—$10,000,000 and Up.

Committee.	Subscriptions.
Hardware, Metals, &c.	$49,076,900
Insurance	44,833,000
Mining Industries	21,700,050
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	19,165,850
Shipping, Import and Export	18,648,250
Theatrical Profession	14,045,450
Machinery and Machine Tools	12,195,000
Silks, Velvets, and Ribbons	9,737,000
Coal	9,629,050
Automobiles, &c.	9,285,700
Woolens and Worsteds	8,276,000
Tobacco	8,100,000
Dry Goods, Wholesale	6,663,800
Hotels and Restaurants	6,530,000
Petroleum, &c.	6,053,550
Brewers and Distillers	6,958,800
N. Y. Produce Exchange	5,683,750
Department Stores	5,663,000
Paints, Oils, and Varnishes	4,521,800
Men's Clothing, &c.	4,370,900
Hides and Leather	4,288,000
Rubber	3,942,800
Jewelry	3,900,000
General Contractors	2,156,000
Paper Manufacturers	1,762,400

Class B—$2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Committee.	Subscription.
Fur	$3,780,450
Electrical	3,743,000
New York Cotton Exchange	3,526,800
Building and Allied Trades	3,463,000
Women's Dresses and Waists	3,056,650
Underwear and Hosiery	2,985,250
Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Mfrs.	2,500,000
Millinery	2,229,250
Publishers, Printers and Bookbinders	1,879,000
Bakers	1,800,000
Shoes—Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturers	1,765,000
Confectionery, Chocolate, &c.	1,587,000
Merchants' Ladies Garments' Asso.	1,525,000
Hats and Caps	1,340,100
Pianos, Talking Machines and Musical Instruments	1,275,150
Lumber	1,241,400
Yarns and Art Goods	1,239,000
Stationery	927,150
Art, Art Dealers, and Art Printers	917,200
Meats	891,000
Grocers—Wholesale	864,800
Upholstery, Lace Curtains	832,600
Furniture	667,800
Decorators	652,400
Carpets and Rugs	605,850
China, Toys, and Housefurnishings	549,350
Paper Boxmakers	480,700
Public Accountants	233,100
Grocers—Retail	188,700

Class C—Up to $2,000,000.

Committee.	Subscriptions.
Waste Material	$2,031,050
Real Estate	1,738,500
Coffee, Teas and Spices	1,420,000
Women's Underwear and Kimonos	1,112,050
Milk	1,003,450
Shirts, Collars and Pajamas	1,000,000
Notions and Buttons	680,000
Produce and Fruits	637,900
Laces and Trimmings	598,000
Butter, Eggs and Cheese	560,000
Toilet Preparations and Soaps	493,000
Small Leather Goods, Trunks and Bags	462,000
Dressmakers	387,350
Children's Dress Manufacturers	380,200
Fish	350,850
Poultry	346,900
Corset Manufacturers	346,000
Women's Neckwear	305,000
Ice	302,400
Men's Neckwear	296,000
Leather Glove Industry	265,800
Storage Warehouse and Van Owners	254,000
Pawnbrokers	235,000
Belts, Suspenders and Garters	185,100
Florists	162,300
Umbrellas and Canes	160,000
Wall Paper	87,850
Patriotic Household League	67,600
Office Supplies	65,450
Tea Rooms	27,250

It was announced yesterday that 22,000 out of 22,600 employes of the General Electric Company of Schenectady had subscribed to Liberty bonds. The employes are working hard in an endeavor to obtain a 100 per cent. record.

HUGHES SEES VICTORY IN AMERICAN HANDS

Ex-Justice Says United States "Will Clean Up This Fight for Mankind."

Charles E. Hughes, speaking yesterday afternoon at a Liberty Loan rally on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, declared that America's relation to the European war was the relation of those who have the casting of the die. He was loudly cheered when he said the United States was not in this war to show affection for hard-pressed Allies or to voice pleasing rhetorical display of interest in ideals, but to crush the Prussian ideal by which all that man has known or gained is perverted to serve the most brutal instincts.

"We cannot," began Mr. Hughes, "recount too often the reasons why we are in this struggle. Germany put upon us intolerable insults. Germany destroyed our ships ruthlessly, interrupted our lawful commerce. Germany murdered our men, women, and children. Germany flouted our protests, and threatened the integrity of our country. What is more, in the effort to accomplish this insane purpose of dominating the world, it was America's turn next. If the protection afforded by French armies, by British armies, by Italian armies should fail, we know that we would remain to confront a relentless and victorious foe, which would seek to impose upon us the alternative of submission to Prussian autocracy or to share the fate of Belgium and Northern France.

"Coming in very late and ill-prepared, we have crowded our efforts in order that we should arrive in time. We are getting there in full force with all the men that are needed. Germany is making her last great offensive, and from now on she will be on the defensive and America will be on the offensive until the end. This mad dash and reckless desperate effort to get through before we arrive in sufficient force to make that impossible, even in the Teutonic conception, cannot succeed.

"The very effort, however, spells opportunity for the United States. The victory is in our hands. If there were ever any doubt about it, there is no doubt now. We can go over there in sufficient force and clean up this fight for mankind, for decency and honor, and make a thorough job of it for the sake of our children and children's children. We want immediately the requisite plant to place an army of not less than 5,000,000 men on the other side as fast as we can get them there. We want immediately comprehensive industrial plants which will enable us to meet the economic conditions which will inevitably follow the raising of that great force which we believe to be essential to a complete victory.

"There is only one way to keep America out of the necessity of maintaining a great military establishment and entering at no very remote day into a future war for her life, and that is to convince the German people that they must give up this idea of dominating the world, and they must rest content with the simple opportunity which we and Belgium and France and Italy and England are entitled to enjoy and propose to enjoy.

"Bills are never paid with mere talking. Bills are paid with work and the surplus gains of effort. The Government calls us to invest in the only security in the United States that is perfectly sure against anything that the future may portend. This war cannot be lost, because we propose every one of us to do our bit. We pay, we invest, we encourage, we write, we speak, we acclaim ideals, and, what is best of all, we are brought by this war together in a splendid co-operation. We want no exploitation of labor by capital. We want no exploitation of capital by labor. The word of this great crisis is co-operation, every one reduced to the ranks as a plain American citizen."

Besides Mr. Hughes, the meeting was addressed by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Harry Lauder. It was announced that subscriptions filed yesterday amounted to $2,356,000, bringing the total for the Produce Exchange up to $8,000,000.

HYLAN GREETS "BLUE DEVILS."

Alpine Chasseurs Received at City Hall After Broadway Ovation.

"Chaque homme a deux pays—son meme, et la France." Perhaps the crowd that lined lower Broadway yesterday was not unanimously familiar with that famous old saying—which means that every man has two countries, his own and France—but they made perfectly plain their comprehension of the sentiment yesterday afternoon when 100 of France's darlings, the famous Alpine Chasseurs, came swinging up the street from the Battery to City Hall, escorted by a company of doughboys of the 22d United States Infantry, a company of the 69th Regiment, New York Guard, and by fourteen of General Pershing's contingent of fifty, who are still in New York.

The Frenchmen were brought in omnibuses to Battery Park, where they met the fourteen American soldiers who had returned with them from France, the Americans having been the guests of Joseph P. Hartigan of the Liberty Loan Committee at luncheon at Fraunces's Tavern. Their escorting company of the 22d Infantry arrived next, followed by the company of the 69th New York and band. The band arrived playing "The Marseillaise," which it followed with "The Wearing of the Green," and on the way up Broadway, as a special compliment to the city's guests, played the famous French marching song, "The Regiment of the Sambre and the Meuse." From the Battery to the City Hall was one continuous ovation for the marching men.

At the City Hall Mayor Hylan and the leading members of the City Administration were grouped on the steps, and as the Chasseurs deployed across the open space in front, halted, presented arms, and came to rest, General Claudin, head of the French Military Mission to the United States, who had been standing beside the Mayor, stepped forward to present them to him. General Claudin said in part:

"Mr. Mayor: Representing the High Commissioner of the French Republic, I have the honor and the pleasure to introduce to the Mayor and the people of New York this detachment from the French Army. The Federal Government and the French Government have thought it advisable that, at the very time when America increases her efforts in order to take her full share, which will be a decisive one, in the battle for right and liberty, that at this very time our army, which has been successfully keeping our common enemy in check for forty-five months, should be represented here by this small body of comrades of the soldiers with whom your soldiers are fighting now side by side.

Mayor Hylan said in response:

"Citizens of the City of New York: Today we are met to greet three hundred French officers and soldiers—all honor men—sent here by the French Government to aid in our Liberty Loan campaign. All honor to these men who have fought so gallantly that democracy and liberty shall survive throughout the world. Their presence—which is beloved by every American, has been the battleground of this frightful war. French soil has been consecrated by the blood of a million or more of her loyal, noble, and brave sons.

"I salute you men of the French Army in the name of the people of the City of New York, and I ask you to carry back to our gallant allies in the trenches the message that the people of the United States are with them in this fight, body and soul, and to the limit of their financial resources.

"Tell them when you go back that your efforts in behalf of the Third Liberty Loan met with great success. Tell them that we who are compelled to stay at home give them every other kind of support possible, moral, financial, and otherwise. The purpose of your visit to assist in the success of the Third Liberty Loan will be crowned with the reward that it so justly deserves."

EAST SIDE CHILDREN PARADE.

Arouse Great Enthusiasm for Loan Among Those of Foreign Birth.

More than 12,000 children of the east side, with little flags over their shoulders and the gleam of patriotism in their eyes marched through the east side yesterday in one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations for the Liberty Loan that has been seen in this city since the present campaign began.

Jewish children, Italian children, Hungarian children, Rumanian children, Irish children, and Chinese children passed before the grand stand in front of the Bank of the United States in Delancey Street like the products of many races, surging forward to some common goal, from which they were destined to emerge one great race, bearing the trade mark of 100 per cent. Americanism. That common goal manifested itself in the little Stars and Stripes that fluttered over their shoulders as they marched, and in the big banners proclaiming their loyalty, which were carried for them by the more stalwart marshals of the procession.

The parade started shortly after 1 o'clock, marshaled by their Principals and teachers; the pupils of the 7A, 7B, 8A, and 8B grades of all the east side schools assembled before their schools and proceeded by different routes to Rivington and Pitt Streets from which point the column swung into Delancey Street, headed by the Marine Band of the land ship U. S. S. Recruit and a detachment of the junior police reserves under Captain O'Connor of the Clinton Street Police Station.

In the column were hundreds of Jewish mothers who had given one or more sons to the army. They marched past the grand stand to the strains of martial music and received cheer after cheer from the crowds who watched them from the sidewalk.

In the reviewing stand were Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, Chairman of the Parade Committee; Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Sophie Irene Loeb, Bernard W. Marcus, Vice President of the United States Bank; Samuel Lampert, Chairman of the East Side Liberty Loan Committee, and A. B. Leach. Several of the reviewing party made patriotic addresses to the crowds before the parade started, and after it was over Mr. Lampert announced that he would give a $100 cup to the east side school selling the largest amount of Liberty bonds in proportion to the number of its pupils.

Dr. Charles Lyons, Superintendent of Public School 4, at Rivington and Pitt Streets, was in charge of the parade. The schools taking part were District No. 4—Nos. 12, 31, 97, 110 and 147—and District No. 5—Nos. 4, 13, and 160. The Grand Marshals were Principal William Kottman of Public School 147, and Louis Brodie of Public School 62.

It was east side night at Liberty Land last night, and the crowd that turned out to show that that part of New York City was not to be counted slacker either in bonds or enthusiasm completely blocked the entrance to the 69th Regiment Armory on Lexington Avenue, making it necessary for the police to be called in to assist the national guardsmen on duty.

Inside the armory Louis Marshall, Judge Aaron Levy, Collector of Internal Revenue Mark Eisner, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, William Edlin, and others told the crowd reasons why every American man, woman, and child should invest in Liberty bonds. Anna Fitzsu of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

VANDERBILT SELLS HIS HAT.

Son of Colonel Aids Liberty Loan at Movie Show.

After the United States Navy octette, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had finished singing for the Liberty Loan at the Astor Theatre last night, Earle Foxe, a movie star called for subscriptions for the Liberty Loan. A soldier dressed in the uniform of a private in the American Army stood up in the orchestra and holding up his service campaign hat said he would give it to any one who would take a $5,000 bond. A man in the audience offered $5,000 for it. The hat was passed to the subscriber amid loud applause, but when it was remarked that the soldier would have to leave the theatre bareheaded the purchaser of the hat returned it to its former owner.

The soldier thanked the man and then to the surprise of the audience the uniformed man said he would take a $1,000 bond. The house reverberated with applause as the soldier filled out the subscription blank. When the bluejacket of the navy Octette colected it, however he read as follows:

Private Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Special Dispatch Driver, 27th Divn.,
U. S. A.
American Expeditionary Force.
Home address, 640 Fifth Av.,
New York City.

Private Vanderbilt has been stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, where his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, is Colonel of the 102d Engineers, U. S. A. More than $92,000 was collected last night at this rally.

LAD SOLD BOND TO MORGAN.

His Questions Made the Buttonless Banker Stop at a Booth.

The next time J. P. Morgan goes to Liberty Land he will wear his Liberty Loan button or carry some document to prove he owns a Liberty Bond. Mr. Morgan didn't wear his button yesterday afternoon when an eight-year-old bond seller, Raymond Francis Rowe Kennedy, saw him.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan paid the exhibit a visit in the afternoon, the banker, as has been said, minus button and book. The first person the former encountered as he strolled over to look at a captured German Fokker airplane was Master Kennedy.

"Want to buy a bond, Mister?" asked the youngster.

"No, son," said Mr. Morgan kindly, moving to avoid the crowd which was gathering around them. "I have bought about all the bonds I can afford."

"Where's your button, then?" queried Raymond, moving so as to stay directly in front of Mr. Morgan.

"I guess I left it at home."

"Well, then, where's your book?" persisted the young inquisitor.

"Why, I don't think I have a book with me either. In fact, I am sure I haven't."

"That's funny," said the seller of bonds suspiciously. "You ain't got a button and you ain't got a book, and yet you say you got bonds at home."

"I can assure you, my little man," pleaded Mr. Morgan, "I have bought bonds and that I have bonds in my office. In fact, I am selling them just as you are, but I don't happen to have a button with me."

"All right," said the disappointed lad, moving aside but eyeing Mr. Morgan with incredulity. On his way out the banker stopped at the booth where the women of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire were selling bonds. It is probable that Mrs. F. W. Gerrard, who presides at the booth, will never be as astonished again as she was when she read the name on the subscription blank of the man who bought a bond from her, but to Raymond Francis Rowe Kennedy goes the credit of selling Mr. Morgan that bond.

RECORD DAY FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

American merchant put an American flag in his window, and two committees of citizens waited on him, urging him to take the flag down, and declaring that if he did not comply with their suggestion his business would be ruined. Today a flag pole, erected in the town square, carries Old Glory, and the residents are buying bonds."

The New York district moved along at about an average pace today, showing an increase of $28,000,000. The twelve northern counties of New Jersey show the best record of any section in the district, having a money percentage of 92 per cent. of their quota. Fairfield County, Conn., has rolled up 86 per cent. of its quota. New York State has returned 63 per cent. and the City of New York 60 per cent.

Chicago continues to lead in honor flag awards with a total of 3,243. Other districts reported tonight that they had awarded flags as follows: Cleveland, 1,186; San Francisco, 885; New York, 710, and Philadelphia, 259.

Maine was added to the honor States today, making three in the New England district, Vermont, and New Hampshire being the other two. The Connecticut section of the district is within 8 per cent. of its quota, but Massachusetts and Rhode Island have only 80 per cent.

Reports from the Philadelphia district show the following results: Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, $75,318,-500; Philadelphia proper, $101,929,800; New Jersey, $13,315,450; Delaware, $6,922,900.

Dallas telegraphed tonight that the City of Dallas was causing more concern than any other place in the district. The situation there was complicated somewhat by an erroneous report published early in the campaign that the city had subscribed its quota. Every effort is being made now, however, to remedy the damage done.

Liberty Bonds—(Main Floor Booth)

J. M. Gidding & Co.
354-360-362 Fifth Avenue, AT 34TH ST

Notwithstanding advanced cost of material and labor we are offering these notable values

IN

Fashionable Tailormade Suits—

Taken from regular stocks at $45 and $65

FOR MISSES AND JUNIORS—SPECIAL GROUPS $35

Street Coats and Capes

Of most wanted fabrics at $45—$65—$95

Including

Original Imported Coats, at $95

Street and Semi-dress Hats

Distinguished by unusual charm at $18 and $25

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Young men, particularly the alumni of our leading Colleges and Universities, where preference is given to the English type of sport clothes and top coats, will be interested in our latest shipment of coats just received from England.

The design is a new slip-on model in a Top Coat, and has been made in the most distinctive Scotch, Irish and English woolens that have been seen in this country for some time.

Imported English slip-on Top Coats, made of tweeds and herringbones in varying shades of browns, greens, grays and mixtures. $45 to $60.

Young Men's Lounge and Sport Suits, in English homespuns and tweeds. Sizes 33 to 40. From $28.50.

Sport Coats in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines, $18.50 to $25.

Young Men's Sack Suits are made by us in genuine Scotch and Irish homespuns and English woolens of our own importation; sizes 33 to 40. From $28.50.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

PECK & PECK

The Easiest Way
The Democratic Way
The Good As Any Way
is to—

BUY A BOND On The Street

Pay $2 Down
and remaining payments
at any bank or post-office

FINE HOSE

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

FURS STORED

Repaired or Remodeled
At Moderate Rates

RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Cleansed, Repaired and Stored
at Minimum Cost

Estimates Furnished Phone Vanderbilt 3100

KUPPENHEIMER Clothes are made right and priced right. In them we offer you the very limit of style, quality and service that can be bought anywhere in America at their respective prices, from $25.00 to $60.00; and—opportunities for the selection of fabrics, models and designs, which are almost unlimited.

STETSON HATS FOR SPRING, $4.50 TO $7.00

Get the Habit—Buy Liberty Bonds!

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway at 49th St., 1456 B'way at 42d St. | 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St. at 3d Ave. | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Spring Style Book Now Ready—Come in or Write for One

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

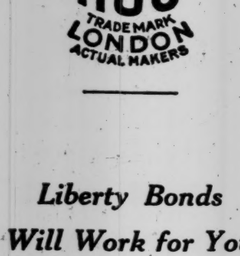
Liberty Bonds Will Work for You While You Sleep

Money is a curious article. Have you ever thought that invested money is the only thing outside our Army and Navy that will work for you while you sleep?

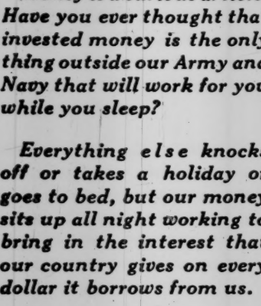
Everything else knocks off or takes a holiday or goes to bed, but our money sits up all night working to bring in the interest that our country gives on every dollar it borrows from us.

Hand bag, of genuine pin seal leather, silk lining, attached mirror inside, framed coin compartment, bag 7 inches deep $8.00

Envelope purse, crêpe leather, silk lining, mirror, framed coin compartment, medallion mounting on flap, strap-handle; 6¼x3¼ inches (initials stamped 25c extra).....$4.00



Combination case, of tan or black striped military leather, containing a French and English text book, pockets for bills, letters and photograph; case closed 6¼x4¼ inches (initials stamped 25c extra) $6.25



Toilet case for women, black cobra seal, and Paisley leather through centre, gilt catch, 11 complete white celluloid fittings; case 10¼x9 inches folded, top handle $26.00

Travelling bag, for women, black patent leather, moiré silk lining, three pockets, 14-16 inch.....$17-$19

Black calfskin (initials stamped without charge) .....$23.50-$27

Lemonade set, tray and rack of white enamel wicker, bottom of cretonne-under-glass, six crystal glasses and oddly shaped pitcher, cut in "Feather" design, tray 19x12 inches..$24.00

Stirring spoons, silver plate, colored enamel handles, each.....$1.50

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

MUSICIANS RAISE $2,200,000 FOR LOAN

Crowd at Carnegie Hall Greets Pershing's Men and "Blue Devils."

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY

James M. Beck Shows Close Relation of Music and Patriotism—Caruso and Farrar Sing.

Music paid tribute to patriotism last night in Carnegie Hall, where a crowd that filled the auditorium to overflowing was gathered by the Allied Music Trades and Associations of New York to boom the Third Liberty Loan. At the close of the meeting it was announced that $2,200,000 had been subscribed.

It was a woldly enthusiastic crowd, and at 8:45 o'clock, when the doors of the hall had to be closed, there were many thousand persons massed in Fifty-seventh Street, all intent upon trying to get in. The climax of the meeting came when the fifty fighting men sent from the trenches in France by General Pershing arrived and marched to the platform through lines of standing, cheering, shouting men and women. The same feeling was expressed again when the "Blue Devils" of the French Army came swing down the aisle, with their bayonets gleaming in the electric lights.

Cheers Drown Out National Anthem.

The first thrill came when the colors were brought in. Soldiers and sailors carried the flag to the platform, and for a few minutes the sound of the band crashing out "The Star-Spangled Banner" was entirely drowned by the shouts of the audience. This cheering did not entirely die down while the soldiers went through a short drill. The applause broke out again when the Tricolor of France were carried to the front, and once more when the British flag was displayed.

Standing at attention through the demonstration and looking down in salute were many officers who occupied the boxes that run the entire semicircle of the house. Directly in front of the stage was Governor Benjamin Strong of the Second Federal Reserve District, and beside him was Lieutenant Le Moal of the 11th Chasseurs, commanding the "Blue Devils." Beside them were other officers in the uniform of France. In the boxes also were Lieutenant Canal of the 23d Colonial Infantry, Lieutenant Cluzan of the Fort Zouaves, Lieutenant Bodewin of the 3d Zouaves, General Tozzi, Major Sterling Wendeburg, Captain Francisco Gardebassi, Captain Resmiti, and Captain D'Annunzio.

In a lull following the presentation of the colors Geraldine Farrar appeared, and as the orchestra played the opening bars of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" there was a shuffling of feet as a detail of soldiers and sailors moved forward and formed three sides of a hollow square about the singer.

Geraldine Farrar Sings "America."

The cheering suddenly ceased as the singer took up the song. It was broken as the vast audience without prompting sang the chorus. Then came the Marseillaise. Miss Farrar sang in English, and as she sang a sailor stepped forward and waved the flag of France. There was a mighty burst of cheering, repeated again as Miss Farrar sang "Annie Laurie."

James M. Beck, who presided, told of the close alliance there has always been between music and patriotism.

"The time will come," Mr. Beck said, "when the Hymn of France will be sung again in the City of Strassburg. Let us hope that its strains will go down the Unter den Linden in Berlin."

Dr. A. N. Travis, who served with the Canadian forces, had begun to speak when it was announced that the "Blue Devils" had arrived. In an instant all were on their feet, and as the doors were thrown back the cheering began. They came with swinging stride to the platform, and every gun came to attention as the band struck up the French national air. The fighters were briefly introduced, and their departure from the hall was the occasion for another demonstration.

Pershing's Men Introduced.

The audience was still on its feet when it was announced that the American boys from the front were outside and as they came into view it was as though all the cheering of the previous minutes had been compressed into one great sound of welcome and approval. As the men in their trench helmets came down the aisle it was impossible to hear even the music. Joseph Hartigan, former Commissioner of Weights and Measures, introduced each man in the group, and as each name was called the soldier stepped to the front, took off his "tin" hat and bowed. Three of the men have received the Croix de Guerre. Sergeant Eugene MacNeff, of the 69th, was called upon to speak. He wore his decoration.

He was asked to tell how he won the Cross, and he did so with all the embarrassment of a soldier. He spoke, however, without hesitation.

"I hope you all can hear me," he said. "I have a cold. We were to go for leave for a period of twenty days, to go back for rest. The night before we were ordered out to go back for rest I was asked would I volunteer to go on a raiding party, and I volunteered. About everybody else in my battalion volunteered. Fifty of us were picked out; we were lucky; and the next morning we thought we were going to have a rest—the next morning we marched ten miles. That was the rest we had. We were rehearsing for a period of three weeks this attack which we were to make. The 'blue devils,' who are here tonight were there with us. It came the night of March 20; the hour was 7:40. It happened they started two minutes too early.

Three Men Lost in Attack.

"We got over on the German lines and gained our objective, but the Prussian guard started in before their own lines—the front-line trench—while we were in there, and we had to come out and come back the best way we could, every man for himself. When we got back we found eight of our comrades were missing. Then came the call for volunteers to go out again. The first man to volunteer was Corporal Milo Plant. He and I had worked together, and we got 'sigged back.' We tried to get our other two comrades, but we lost three men the second time. On the third time out three more of the men were wounded and we had to go back for them. We got them all back with the exception of one man. One man died; we had to pick him up in a bag the next morning and bury him. That is all I can say at present, ladies and gentlemen. I was decorated the next morning."

Dr. Travis told the story of his experience as a fighting man. He described how he, as an American, had told his companions that the United States was going to send over hundreds of airplanes as had been promised, and there was almost a silence as he stood at the front of the platform and, lifting up his hands, said impressively: "We were under shell fire for four months, and by God we never saw an American airplane."

He was followed by Guy Empey, after which Enrico Caruso sang. Signor Caruso was as warmly welcomed as had been the others who took part, and he sang twice. One selection was "Liberty Forever," which he composed. There was singing also by the Edison double quartet.

The subscriptions to the bonds came with a rush after Sergeant Empey had spoken. He auctioned a poster painting, "Victory," by Agnes E. Mayer. It was knocked down for $150,000 to H. L. Wilson of the Columbia Graphophone Company, who returned it. Empey then produced a German helmet and those who subscribed were allowed to kick it off the platform. He did quite a business. The privilege of kicking the helmet fell to Miss Rose Schill of 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J. The sister of Sergeant Empey, Mrs. Alvan Platt of Brooklyn, took a second kick at it, and the helmet landed in the middle of the audience.

The soldiers on the platform subscribed $6,500, each taking a bond.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce the Presentation of Initial Offerings in the

Annual May Sale of Undermuslins and Outer Garments

We cannot possibly duplicate the remarkable values offered in this sale when our present supply is exhausted, making now the logical time for you to replenish your wardrobe for the warm weather months. A few of this week's important offerings:

Bungalow Aprons, Very Special $1.25

With cap to match. Made of Blue or Pink Percale; with large pockets, wide belt, collar and sleeves piped in White. *Illustrated.*

Summer Negligees, Very Special $2

Fashioned of box-loomed Crepe, Flowered Rice Cloth, or Figured Voile, ribbon trimmed or with White collar and cuffs. Large selection of colors.

Breakfast Coats, Very Special $2

Carefully made of plain color Cotton Crepe trimmed with self color cording; or in Flowered Crepe with White collar and cuffs.

Remarkable Values in Undermuslins

At 50c—Pink Batiste Bloomers in three charming styles. Lace trimmed or with hemstitched ruffles.

At 50c—Nainsook Corset Covers with yoke front and back of lace and embroidery insertion.

At $1—Dainty Nainsook Nightgowns elaborately trimmed with wide embroidery beading, and lace insertions.

At $1—Nightgowns of Cotton Crepe and Fine Batiste in smart tailored models with colored hemstitching.

At $1—Pink Batiste Nightgowns in a variety of lace-trimmed and feather-stitched models.

At $1—Envelope Chemises of Nainsook, some trimmed with fine embroidery, others with lace insertions.

At $2—Envelope Chemises of Novelty Fabrics, in Pink with tops of Georgette Crepe. Also dainty combinations elaborately lace trimmed.

At $2—Nightgowns of Nainsook with elaborate trimming of lace, combined with embroidery motifs. Very carefully made and finished.

In the May Sale of Corsets, Brassieres, Bandeaux for Women, Misses and Growing Girls

At $7.50—Reg. $10

La Vida Corsets in plain or fancy Broche, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Low and medium top models.

At $1.50—Reg. $2.50

American Lady Corsets in Novelty White Batiste. Low top and medium length skirt. Lightly boned for medium and slender figures.

At $3—Reg. $4.50

La Vida, American Lady and Modart front-laced Corsets in low and medium top models. Incomplete sizes.

At 50c and 95c—Reg. $1 to $3.50

Brassieres and Bandeaux in a large variety of styles and materials. Closed back or front, or in surplice effects. Pink and White.

R. H. Macy & Co.

SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$19.75

These essentially American suits are as much a part of the American spirit as the Liberty Bond button in your lapel.

They bear the upright, forward looking characteristics of the strong men they are made for.

Whether you walk or ride; at your office, on the street or in your home, these clothes keep pace with you, giving you distinction and service.

It is a feature of the American spirit to meet life with an energetic face and confident appearance, knowing that the battle is half won on these two counts. And our suits lend the American just this support he needs.

Fancy Mixed and Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespun Effects. Quarter Lined Coats with Patch, Slant or Plain Pockets, English Soft Roll Collars and Peak Lapels.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square — New York

Experience---

¶ Most Juniors in every profession would excel from the beginning rather than become Past Masters through hard-earned experience. But worthy experts cannot be developed overnight, any more than potatoes can be grown 'twixt dusk and morn. The staff of tailormen who produce

Saks Suits at $38

are *Past Masters* with the needle. Tailoring is a part of *their very life*. They put as much care and skill behind every stitch they make as could possibly be put into clothes emanating from the highest-priced merchant tailoring shops.

¶ For men who would retain their youthful appearance, for those who desire clothes that express rather than absorb their personality, America offers nothing so good in suits at this price as may now be seen in our present selections.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made
Human hands have produced *none* better

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

Kate Douglas Wiggin

The eminent writer, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "The Old Peabody Pew" and other books which have won popularity either as stories or plays,

will be in the Liberty Loan Booth on the Main Floor, 34th St., which is in charge of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee,

Today and tomorrow from 10 o'clock till noon,

To Do Her Bit for the

LIBERTY LOAN

When her play "Mother Carey's Chickens" was running at the Cort Theatre last fall, she gave a signed copy of one of her books to every purchaser of a Liberty Bond. She intends to do the same thing again, here. To all buyers of $100 bonds and upwards here, Mrs. Wiggin

Will Present an Autographed Copy of One of Her Works.

Mrs. Wiggin buys the books from her publisher. This store will be the only place in New York in which she will appear personally. Many of the great army of readers who know and love her through her books, we know, will take pleasure in greeting her in this store today and tomorrow, and giving her proof of the fact that they appreciate her patriotism and willingness to aid Uncle Sam in this hour of his greatest undertaking.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE — NEW YORK

Practise Sound Economy

Select Your Chauffeur's Apparel at Saks

¶ We know your requirements. You want something that is not stereotyped in point of style; serviceable fabrics; and tailoring put into each garment that will resist the strain of service to which all chauffeur's apparel is subject. We have just such apparel for the man at the wheel; produced by our own organization, and sold direct to you minus the profit of middlemen.

Saks Suits for Chauffeurs give both comfort and service. There is none better.

Ask the man who bought one

Prices $19.50 to $50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A High Grade Camera at $51.75

By fitting the famous Bausch and Lomb Kodak Anastigmat lens to an Eastman No. 3 A Autographic Kodak we have produced a camera of remarkable excellence at a price within the reach of all camera enthusiasts. This same lens fitted to a No. 3 A Special Kodak calls for an expenditure of $76.25.

As "the lens is the keystone of photography," we have always urged the use of good lenses. The opportunity to secure the Bausch & Lomb Kodak Lenses, Speed F-6.3, mounted in the Optimo Shutter, working up to 1-300th of a second, at a saving of about $25.00, should not be neglected. The box of this camera is covered with seal grain leather instead of the Morocco covering used on the Specials. The camera uses the Eastman Autographic roll film, either six or ten exposures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Quality Silk Shirts

Spring and Summer shirtings of fine materials and dependable workmanship. These silk shirts are genuinely satisfying; patterns that catch the eye as refined, and a large and varied assortment of imported and domestic silks. Broadcloth silks, Japanese Habutai silks and silk Jerseys, at $4.89.

Better quality silks in heavy flat and satin stripes and silk crepes at $5.89. Extra Weight Broadcloth silks, in new and mannish stripings, at $6.89.

Every garment is made especially for us from our own specified patterns.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

A Fine Hat

The "Lansdowne" at $3.74

Companionable and serviceable is the new spring "Lansdowne," a hat made specially for us. Real fur felt is the material used.

There are five blocks to choose from in colors of green, brown, gray and, of course, black.

A hat of unmistakable style and quality—and at a price which meets a wartime purse.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Wardrobe Trunks, $52.50

The vacation season is at hand and a wardrobe trunk is essential to the comfort of the vacationist. These trunks are designed specially for the use of men. Basswood fibre covered and interlined, has five divided drawers for hats, shirts and underwear, together with pockets for shoes. There are ten combination hangers for suits. Sizes 40 x 22 x 22 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre. 35th Street.

Have You Bought Your Bond?

CREEL DEMANDS INQUIRY BY PRESS

Takes Up Charges Made Against Him by Hopewell Rogers of Newspaper Association.

APPEALS TO FRANK P. GLASS

Public Information Chairman Resents Assertion That He Is Incompetent and Disloyal.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has demanded an investigation of his work based on charges made by Hopewell Rogers, business manager of The Chicago Daily News and retiring President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Information has made his demand for an investigation in a letter to Frank P. Glass, the newly elected President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The letter sent to Mr. Glass was as follows:

Mr. Frank P. Glass, The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.:

My dear Mr. Glass: The following telegram was sent by me on the evening of April 25:

"Hopewell Rogers, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City:

"Have just read report of your speech criticising publicity policy of Government. I assume your absolute sincerity, but feel that no criticism can be constructive when based only upon hearsay and personal opinion. In the interest of larger effectiveness I respectfully urge you to come to Washington, either with a committee or your entire membership, for a full and frank discussion of these mutual problems. I pledge full information as to every activity of the Committee on Public Information, and will welcome advice, suggestion and co-operation. In view of your criticism given publicly as the head of a great organization, I feel strongly that your acceptance is compelled by fairness as well as the national interests."

It does not appear that this telegram was communicated either to the directors of the association or the delegates, nor have I had any reply from Mr. Rogers himself. I am writing to you as the newly elected President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, for the matters involved are of too great importance to be dismissed as a mere convention incident.

When Mr. Rogers accuses me of disloyalty I am not greatly disturbed, for I feel that the devotion of a lifetime will weigh against any single, reckless, unsupported statement made in prejudice and partisanship. When Mr. Rogers attacks my competency, however, the personal element disappears, for not only does he assail the entire educational work that the Committee on Public Information is doing in the United States, and in every other country in the world, but he impugns the motives and merits of thousands of patriotic men and women who have given themselves wholeheartedly and unselfishly to this branch of the national service.

Three thousand historians are at our call in the preparation of pamphlet matter; virtually every writer of prominence is giving time to the work of the committee; the division of advertising enlists the energies of every great advertising expert in the United States; there are close to 50,000 speakers in the Four Minute Men; the war conferences of the State are under our supervision; men and women of all nationalities go from coast to coast at our bidding; the famous artists of the United States are banded together for the production of our posters; the motion picture industry has been mobilized and is giving us ungrudging support without thought of financial return; and in every capital in the world there are men and women serving with courage and intelligence.

I can readily understand how the Germans might insist that our effort was worthless and that these thousands were laboring vainly and even disloyally, but it is amazing, indeed, that one who calls himself an American should level such a charge, especially when he never has taken the trouble to call upon me and knows absolutely nothing of the work of the committee, its aims, and its plans.

"I insist that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is compelled by every dictate of patriotism to prove or disprove the charges that Mr. Rogers made as its President. As stated in my telegram, I shall be glad to receive any committee, no matter what its size, welcoming the fullest possible investigation, and so confident am I that I permit you, and even urge you, to compose it of men who have the idea that my work could be done more effectively.

I have long felt the need of an advisory committee made up of those truly representative of the press of the United States, but I think you will agree with me that such a selection is attended with many difficulties. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is the one great body in the field, and yet even this does not express the views and desires of the editorial room, with which the Government is concerned, but represents the business control. That body of the press which deals with the news itself is without national organization, and any attempt to select from its vast personnel would involve an unfair discrimination at the very outset.

I beg you to believe that it is not only an injustice that I am seeking to have remedied. It is a great and necessary work that I am trying to protect. If the American Newspaper Publishers' Association can help me in any manner or point out to me what larger efficiency can be secured it is its duty. I shall be glad to receive this committee at any time. Sincerely,

GEORGE CREEL, Chairman.

Mr. Glass declined tonight to make any comment on Mr. Creel's letter. He said he did not receive the letter until noon today. Mr. Glass will head a committee which will call on Mr. Creel tomorrow to discuss the case.

A service bureau created by order of President Wilson to be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Public Information will open offices here tomorrow in the Home Life Building, opposite the Treasury Building. The bureau is designed to speed up war work by making available to individuals who come to Washington to see officials complete records of the functions, location, and personnel of all Government agencies.

Its duties are to aid persons coming to Washington on Government business to find the official and office they should be placed in contact with.

The director, Frederick W. McReynolds, Professor of Finance at Dartmouth College, has organized a staff of permanent employes, and, in accordance with the provisions of the President's executive order, has requested the heads of the several Government departments to detail as temporary assistants individuals conversant with the personnel and functions of their respective organizations.

The bureau has prepared a card index, showing the personnel, function, location, and telephone number of the officials of all departments.

OIL COMPANY ACCUSED.

Standard of Indiana Cited for Alleged Price Fixing and Control.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Federal Trade Commission issued complaint today against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, charging violation, not only of the Trade Commission act prohibiting unfair business practices, but violation of the Clayton anti-trust law as well.

As an infringement of the Clayton act, the complaint asserts that the company is discriminating in price between different purchasers of petroleum products and "that the effect of this discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create monopoly." It also is charged that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana fixes different prices in different sections, selling its products at a lower price in highly competitive areas.

The company is accused of stifling competition in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma by distributing its products by means of tank wagon stations and tank wagons and refusing to sell in carload lots, or in such manner that the products can be reshipped to other territories where higher prices prevail, "except where such sales are made to other Standard companies."

TEXTILE STUDENTS SEE WORK IN MILL

Thousands from High Schools, Art Schools, and Colleges Visit Exhibition.

ENJOY THE FASHION PLAY

Much Interest Shown by Visitors in Exhibit of the "Made in the U. S. A." Designs.

Several thousand students from the high schools, art schools, and colleges of New York went to the National Textile Exhibition held at the Grand Central Palace yesterday and got a comprehensive idea of the practical workings of a textile mill. Most of the visitors' studies involved textile work. The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn sent eighty-five girl students, while the decorative design class in the Woman's Art School was present in a body. About 1,500 pupils in the first two terms of the De Witt Clinton School arrived after school hours.

All the visitors were especially interested in an exhibit arranged by M. D. C. Crawford, Research Associate of Textiles for the American Museum of Natural History, of the "Made in the U. S. A." textile designs that have come forth in the last year. These designs, it was stated, have created a new era in American art in textiles and are based on developments from prehistoric designs of textiles that Mr. Crawford obtained from the records of the museum.

"American goods must not only bear the label of 'Made in the U. S. A.' and express our technical skill and the honesty of our industry, but must also carry a measure of art that is distinctly individual," Mr. Crawford said. "We have passed the stage in the industry in which we were clever and successful imitators and come to that time when we must definitely show a creative faculty of our own."

The chief attractions yesterday proved to be the fashion play given in the afternoon and evening under the direction of Alexander M. Grean, and the whirling machinery which was producing about every kind of fabric known in the textile industry. The automatic and complicated machines which perform wonderful "stunts" in the manufacture of cloth did not however, hold any greater interest than the old-fashioned spinning, carding and winding machines, upon which two Boston women were turning out about four yards of cloth a day, exclusive of the time devoted to the spinning of the yarn. This is approximately one-eighth the amount the high-powered weaving machine produces in a single day. One mill girl can handle several machines.

Hundreds of cotton manufacturers and mill agents from every section of the East and South will visit the textile show today, and in the evening attend preliminary meetings and smokers to be held at the Hotel Biltmore under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, whose conventions begin tomorrow. Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary of the National Association, announced last night that a change had been made in the date for the joint dinner of the two associations. Instead of being held on Friday, the dinner will take place at the Biltmore tomorrow night. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who was scheduled to speak, is unable, on account of the windup of the Liberty Loan drive, to be present. His place will be taken by Secretary Daniels.

May Expel Enemy Members.

Bradley Stoughton, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, announced last night that resolutions to have stricken from the roll of the Institute forever the names of all honorary, active, associate, and junior members who are subjects of enemy countries, will be acted upon by the Board of Directors of the Institute at a meeting to be held in this city on May 24 next. The American Institute of Mining Engineers is one of the five great engineering societies of the United States, and it is understood has a considerable number of enemy aliens in its membership.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Special Sale To-Day (Wednesday)

An Unusual Assortment of

About 375

Silk Afternoon Dresses

For Women and Misses

Of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Crepe Meteor, Foulard Gingham, Taffeta and combinations.

Regular 20.00 to 25.00 Values

Sale Price **13.75**

Positively None Sent C. O. D. or On Approval

Some News to Win the War With

I don't know how other people feel about it but when a man asks me to my face to spend three times as much money as I think I am going to, I care quite a little as to how he seems to think he can get me to do it.

Most people who have tried on me with the Liberty Loan seem to think I am one or the other of three kinds of people.

One man seems to think that the way to get me to forget how much money I've got or haven't got in my pocketbook, and to give away everything in sight, is to tell me things that will keep me awake nights being afraid of what the Germans are going to do to us.

Another man comes up to me and seems to think that what I need is encouraging and he gives me a kind of vision to spend my money on, a vision of what we are going to do to the Germans.

The third man hasn't come yet.

When he does he is going to hand over to me a daily fear to live with if I don't subscribe enough and get other people to subscribe enough, and a grim daily hope to live with if I do.

There are two clear visions the American people have got to have and have every day and have quick to win this war with. One is a clear vision of what the Germans are going to do to us unless we spend three times as much money as we think we are going to, and the other is a clear vision of what we are going to do to the Germans, a vision so clear that it will make the Germans afraid of us.

I don't know how other people feel about it, but when a man comes up to me in the street and asks me to invest nine of my ten hundred dollars in whipping the Germans, I want some news about my nine hundred dollars and what I can do with it in the way of whipping the Germans. The Germans keep me fairly supplied from day to day with news about their whipping us.

And when a man wants me to invest in nine hundred dollars' worth of whipping the Germans I want him to strike in and show me what nine hundred dollars' worth of whipping the Germans is like. I want to see the nine hundred dollars at work.

This is the way other things are sold, and so far as I am concerned at least, the way to sell whipping the Germans to me is to show me some—tell me

SOME NEWS TO WIN THE WAR WITH.

One German locomotive rolling innocently along in the sun 'way over in Germany is the equivalent of thousands of German soldiers at the front.

The thousands of German soldiers cannot eat, sleep, breathe, or fight without that one locomotive.

One bomb which anybody can buy for fifty dollars dropped from an airplane on the locomotive sends home thousands of soldiers from the front.

The way to win this war quickly is for the American people to have a vision not of what we are afraid of in the Germans but of what the Germans are going to be afraid of in us.

We must have a vision and have it quick. Then we must give it to the Germans, give them a six-billion-dollar advertisement of what they have to be afraid of in us, that will go all through Germany.

Here it is in German headlines:

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ASKED THE PEOPLE LAST WEEK FOR THREE BILLION DOLLARS TO WHIP THE GERMANS WITH.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SAID TO THE GOVERNMENT, "WE WANT TO GIVE YOU THIS WEEK SIX BILLION DOLLARS TO WHIP THE GERMANS WITH."

AND THEY DID.

BANKS JAMMED IN AMERICA!

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BESIEGED BY THE PEOPLE WITH THREE EXTRA BILLION DOLLARS TO GET COMMAND OF THE AIR OVER GERMANY TO BLOW UP FROM AIRSHIPS EVERY GERMAN LOCOMOTIVE AND CUT OFF OUR ARMY FROM BEHIND!

TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

This is the second of a series of three advertisements contributed by

A PATRIOTIC CITIZEN

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

IN THE FRANKLIN SIMON SHOPS *for* BOYS

Boy's Outing Suits

Shirt, Knickerbockers and Belt
OF WASHABLE OLIVE KHAKI DRILL

For Boys of 7 to 16 Years

$3.95

A very practical combination for sport wear, in a fabric chosen for its unusual durability.

And you cannot improve on the value anywhere.

Boy's Wash Suits

Fast Colors—Sizes 2 to 10 Years

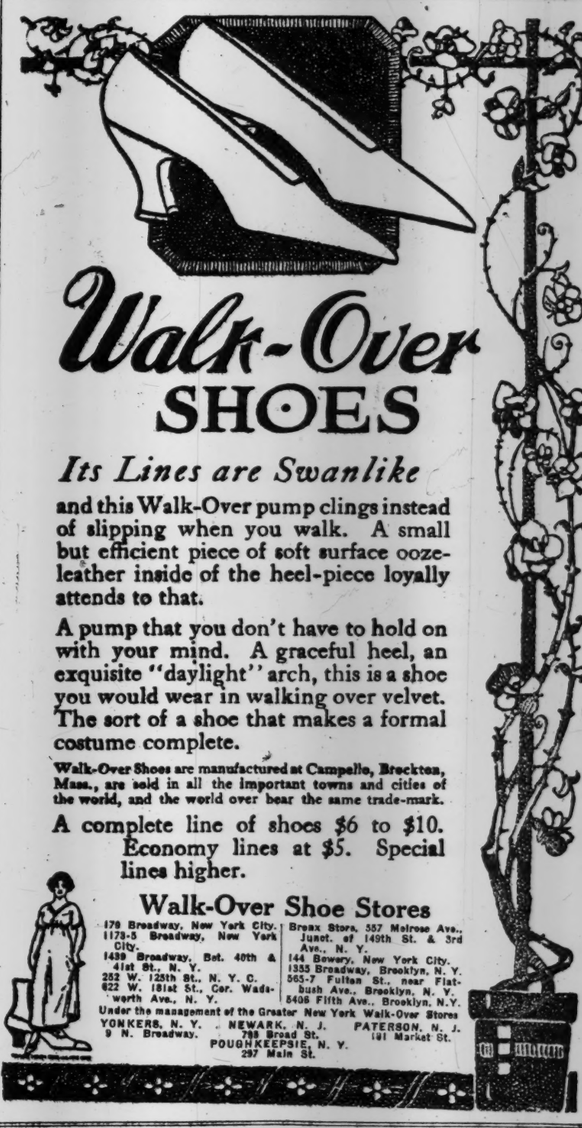
$1.95 to $7.50

An extraordinary range of models
An extraordinary range of materials
An extraordinary range of values

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets



Walk-Over SHOES

Its Lines are Swanlike

and this Walk-Over pump clings instead of slipping when you walk. A small but efficient piece of soft surface ooze-leather inside of the heel-piece loyally attends to that.

A pump that you don't have to hold on with your mind. A graceful heel, an exquisite "daylight" arch, this is a shoe you would wear in walking over velvet. The sort of a shoe that makes a formal costume complete.

Walk-Over Shoes are manufactured at Campello, Brockton, Mass., are sold in all the important towns and cities of the world, and the world over bear the same trade-mark.

A complete line of shoes $6 to $10. Economy lines at $5. Special lines higher.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

179 Broadway, New York City. 1173-5 Broadway, New York City. 1439 Broadway, Bet. 40th & 41st Sts., N. Y. 252 W. 125th St., N. Y. C. 622 W. 181st St., Cor. Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. Bronx Store, 557 Melrose Ave., Junct. of 149th St. & 3rd Ave., N. Y. 144 Bowery, New York City. 1355 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 565-7 Fulton St., near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5406 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Under the management of the Greater New York Walk-Over Stores

YONKERS, N. Y. 9 N. Broadway. NEWARK, N. J. 788 Broad St. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. 297 Main St. PATERSON, N. J. 181 Market St.

The Hampton Shops and Country House Decoration

THE first joyous breath of Spring is apt to call up a memory of some Georgia Country House with its cheery Breakfast or Morning Room, through whose tall casemented windows the blithe sunlight falls on well-polished Mahogany, gleaming Silverware and colorful Porcelains.

To make this into a reality all that is needed is a yisit to the Hampton Shops whose spacious Galleries are graced with nicely arranged groupings of the very Furniture, and its accompaniments, of which such houses are in need; and whose Decorators, from long and intimate experience, can surround these pieces with the very tones and shadings which will make them seem at home.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Antiquities Furniture

ARROTT & FAUNCE, Inc.

Motor Truck Express Service

DAILY BETWEEN

New York and Philadelphia

Main Office
52 Broadway

Receiving Station
412-414 Lafayette Street

Telephones 4506-4507 Broad

PUBLISHERS PRESENT PROTEST ON POSTAGE

Attack New Second-Class Mail Rates as Discriminatory and Excessive.

FLAT ZONE PLAN OFFERED

Post Office Committee Hears George McAneny, E. B. Stahlman, and Others.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association protested to the Senate Post Office Committee today against the second-class mail rates which under the War Tax act go into effect July 1, and urged a modification of the plan in so far as it affected newspapers.

The zone system, by which one rate is to be charged for advertising matter and a separate rate for news sections, the publishers contended, was discriminatory and excessive. In view of the war and the present print paper situation, they asked that a lower rate be prescribed.

Those appearing today were George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES and Major E. B. Stahlman of The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner. Both were introduced by Frank P. Glass of The Birmingham (Ala.) News, President of the Publishers' Association. In presenting the witnesses, Mr. Glass read a resolution adopted by the association at New York in which the plan was pronounced unworkable and urging that no plan of the kind be placed in operation without a scientific investigation first.

"If there are abuses to be corrected let them proceed and the Government will have the support of the newspaper publishers," said Mr. McAneny. "In the case of the newspapers, I maintain that need has not been shown."

The transportation of newspapers last year gave a profit to the Government, Mr. McAneny asserted. The newspapers would meet the increase, he added, by readjusting their subscription rates, and no attempt would be made to make it up in increased advertising rates. He explained that owing to the increased cost of print paper and other expenses due to the war advertising rates had been advanced as much as possible.

In order to increase the circulation of newspapers so that the various official statements and notices could get wide circulation, Canada, Mr. McAneny said, had reduced postal rates, while this country, "at a time when the circulation of the press is needed," proposed to inflict restrictions.

Major Stahlman said that the publishers were not asking any favors, but wanted to pay the Government what was due. Last year, he said, he paid the Government $20,000 for transporting his newspaper, which has a circulation of 50,000 copies. Under the new law this would be increased $8,000 the first year, $15,000 the second year, $20,000 the third year, and $25,000 the fourth year.

"We want a separation from the magazine and other publishers," said Major Stahlman. "While magazines can comply with that law, it is practically impossible for the newspapers to do it."

An amendment providing a flat zone system was proposed by the publishers. It would provide a rate, effective July 1 next, of 1 cent a pound for the transportation of newspapers for the first three zones, consisting of not more than 300 miles; 1¾ cents for the fourth zone of from 300 to 600 miles; 2½ cents for the fifth zone, from 600 to 1,000 miles; 3¾ cents for the sixth zone, from 1,000 to 1,400 miles; 4 cents for the seventh zone, from 1,400 to 1,800 miles, and 5 cents for the eighth zone, extending beyond 1,800 miles.

Stephen Farrelly, manager of the American News Company, told the committee that the zone system was "false in system and unfair."

Jesse H. Neal, Executive Secretary of the Associated Business Papers and representing the Publishers' Advisory Board of New York, urged that enforcement of the rate provided in the act effective July 1 be temporarily suspended until after the war.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama announced that a representative of the Post Office Department would be heard tomorrow.

CHICAGO HERALD IS SOLD.

Acquired by Hearst and to be Combined with the Examiner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Announcement was made tonight that The Chicago Herald, which for the last four years had been under the control and editorship of James Keeley, had been sold to the Illinois Publishing Company, the official title of the Hearst publications in this city, and will be consolidated with William Randolph Hearst's Chicago Examiner, the transfer taking place tomorrow night. Mr. Hearst's purchase of The Chicago Herald is supposed to have been actuated by a desire to eliminate a competitor in the morning newspaper field and at the same time to obtain an Associated Press franchise for The Examiner. The purchase price is not stated and no information on this point is forthcoming.

The Chicago Herald, in announcing the combination of The Herald and Examiner, says:

"The interests of The Examiner property will be represented in the new editorship by Arthur Brisbane. Mr. James Keeley has been invited abroad by two European Governments for war work—to make certain investigations and report to the American people. Mr. Keeley will be absent from America for approximately three months. He will serve The Herald and Examiner in an advisory capacity. It is hoped and expected that upon his return to this country Mr. Keeley will resume his work as editor."

The first issue of the combined papers will appear on Thursday morning. The consolidation of The Herald and Examiner leaves Chicago, a city with a population of 2,500,000, with only two morning newspapers in the English language, The Tribune and The Examiner.

The Chicago Herald was the outgrowth of four Chicago newspapers, each of which was an important factor in the life of Chicago in its day. In the order of their establishment the four papers were The Times, The Inter-Ocean, The Herald, and The Record.

TWO STATES GO DRY.

New Hampshire and Michigan Both in Prohibition Column Today.

CONCORN, N. H., April 30.—The sale of liquor in New Hampshire, after having been legalized for fifteen years, ceases with tonight. By midnight of April 30 all alcoholic beverages must have been removed from saloons and those who have held licenses may not store within the State any remaining stocks. Many saloon keepers cleared their shelves a day or two in advance and ceased business.

Enforcement of the new law has been placed by the Governor and Council in the hands of the Rev. Jonathan Lewis of Amherst, author of the bill for the repeal of the local option amendment.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—Capacity business in retail houses dealing in package goods, famine prices for wines and whisky in cafés and barrooms, and "no beer" signs in many of them marked the last day of the legal sale of liquor in Michigan today. The constitutional amendment making Michigan a prohibition State is operative at midnight.

DRAFTS BILL TO CURB I.W.W.

Walsh Measure Makes Members Liable to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A bill designed to crush out the I. W. W. has been approved by a Senate Judiciary Sub-committee, as a substitute for a similar measure proposed by Senator King of Utah, and will be considered Thursday by the entire committee.

The substitute bill by Senator Walsh of Montana, Democrat, would make such organizations unlawful, providing ten years imprisonment and $5,000 fine for membership, management, circulation of their literature, advocacy of their doctrines, or rental of rooms for meetings.

The principal prohibitory clause of the bill provides that:

"Any association, one of whose purposes or professed purposes is to bring about any Governmental, social, industrial, or economic change within the United States, by the use, without authority of law, of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises, or defends the use, without authority of law, of force, violence, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury to accomplish such change or for any other purpose, and which, during any war in which the United States is engaged, shall, by any means, prosecute, or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise, or defend, is hereby declared to be an unlawful association."

GO BROKE IF YOU HAVE TO—BUT BUY LIBERTY BONDS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE.

Developments of the United States Army, its practical merging with General Foch's host, and the shortage in aircraft production, shown in the Current History for May. Now ready. Published by The New York Times Company. 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Lord & Taylor
38th St. FIFTH AVENUE 39th St.

Officers and Men Of the U. S. Navy

By Courtesy of the U. S. Navy Department Will Sell

Liberty Bonds

in the Lord & Taylor Store This Afternoon Beginning at 2:30

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Delicacy of Material and Chiffon Ruffling lend charm to this

Women's Chiffon Negligee
Lined with Silk Crepe de Chine
(Illustrated)
12.75

PICTURESQUE and almost ethereal in its daintiness is this exquisite new model Negligee.

The silk chiffon is in delicate tints of pink, light blue, rose or orchid and effectively self ruffled and trimmed with contrasting color ribbon flowers; lined throughout with silk crepe de chine in same shade as chiffon.

Boudoir Cap *(illustrated)* of silk crepe de chine in pink, blue, rose or orchid; hemstitched, lace and ribbon trimmed. 2.95

Women's Negligee Shop—*Balcony Floor*

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

TO-DAY—At Reduced Prices

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Thus season's smart models and colors

29.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

PLAIN tailored or dressy suits of men's wear serge, tricotine, covert cloth, Poiret twill, gabardine, checked worsteds, hairline or Oxford Suitings.

Also Women's Long Line Suits—38 to 48 Bust

NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

TO-DAY—At Special Prices

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

Tailored or Dressy Models many beaded or embroidered

DRESSES of Taffeta Silk, foulard silk, silk crepe de chine or taffeta silk combined with Georgette crepe, in navy blue or black, also light or dark shades. *Special* 29.50

NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Women's Tailor-made Suits
Are Remarkable Values at
$22.50

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock of Materials—secured at unusual concessions, and made up especially to Lord & Taylor order—in models of extremely smart style. All are faithful copies of much higher priced Suits and include—

Dressy Braid Trimmed—Strictly Tailored and Sport Models in Men's Wear Serges and in Wool Jerseys.

Rarely Are Suits of Such Distinction Offered in the Height of a Season At So Low a Price.

A Collection of Tailleurs
at $35.00 and $39.50

The most recent authoritative models, in Men's Wear Serges of fine textures, Gabardines, Jerseys, all faultlessly tailored. A splendid selection at these very moderate prices.

New Models in Capes
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00 to $50.00

The fashionable Cape, in every accepted model and many exclusive styles. In Men's Wear Serges, Gabardines, Wool Velours, Tricotines and Coverts. Draped, military, waistcoats and coatee effects.

Third Floor

A Special Purchase of 150
Women's Sweaters
At the Remarkably Low Price
$3.95
Which Is Less Than Wholesale Cost Today

Shetland Coat Sweaters in Tuxedo collar model, with belt. All colors, all sizes, in the assortment.

As quantity is limited, early selection is advised and no mail or telephone orders can be filled.

Third Floor.

Oversubscribe the Third Liberty Loan
Over the Top to the Third Line Trenches
Own a Liberty Bond
Booth, Ground Floor

Women Will Be Interested In Navy Blue and White
Foulard Dresses
At the Special Price
$18.50

Smart as smart can be, though so inexpensive, these will appeal to the many women who require pretty and practical Dresses that can be worn for various occasions. Simple, correct in every line, dainty enough to please the most critical.

An Unusual Dress Buying Opportunity.

Third Floor.

Paris London Best & Co. *Greeley 1234*
5th Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

IMPORTANT SALE
to introduce our new department of
CLOTHES for YOUNG MEN

We are offering our regular standard clothes at SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS.

Every garment is new. Every garment represents the HIGHEST STANDARD of fabric and tailoring. The styles are correct and exclusive to us; the assortments are unbroken; all sizes from 32 to 42.

Top Coats
Raglan and box models, English type coats also of high grade homespun and tweed effects and Oxford and Cambridge velours. All are rain repellent, just as good for sunshiny days as for showers. *24.50 and 28.50 grades.* 21.50

Knitted Top Coats
One of the most practical and well-liked styles, made of soft worsteds in Oxford and heather mixtures, thoroughly rainproofed. They are non-wrinkling, pack into small space and are the most practical top coat ever devised. They are comfortable, warm and dressy. *28.50 grades.* 24.50

Top Coats
A group of two tone Club Worsteds in good shades of Olive and Tan, made in English form-fitting single and double breasted models. Also knitted coats in heather shades and Oxfords. *32.50 and 37.50 grades.* 28.50

Hand Tailored Suits
Excellent garments tailored from fine selected fabrics, many of which are exclusive. All are distinctive Best & Co. models in Velours, Worsteds, Tweeds and Homespuns. *28.50 and 32.50 grades.* 24.50

Journeyman Tailored Suits
These suits of blue, gray, green and olive shades in Flannel, English Mill finished Worsted, Serge and Velour, in plain and mixture weaves, are fine examples of the work of our tailoring organization. They are made as fine as garments can be tailored. Nearly all are silk trimmed. *32.50 and 37.50 grades.* 28.50

Our Finest Best Made Suits
Were it not for the fact that they were produced in our own tailor shops, it would be impossible to offer them at such a price, a price less than similar suits wholesale for in the open market. *42.50 and 47.50 grades.* 34.50

Men's Shops of Haberdashery Just Opened

You Never Pay More at Best's

MURPHY SATISFIED WITH HYLAN, HE SAYS

Tammany's Head, Back from French Lick, Indorses City Administration.

LEADERS FEAR FOR STATE

They Say "Chief" Is Worried, Too, About Effect of Mayor on Election of Governor.

The return of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, from French Lick Springs, Ind., where he has been for several weeks just at the time Mayor Hylan is undergoing the severest criticism of his administration because of his Health Department investigation, centered political attention yesterday upon the Tammany organization. The Tammany chief denied that his return had anything to do with the Mayor's predicament, but it was noticed that Mr. Murphy was anxious to inform himself as to everything that had happened in the city administration since he went away.

Mr. Murphy had no criticism to make of the Mayor. Outwardly he appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Hylan was conducting the City Government, and even said that he had nothing to complain about. But from other sources it was learned that the Tammany boss is not pleased with the way things are "breaking" at the City Hall, with a State election only seven months away. Tammany leaders frankly state that the "chief" is worried over the way the situation is developing. They admit that should any action be taken this Summer by the Governor looking to the removal of the Mayor from office, it would have untold consequences upon the State election.

"Another Sulzer affair at this time will be fatal to the party," said one of Mr. Murphy's friends.

Mr. Murphy arrived at Fourteenth Street shortly before noon. He looked in the best of health and said he had enjoyed his vacation, having spent a good part of his time playing golf. There was a long line of "the faithful" looking for favors of one sort or another, waiting for him and these the Chief soon disposed of. It was noticed that there were no office holders in line.

"What do you think of the Hylan administration?" was the first question put to Mr. Murphy.

"Why, I'm perfectly satisfied," was the reply. "I don't see anything wrong with the administration." The Tammany boss did not attempt a smile and this question was next asked:

"What do you think of District Attorney Swann appealing to Tammany leaders to help him clean up New York City?"

"There is nothing to clean up here," he replied. "If Mr. Swann thinks the town is not clean he ought to get busy and go out and find the unclean spots."

Silent on Health Department.

"How do the efforts of Mayor Hylan in the Police and Health Departments appeal to you?"

"The Mayor seems to be getting along all right with the Police Commissioner," said Mr. Murphy quickly, but he avoided any comment upon the Health Department.

"But what about Mr. Bugher's experience with the Hylan Administration?" he was asked.

"That's past and gone," was the only comment.

Reference was then made to Mr. Murphy's refusal to attend the dinner of the Young Men's Democratic League and the National Democratic Club's Jefferson Day dinner because of the reported presence of Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, and Mr. Murphy was asked if he had recently declined any more dinner invitations.

"I haven't been invited lately," he smiled.

"Were you invited to the Syracuse conference?"

"I was not."

"Have you any opinion to express as to why Tammany Hall leaders were not invited?"

"That was a conference of up-State Democrats, wasn't it? I'm not an up-State Democrat. That answers it, doesn't it?"

"Do you think Mr. Hearst will be a candidate for Governor?"

Mr. Murphy edged away, but he fired back this answer: "He is the only man who can answer that."

The interviewers made one last attempt, and asked the Tammany Chief what he thought of the Gubernatorial situation.

"I don't know a thing about it," he said. "You see, I left French Lick on the 25th, and I'll give you my word that I didn't read any newspapers while I was away. The Syracuse convention occurred before I got back. Not only have I not read anything about it, but I haven't seen any one to talk to about it either."

It was said yesterday that within the next few days Mr. Murphy would confer with the Tammany members of the Board of Estimate, as well as with other Tammany men holding important offices under Mayor Hylan, and get their views as to what should be done in regard to the Mayor's activities. Mr. Murphy believes, it was said, that it will not be good politics, just now at any rate, for the organization to "break" with the Mayor. Murphy, it was explained, is afraid that if he opposes the Mayor the organization will come in for the same kind of criticism it received after the famous "break" with Sulzer, and the organization will be accused of trying to dictate to the Mayor.

On the other hand, Murphy has been warned that the Mayor has shown signs of building up a political organization of his own in the interest of William R. Hearst. The Tammany leaders are not losing sight of the fact that Hylan and Hearst are on the most intimate terms and that the former has already espoused Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. One of the Tammany leader's friends said yesterday that the "chief" is disposed to keep very quiet for the present and not give the Mayor an opportunity to attack the organization and accuse it of trying to run the City Government. At the same time, it was asserted that Murphy is not overlooking the fact that the Tammany organization is receiving all the blame for the Mayor's actions and that the criticism now being leveled at the Mayor is also being heaped on Tammany. That it will have a serious effect upon the Democratic Party in the city and State is not denied.

Tammany Aldermen Chaffed.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen received a lot of chaffing yesterday at the hands of the Republican and Socialist members over the Hylan situation. William F. Quinn, Republican member from the Eleventh Manhattan District, made the prediction that there would be a unanimous demand for the removal of the Mayor.

"The Democrats will be with us in a very few months in calling on Governor Whitman to remove the Mayor of New York," said Quinn. "Otherwise there will be no Democratic Party in New York. It makes me laugh to see the Democrats trying to fix it up for the Mayor, especially after talking with some of them and hearing what they call him. It seems to be the Mayor's idea to make a family affair of the city departments."

The discussion came up over the attempt of the Socialists and Republicans to call out of committee the resolution introduced at a previous meeting by Algernon Lee, the Socialist leader of the board, providing for an investigation of the Health Department. The Socialists and Republicans wanted to force action on the resolution, but by a strictly party vote it was kept in committee. In the course of the discussion, Alderman Squiers of Brooklyn, Republican leader of the board, called attention to the circumstances surrounding the appointment of Dr. Copeland to succeed Dr. Amster as Health Commissioner, and said he knew Dr. Copeland personally, and knew him to be very efficient.

"But," added Alderman Squiers, "I regard one point in the published facts regarding Dr. Copeland's appointment as being very significant. Dr. Copeland is quoted as saying 'Mayor Hylan told me that there would be no interference in my power over the Health Department, and if there is I shall resign at once. I may be out of office tomorrow for all I know.' In other words, the Mayor promised to let Dr. Copeland alone. The inference is very plain that Mayor Hylan hadn't left Dr. Amster alone, or, for that matter, any of the other heads of departments. Alderman Lee is right in demanding that the Rules Committee report out his resolution. This board will lose the respect of the public unless it does its duty under the charter, and this is one of its duties."

William F. Kenneally, a Tammany member of the board, went to the Mayor's defense, saying: "I notify the Democrats now that we are going to stand behind the Mayor."

"Yes, three months more, that's the most," yelled an Alderman, and Kenneally sat down amid laughter.

STATE CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Women Will Qualify for Primaries, Beginning May 16.

With the primaries fixed for a date two weeks in advance of the time they generally are held, campaign activities will begin early this year. The advanced date for the primary elections is to afford the Secretary of State an opportunity to prepare and transmit ballots to voters from this State now in the naval and military service of the United States.

The primaries will be held on Sept. 5. Preliminary campaign activities will begin as early as next month, however. On May 25 women voters in all communities with a population of 5,000 or over, will have an opportunity to enroll with the parties and qualify for participation in the State primaries this Fall when candidates for Governor and other elective State offices are to be nominated.

In localities with a smaller population, women will enroll by certificate, the period during which these may be filed extending from May 16 to June 15. Registration days in New York City this year will be all days from Oct. 7 to Oct. 12, both inclusive. Oct. 11 and 12, 18 and 19 have been selected as registration days for other municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more. In rural sections voters will register on Oct. 12 and 19. The election will be held on Nov. 5.

Independent candidates for State offices will find hurdles a little harder to negotiate this year. Instead of the 6,000 signatures required in other years on petitions nominating candidates without regular party backing for State office, 12,000 signatures will be necessary this year, with at least fifty from each county. Independent nominations must be filed not earlier than the 9th, and not later than two days after the eighth Tuesday preceding the general election.

944 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Voluntary Enlistments Since April 1, 1917, Now Total 416,503.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The regular army obtained 944 more recruits yesterday, bringing up to 416,503 the total obtained since April 1, 1917. The showing for New York and neighboring States folows:

	Obtained Apr. 29.	Total to Apr. 29.		Obtained Apr. 29.	Total to Apr. 29.
Conn.	18	5,180	N. Jersey	48	10,544
Delaware	2	831	N. York	150	46,139
Maine	6	2,614	Penn.	129	47,061
Maryland	15	4,168	R. Island	15	2,550
Mass.	51	19,062	Vermont	2	668
N. Hamp.		1,613			

Minnesota Bars Alien Teachers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—The State Safety Commission today passed an order providing that only teachers who are citizens of the United States may be employed in public, private, parochial, and normal schools in Minnesota. The Safety Commission also announced that the University of Minnesota was included in the citizen teacher order.

CANADA TO INCREASE WAR TIME TAXATION

Heavier Imposts on Incomes and Business Profits Proposed with New Levies Also.

OTTAWA, April 30.—A. K. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance, presented to Parliament today one of the most important budgets since confederation. The steadily growing financial obligations of the Dominion, due to the war, made necessary the announcement of a number of increases in existing taxation as well as new taxation proposals. Mr. MacLean's statement, which was made to a crowded house and in the presence of full galleries, excited more than ordinary interest at the capital.

The Minister's proposals included a renewal and extension of the business profits war tax, an increase in the income tax, an increase in the excise duties payable on manufactured tobacco, &c.; a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, changes in the duties on coffee to place the taxation on a parity with the taxation on tea, an increase in the tax on sleeping car berths and parlor car seats, excise taxes on matches and playing cards, a specific duty of 5 cents a lineal foot on moving picture films, and a special war excise tax of 10 per cent. on the selling value of automobiles, jewelry, talking machines, mechanical piano and organ players and records when imported into or manufactured in Canada.

The tax upon automobiles is applicable to all imported into or manufactured in Canada and unsold on April 30.

The amended business tax provides for the taxation of businesses with a capitalization from $50,000 down to $25,000, which were exempt under the former tax. The rate will be 25 per cent. of the amount by which the profits exceed 10 per cent.

Income tax exemption in the case of unmarried persons is reduced from $1,500 to $1,000, and for married persons from $3,000 to $2,000. The rate of taxation will be 2 per cent. from $1,000 and up to $1,500 in the case of unmarried persons, widowers, or widows without dependent children, and 2 per cent. from $2,000 up to $3,000 in the case of all other persons.

The present supertax is to be continued as at present up to incomes of $50,000, at which point a new classification is proposed. In addition to the normal tax and supertax, there will be a war surtax lasting until the year in which the war ends. This tax will start at 5 per cent. on incomes from $6,000 to $10,000, increasing gradually to 25 per cent. on incomes in excess of $200,000.

The corporation income tax, now 4 per cent., is increased to 6 per cent.

The Minister said expenditures of all kinds for the year would require $980,000,000, while the sums available would total $700,000,000, leaving $280,000,000 to be provided from loans.

PLANS SAVING OF PAPER.

Government Will Reorganize Industry to Conserve News Print.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Reorganization of the paper industry of the United States to put it on a war conservation basis is planned by the Government. Curtailment of certain of the less essential paper manufactories is said to be more than probable. One of the chief purposes is to conserve materials for news print paper, the publication of newspapers being recognized as one of the essentials to the conduct of the war.

The first move in the plan was made today, when representatives of more than 75 per cent. of the school textbook publishing business of the country met P. E. Noyes, Director of Conservation of the Fuel Administration, and A. D. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Committee of the War Industries Board. Later the publishers announced the appointment of a War Service Committee.

While no official statement was made as to the functions of the new committee, it is understood that a readjustment of the textbook publishing business will be worked out with the Fuel Administration and the War Industries Board which will virtually put a stop to the present practice of printing new editions of school books every few months and curb the tendency to be constantly changing textbooks in the schools.

Other branches of the industry will in turn come here for similar conferences to agree upon readjustments in line with the Government's policy to restrict all less essential industries. Within the next few weeks the Fuel Administration will call in manufacturers of card and pasteboard, paper towels, cups, candy wrappers, boxes, and numerous other specialty paper manufactures.

You may have "Acid-Mouth" and not know it

"Acid-Mouth" attacks your teeth secretly but surely. Don't delay fighting it until after you lose a tooth.

Begin *today* to use the dentifrice that counteracts "Acid-Mouth." That dentifrice is

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

If you use Pebeco twice a day and visit your dentist twice a year, the chances are that your teeth will last you a lifetime. Doesn't that interest you?

Get a tube of Pebeco and learn how pleasant and refreshing a real dentifrice can be. A trial is worth while.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink Inc. New York

FEDERAL CORD TIRES
DOUBLE CABLE BASE

Better Built

Each cord lies flat and carries its full share of the service strain.

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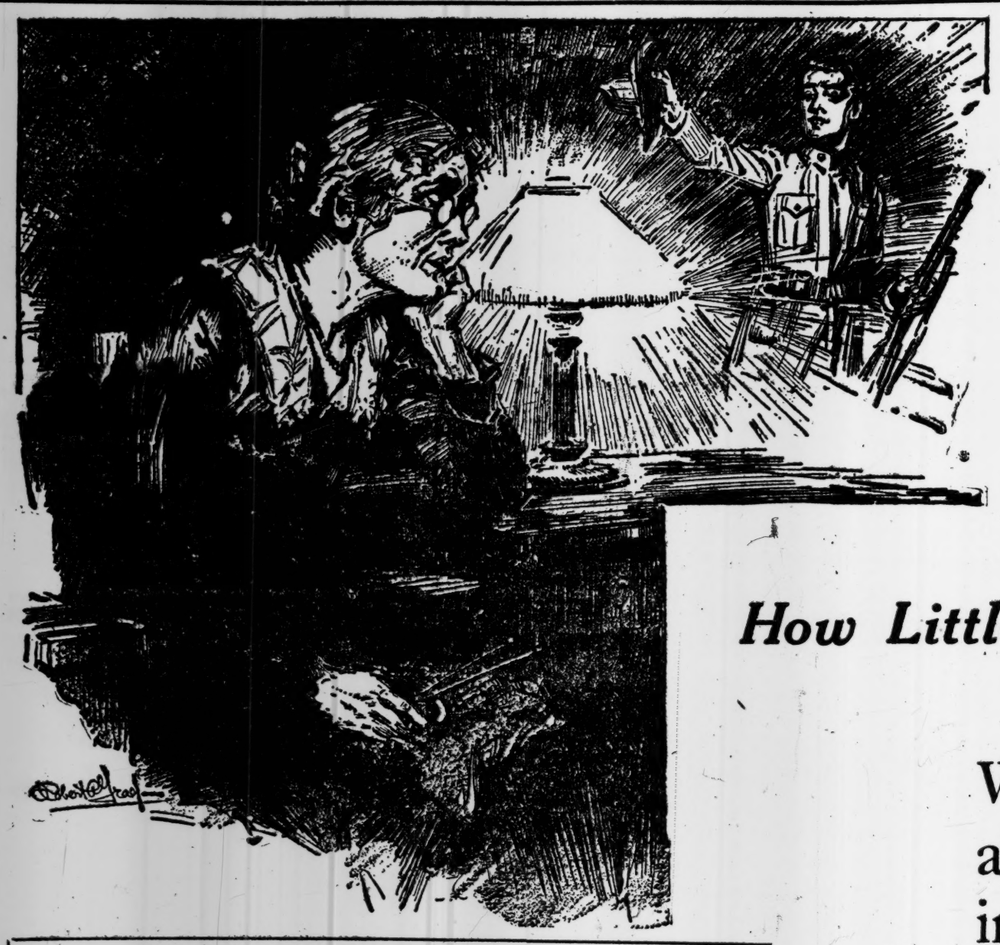

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There must be universal, spontaneous, unstinted and unlimited effort if we are to win this war. There must be an overwhelming investment in Liberty bonds.

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Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

BAKER IS ASSAILED IN AIRCRAFT REPORT

Full Text of Aeronautical Society's Findings Attacks Secretary's Statements.

SMALL PLANTS NOT USED

Production Delayed, Committee Says, by Lack of Co-ordination, Loss of Blue Prints, and Bad Contracts.

The full report or the Investigating Committee of the Aeronautical Society of America regarding aircraft, it is now declared, devotes several pages to the optimistic utterances in official statements of Secretary of War Baker and brands them as false or exaggerated.

It reviews many causes of delay in aircraft production, including the refusal to deal with small factories on the ground that the cost-plus system made it necessary to keep accountants in all factories making aircraft, and that there were not enough accountants to go around. It asserts that delay was caused in some cases because the blueprints and specifications sent out by the Signal Corps got lost and failed to arrive at their destination.

It charges that the recruiting and training of men for flying has slowed down because the Aircraft Board has practically given up hope of providing planes on a large scale for 1919, and that the training program has been reduced through failure to realize that better equipped airmen can be turned out if they are taught many sciences connected with air work while waiting for machines to be built.

The report of the committee generally supports the charges made by Gutzon Borglum, the President's special investigator, but the committee avoids any fixing of personal responsibility for the failure of aircraft production on the ground that the society's investigation is concerned with the manner in which engineering problems were met.

It is asserted in the report that the Aircraft Board has not employed more than 5 per cent. of the facilities fit for producing aircraft on the production of aircraft. The report adds on this subject: "The productive capacity of the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per cent. because apparently the ability to produce goods urgently needed is by no means a sufficient consideration for securing a contract."

The report is made by Leon Cammen, Vice President of the society, and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences; Thomas A. Hill, a lawyer and former President of the society, and Charles Howell, Vice President of the society and a manufacturer. Part of the investigation was made in conjunction with Gutzon Borglum. When he was asked last night if he was familiar with the report, Mr. Borglum said:

"I have read it. It is a good report on the subject." The Investigation Committee prefaces its report by saying:

"It became apparent at an early date that the execution of the aeronautical program was being diverted into paths where the possibility of success was distinctly imperilled. As time went on the committee saw with dismay the issuance of statements by the Government which it was compelled to regard as untrue. For a while it was under the impression that such statements were issued for the deliberate purpose of misleading the enemy. It regrets to have to say, however, that it has become apparent since that it was to mislead the American people that these statements were issued.

"A still more threatening feature of the situation appeared to be the growing lack of co-ordination between the engineering and production departments, clearly indicating that neither realized the nature of the work which it had to do and the means by which success for such an undertaking could be accomplished. The committee found that the organization of production was such that delays would be inevitable. Not only that, but the production was so organized that no effective plans were made to keep American aviation engineering at least on the same level of excellence with that of the enemy. The situation was far too serious for either the committee or the society to keep silent, as silence in such a case would be treasonable."

The alleged boastful policy concerning aircraft production, according to the report, has been coupled with one of excessive secrecy, which is asserted to have had the results of stimulating Germany to an enormous increase of aircraft production and of preventing American engineers and inventors from rendering help, while German spies have had easy access to facts denied to American scientists. The Liberty motor is praised, but represented as only partially developed, and its development as being retarded by slowness to allow American genius to exert itself on the problems involved. The reports says: "The curse of the production of the motor has been the excessive secrecy needed to make possible its overadvertising."

The report examines in detail statements by Secretary of War Baker, which are said to have given the public the impression that splendid progress was being made in equipping America for air fighting, and brands some statements flatly as untruthful and others as exaggerated and misleading. Under the heading of "Official Publicity" the report says:

"The committee at an early stage of its investigations became convinced, as has been since proved to a certain extent officially, that the majority of the statements issued by the Government in connection with the execution of the aeronautical program are untrustworthy. The following statements appear to offend worst in the matter of truth-speaking:

Deny the Final Test.

"In the office bulletin of Sept. 13, 1917, appeared the famous statement by Secretary Baker, giving the history of the Liberty motor. This statement begins: 'The United States aviation engine has passed its final test.' This statement is unqualifiedly untrue. According to the statement by Major J. G. Vincent at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers in December, 1917, the only test that was apparently given to the engine at that time was for fifty hours, not at maximum horse power. It is ridiculous to call such a test final. In fact, it is doubtful if a final test has been given to the engine even now in April, 1918.

"In the same statement it is said that 'tools for building the first engine were made even before the drawings were finished on the assumption that they would be correct.' It is absolutely impossible that this should be true, as before tools can be made the dimensions of the parts have to be known.

"The statement proceeds: 'Thirty days after the assembling of the first engine preliminary tests justified the Government in formally accepting the engine as the best aircraft engine produced in any country. The final test confirmed our faith in the new motor in every degree.' Here, again, Secretary Baker speaks about the final test. Here is, however, chronology: The engine was set up the first time on July 3. The preliminary tests were made thirty days thereafter, or about Aug. 2, at which time only one unit was built. It would appear, therefore, that the engine was developed to its final stage in about forty days more and given the final test. We know, however, that this is untrue because the engine is barely in the final stage even now.

"The next statement, which contains inaccuracies of a still graver character, was issued by the Secretary of War in October, 1917. At that time it was stated that 'work is in progress on practically the entire number of airplanes and motors for which provision was made in the Aviation bill passed by Congress in July.' As a matter of fact, at that time practically no work was in progress on the manufacture of machines. In many cases the buildings in which the machines were to be manufactured were not yet built.

"'The types of airplanes now in process of manufacture cover the entire range of training planes, light, high speed fighting machines, and powerful battle and bombing planes of the heaviest design.' Again untrue, because at that time neither the light, high speed fighting machines nor the battle and bombing planes were in process of manufacture. In fact, according to a statement made to the directors of the society by Mr. Coffin, no light, high speed fighting machines have been, or are to be, manufactured in this country at any time.

"On Feb. 20, 1918, an Associated Press dispatch stated that 'control of the air in the American sector belongs to the enemy.' On the same date, obviously to counteract the impression produced by the press dispatch, was published a statement authorized by the Secretary of War 'in order to give as complete a picture as is permissible under military requirements of the problem and the process in equipping the air service with fighting planes.'

"The picture is so complete that one cannot help seeing in it things that are not in the original landscape. 'The first American-built battle planes are today en route to the front in France. This first shipment, though in itself not large, marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry.' This statement would be plainer to the ordinary man if it were frankly stated that only two machines were en route.

Committee in Doubt.

"'These planes are equipped with the first Liberty motor from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type.' The committee hesitates to state what it thinks about this statement, because it does not know whether it was simply invented in the office of the Secretary of War or elsewhere or whether it was based on an actual engineering report. In view of the fact that several weeks after the shipment of these planes such a vital feature of construction as the lubrication system of the Liberty motor has been found to be unsatisfactory, the talk about breaking a record sounds discouraging. If it was invented by the writer of the statement, it is only one of the many misstatements clogging the aeronautical program. If it is based on a report of the engineers, an investigation is most respectfully suggested, and the committee ventures to add that drastic action would be taken against any engineer submitting as misleading a report in private business."

After citing editorial comment from various technical publications for the purpose of showing that engineering experts, as well as the general public, were deceived by glowing statements, the report asserts that one substantial effect produced by such declarations has been to spur Germany to great activity. It says:

"According to Reuter's Agency, the French General Staff has in its possession proofs that the Germans, spurred to greater efforts by the fear of American achievement, have vastly increased their aerial forces. Some 400 furniture, woodworking, and piano factories have been converted to new uses; the Fokker Company has taken over the great Berzina piano factory near Schwerin and large orders for parts have been placed in Switzerland. The production in Germany has reached 700 to 1,000 planes a week and is growing. The 'American danger' has been also referred to on several occasions in German General Staff orders. This would have been bad enough if the American planes were there, but they are not."

While admitting that some causes of delay were justifiable, the report mentions other causes of alleged unnecessary delay in the following paragraphs:

"There have been changes in the program during the year, due, however, very largely to the fact that the original program was drawn up by men who knew next to nothing about either the art of flying or the production of flying machines.

"Other delays were due to a very inadequate system of contracting for the production of planes and engines. Practically all the contracts are made on a cost-plus basis, without any bonus for early production or any penalty for late production. The whole matter is therefore left to the discretion or patriotism of the producing companies, a pitifully inadequate system in a matter of such vital importance. Certainly none of the engineers of the Aircraft Board or the Signal Corps has staked or ever would stake the welfare of his private business on such a contract, but evidently what was not good in real business was good enough where only the lives of the men in our armies depended on the timely production of aircraft.

"A still worse feature was that even after the contracts were signed; apparently little effort was made to help the contractors get along with the work. Thus, the first five-day suspension of fuel utilization (Garfield order) did not exclude airplane factories.

"The small plants have not been utilized. In fact, the Council of National Defense, in its report for the first year, explained that this was its fixed policy due to the fact that accountants had to be put into plants where the work was done on a cost-plus basis, and that the limited number of accountants made it impossible to use the smaller plants. * * * As a matter of fact, with standardized production and a reasonable desire to get results, there was nothing simpler than to permit the smaller plants to produce parts at a fixed price, with bonuses for early deliveries and penalties for delays. To take the wooden parts as an example, struts for airplanes could be produced in about 5,000 plants of cabinet makers, furniture makers, piano factories, toy makers, &c., at the rate of about 2,000,000 a day, which would be many times more than is necessary for the needs of American aviation. At the present time they are producing at a rate many times less than is necessary. * * *

Blueprints Got Lost.

"There were still worse cases where blueprints sent from the Signal Corps failed to reach manufacturers, because proper precautions were not taken for their delivery and because there was no proper system of checking the movement of documents of such importance.

"A rather startling fact has been disclosed by a Director of the Curtiss company which, if true, would indicate an absolute absence or any kind of organization. This gentleman has stated in the public press that the Curtiss company has delayed the delivery of bombing planes because, till the end of March, 1918, the Signal Corps failed to adopt a type of bombing attachment. If true, this would be equivalent to saying that the army cannot be sent to Europe because the Government has not yet decided on the rifles it is going to use."

The report alleges that the recruiting of aviators has been allowed to fall into an alarming condition. The report represents the Aircraft Board as practically giving up in despair after its many troubles, no longer hoping to fulfill a vast airplane program for 1919, and consequently neglecting the enlistment and training of aviators. It says:

"The recruiting of men, both for the flying and nonflying services, was started with the big brass band, only to be practically entirely discontinued in the last few weeks. (The actual recruiting for the flying sections has been entirely discontinued, even examinations being suspended; for the nonflying sections the recruiting has been discontinued in the East, but a limited number of men are still being taken in the Middle West.)

"When asked about it, officials of the Signal Corps stated that 'there is no lack of human aviation material, no matter if fit boys do go to other arms of war service.' This is a plain case of careless ignorance of the problem before us, which shows that the men in charge of American aviation have failed to learn from European experience. The best flying material is furnished by young men between 21 and 25 years. The June (1917) registration showed approximately ten and a half million men in the ages between 21 and 31. Hence roughly four and a half millions would fall within the limits of 21 and 25. Of these four and a half millions roughly 25 per cent. would have to be eliminated as covering aliens and negroes, who could not be considered for the service. This leaves 3,375,000 men. As about one man in a hundred makes really good material for the aircraft service flying branch, this would indicate that we have roughly 40,000 men available. Perhaps 10,000 more could be secured by lowering the age limit to 19 years, which would be advisable anyhow. Still, going by averages, we have only 50,000 men. Of course this is more than sufficient for the number of planes which the present aircraft administration can produce, but it is entirely insufficient for the number which this country may need, if the war is carried into 1919.

"It is by no means exaggerated to expect that between 75,000 and 80,000 machines with the American star may have to be delivered to the European front by the middle of 1919, if we want to smash the Hun. (The aircraft authorities may say that this can't be done. It is, however, an old story that the men who can't do a thing say that it can't be done. Why not let somebody try who thinks it can be done?) If 75,000 or 80,000 machines have to be delivered, that will mean 150,000 men, which again will mean that a country with the best human resources in the world practically untouched may have to strain its resources to the utmost and perhaps use its second best material to meet the most urgent situation that human history has seen.

"Under these conditions to lose deliberately excellent material through the failure of simply going through the process of induction into service, is a short-sightedness which borders on plain madness on one side, and treasonable cleverness on the other side. Every man fit for the aviation service, who is driven into any other service, is an ineradicable blot on the record of the present aircraft administration."

1,025 LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED BY M'ADOO

Six Standard Types in Place of 500 Now Used—Contracts for $60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Contracts for 1,025 freight and passenger locomotives, the largest single order ever placed in the history of American railways, were let today by the Railroad Administration to the American Locomotive Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The entire order represents a cost of about $60,000,000. The profit to manufacturers will be between 5 and 6 per cent., less than half the rate of profit represented in the original bids.

Six newly developed standard types of engines, with heavy and light sizes of each type, were ordered. Deliveries will begin in July and continue through the year, and most of the new engines, it is understood, will be assigned to Eastern roads, where the shortage of motive power is greatest. They will bear only the initials "U. S." and identifying numbers, and will be virtually the first lot of engines to be owned jointly by all railroads, under Government management. About 200,000 tons of steel will be required, and the War Industries Board has allotted the full quota of steel to the Railroad Administration.

Although the Railroad Administration declined to announce the precise number of engines ordered from each of the companies, it is understood the American Company will build 550 and the Baldwin 475. Most of the Baldwin engines will be built at the main plant at Philadelphia, and the American Company's order will be distributed among its plants at Schenectady, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Manchester, N. H.; Pittsburgh, and Providence. The order will compel the two companies to operate practically at capacity for the next nine months.

The awarding of the contracts has been long delayed because of insistence of John Skelton Williams, Director of Purchases for the Railroad Administration, on lower prices than those originally submitted, which are said to have represented profit of about 15 per cent. The prices are a little less than those paid by individual roads before the Government assumed control.

The six types ordered include the Mallet—the heaviest, weighing 540,000 pounds—Mountain, Pacific, Santa Fé, Mikado, and Switch. The Mallet engines will cost between $80,000 and $90,000 each, and the Switch engines between $35,000 and $40,000 each. The six Standard types are expected eventually to supersede the many miscellaneous types now in service, embracing engines built according to 500, or more, varying specifications. This is the first time that any real forward step has been taken looking to the wide standardization of locomotive engines.

Contracts will be announced tomorrow for construction of about 70,000 freight cars at an aggregate cost of probably $200,000,000, to supplement the orders for 30,000 placed last week.

NAMES JEWISH FOOD BOARD.

Kosher Market Men to Co-operate with Federal Authorities.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, head of the Jewish Community of New York City, announced yesterday the formation of a committee to advise the Federal Food Board on the dietary problems of orthodox Jews, as they may be affected by the regulations of the Food Administration.

The primary object of the committee is to obtain the co-operation with the Federal Food Board of all dealers in kosher poultry, including slaughterers, market men, and butchers.

Owing to the accumulation in this city of about 50,000 barrels of cornmeal, the Federal Food Board issued a notice yesterday calling public attention to the availability of cornmeal as a wheat substitute, and urging its consumption.

Two hundred and fifty clubs, it was announced by the Federal Food Board yesterday, have now joined the "no wheat until next harvest" program of the Food Administration, and thirty-five country clubs have also pledged themselves to observe the wheatless restrictions until the arrival of the new crop.

A considerable quantity of potatoes is on hand in this city at the present time. More than 100 cars of potatoes are standing at the Thirty-third Street yard, and have been there for two days. There are thirty cars at Barclay Street.

In regard to the inclusion of the North American Commercial Corporation in a list of coffee merchants whose licenses, it was announced, the Government would withhold until May 8, the company received a letter from the United States Food Administration stating that such was an error. The letter states that the application of the company for a license was made in proper form under date of April 2, and will be issued on May 1.

Masons Honor Kahn.

"Julius Kahn Day," in honor of the Congressman from California, was celebrated yesterday by 2,000 Master Masons in the lodge rooms of the St. Cecile Lodge of Masons, in the Masonic Building, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The day was set aside in recognition of Representative Kahn's work at Washington in pressing the draft law to passage. After Congressman Kahn's address letters were read from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. The speakers were the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, the Rev. C. Wallace Petty, William Sherrer, ex-Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, Justice Townsend Scudder, Captain A. F. Simmons, W. H. Miller, John W. Vrooman, the oldest living Grand Master, and Charles G. F. Wahle.

WOMAN PROFESSOR AT VASSAR SEIZED

Agathe Richrath, Teacher of German, Accused of Defending Lusitania Sinking.

KNEW STULZ AND BOCKISCH

Federal Agents on Trail of Poughkeepsie Aliens—Three Men Arrested in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 30.—On a charge of being a pro-German and circulating pro-German propaganda, Miss Agathe Wilhelmine Richrath, instructor of German at Vassar College, was taken into custody tonight by Federal Agents Estes and Bishchoff. The action followed investigations which have been prosecuted in this city for many weeks by the Federal agents who were responsible for the apprehension of Dr. Josef Stulz and Heinrich Bockisch, who are now in internment camps.

The agents ascertained that Miss Richrath had attended meetings at which Stulz, Bockisch, and several other prominent Germans of this city were present. On a recent occasion she attended a birthday party at a home of William Knauss in Fairview, a suburb, and it is alleged that there she made remarks which resulted in her being taken into custody.

Gathered about the table were leading Germans of this city and a well-known local attorney, who were discussing the war. It is alleged Miss Richrath said that the Germans were justified in the sinking of the Lusitania. Asked by the attorney why she thought so, she said that the liner was carrying "bullets for the murder of our German fathers." When questioned further as to whether she thought that the drowning of innocent women and children could be justifiable, she said, it is alleged, that she did feel sorry for them, but she had no sorrow for the rich men that went down with the ship.

It is asserted also that at the same time Miss Richrath declared that the Germans were justified in the invasion of Belgium, on the principle that if a person knew there was a murder being committed in a house two doors away, and the murderer could be caught only by going through the house next door, it would be permissible to go through that house.

Had Photograph of Kaiser.

When the Federal authorities made a search of her room at the college they took away a bundle of papers which are yet to be explained. They also found a handsome photograph of the Kaiser and a fancy German flag. Many letters and postcards were found, and these will be used when the prisoner is arraigned before Judge Wallace.

Miss Richrath came to Vassar about three years ago from Philadelphia. Her father, prior to his death, was a dentist, and her present time is engaged in the practice of dentistry. A short time ago Miss Richrath told her friends that she was contemplating giving up her post at the college and going to the University of Michigan to study dentistry.

Referring to the action of the Federal agents in taking Miss Richrath into custody, Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar, said tonight:

"Miss Richrath has been under observation for some weeks by Federal authorities. It was at their particular request and for the purpose of facilitating their opportunity of observation that the college authorities took no action in the case before this date. I am ignorant of the grounds upon which the present action is based. No complaint has reached my office of exhibition of alien sympathies in the college class rooms, although I have heard of some indiscretion in private conversation."

During their work in Poughkeepsie Agents Estes and Bischoff were kept busy night and day running down pro-German propaganda. It is known that a dozen or more prominent German residents underwent a severe questioning at their hands. Reckless statements at secret meetings have come to their attention, and their work in and around Poughkeepsie, it is said, is only just starting.

Arraignment Here Today.

Miss Richrath is the third woman enemy alien to be arrested in the Southern District of New York since President Wilson signed the new law which puts German and Austro-Hungarian women in the same status as men of those nationalities. That her arrest was impending has been known for several days, but it was not until yesterday that the warrant was issued by President Wilson.

Miss Richrath will be arraigned before Assistant Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., Chief of the Enemy Alien Bureau, in the Federal Building here this morning. She is the third prominent resident of Poughkeepsie arrested in the last two weeks for activities in behalf of the enemy. The others were Dr. Joseph Stulz, who married into one of the most prominent families in Dutchess County, and Heinrich Bockisch, an Austrian, who for years has been connected with a piano manufacturing concern in Poughkeepsie.

At the time of the arrest of Stulz and Bockisch it became known that a certain woman prominent in the educational life of Poughkeepsie was under suspicion, although her name was withheld from publication. The woman referred to at that time was Miss Rickrath. Reports reached the Department of Justice several weeks ago that a well-organized propaganda machine was operating in Dutchess County, and that she, Stulz, and Bockisch were prominent in its activities.

Miss Richrath is described as a woman of great attainments, and holds degrees from German universities. She came to this country several years before the war began.

Thomas Dubeck, an Austrian, employed in the tug fleet of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested by Federal agents yesterday afternoon. He is of draft age and is alleged to have said that if he was taken into the army and was ordered overseas he would try to sink the transport that carried him.

Emil Rielke, alias Heinrich Meyer, who has been working in an asylum in New Jersey, was arrested. He came to the country shortly before the war began and is a former seaman of the Hamburg-American Line.

Joseph Spieg was arrested at Springfield, L. I., for seditious remarks. He is charged with urging a draft registrant not to respond when called, telling him that the "Kaiser is going to win," and making insulting remarks in referring to President Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO CONSULS SENTENCED TO PRISON

Bopp and Von Schack Get Limit of 2 Years and $10,000—Punishment Too Light, Says Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—Maximum sentences of two years' imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary and fines of $10,000 each were imposed today upon Frank Bopp, former German Consul General here, and E. H. von Schack, former Vice Consul, following their conviction last week on charges of conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India.

Motions for new trials on behalf of all of the twenty-nine defendants who were convicted by the jury were denied by Judge William C. Van Fleet of the United States District Court. In passing sentence Judge Van Fleet said:

"The punishment is wholly inadequate to the crime and the penalty may be well called to the attention of Congress and so amended that it will act as a deterrent. The German defendants represent a system that the civilized world cannot tolerate."

Pleas for leniency in the cases of other German defendants were made by both von Schack and Bopp. The sentences imposed today will run, by order of the court, consecutively after the completion of other sentences which they are now serving on previous charges of conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States.

Extra precautions to guard against any possible untoward occurrences such as the shooting and deaths of Ram Chandra and Ram Singh, defendants, at the close of the case last Tuesday, were taken by the Government. Every person entering the courtroom was searched thoroughly and a double guard of United States soldiers and deputy marshals was on duty.

Motion by the Government for the arrest of judgment in the case of Sundar Singh Galli, one of the Hindu defendants, was taken under consideration. Galli's testimony is wanted for the Grand Jury investigating the shooting.

Baron Wilhelm von Brincken, former Military Attaché at the Consulate General, who pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charges in the course of the trial, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to run concurrently with other sentences he is serving on previous convictions of violating the neutrality of the United States.

Sentences imposed by Judge Van Fleet on other defendants were:

Walter Sauerback, navigating officer of the German gunboat Geier, one year in the Alameda County Jail and $2,000 fine.

Charles Lattendorff, "bodyguard" of Baron von Brincken, one year in the county jail.

Henry Kauffman, former Chancellor of the German Consulate, $5,000 fine or six months' imprisonment.

Robert Capelle, former local agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, fifteen months at McNeil's Island, Washington, and $7,500 fine.

Joseph L. Biley, shipping broker fifteen months at McNeil's Island Federal Penitentiary and $5,000 fine.

J. Clyde Hizar, San Diego, Cal., attorney and former paymaster in the United States Naval Reserve, one year in jail and $5,000 fine.

Harry J. Hart, San Francisco, shipping man, six months in jail and $5,000 fine.

Louis T. Hengstler, San Francisco, Admiralty lawyer, four months and $5,000 fine.

The jail sentence was rescinded after Hengstler made a personal appeal to the court.

Captain Heinrich Elbo, master of the German steamer Ahlers, which was interned at Honolulu, six months and $1,000 fine.

Captain Edwin Deinat, master of the German mrechantman Holsatia, interned at Hilo, Hawaii, ten months and $1,500 fine.

Baron Morris Stock von Goltzheim, San Francisco real estate and insurance man, six months and $1,000 fine.

Dr. Chandra K. Chakravarty, chief agent in the United States for the "Berlin Committee" of the German Government, thirty days and $5,000 fine.

Thirteen other Hindus, students and revolutionists, several of them highly educated, were sentenced to serve from twenty-two months to sixty days.

INVENTOR MAY BE INTERNED

Former Official of Teutonic Sons Also Arrested in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 30.—George von Roeder, an inventor, who is said to be of noble rank in Germany, was arrested today by members of the Federal Treason Squad to be held pending the arrival of a Presidential warrant of internment. It is said that von Roeder offered several of his inventions to the United States Government, but that others of a superior quality were conveyed to the Kaiser.

Federal authorities began an investigation of the activities of Gottlieb F. Hummel. He made a speech Monday night in which he is alleged to have criticised Hoover and the United States, whereupon he was arrested.

Hummel was formely Supreme Treasurer of the Teutonic Sons of America and also President of the German-Irish Alliance, both of which attempted to establish German-American friendship before the United States entered the war. In his pocket was found a letter from President Wilson, dated December, 1915, thanking the Teutonic Sons for support of the United States prior to America's declaration of war.

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WILL SING

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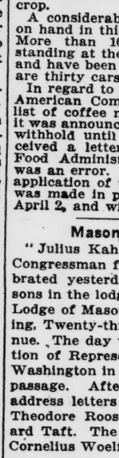

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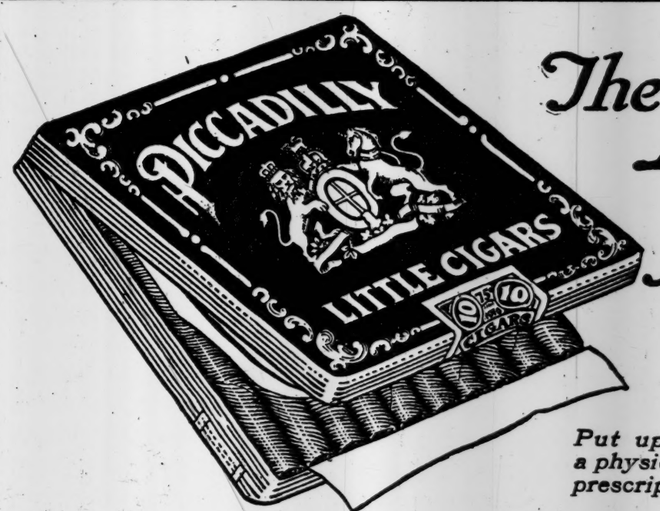

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MACBRIDE WIDENS HIS HEALTH ATTACK

Assails Head of Food and Drugs Bureau in Letter to New Commissioner.

CRITICISES CITIZENS UNION

Says He Will Abandon Inquiry "Along Administrative Lines."

COPELAND PRAISES MAYOR

Amster's Successor Says He Will "Gladly Co-operate" with the Federal Authorities.

On behalf of Mayor Hylan, Chairman James E. MacBride of the Civil Service Commission last night sent to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the new Health Commissioner, a letter in which he said that it was the Mayor's desire "to extend the work done for the babies and children of this city by the Bureau of Child Hygiene, instead of to restrict it, as the false propaganda has sought to persuade the people."

In his letter of resignation, published yesterday, Dr. J. Lewis Amster, who quit as Health Commissioner, stated that one of the first directions given to him by Mayor Hylan was that "the baby health stations maintained by the department be successively abolished as unnecessary, despite their obviously invaluable aid in the conservation of infant health and the reduction of infant mortality."

No denial of the charges against the Mayor by Dr. Amster was made from the Mayor's office yesterday, but in an interview with reporters the new Commissioner said he did not believe it had been the Mayor's desire to abolish any bureau of the department. Dr. Amster charged that the Mayor had issued "a peremptory direction that the Directors of several of the bureaus be summarily dismissed," and Commissioner Copeland's statement was taken as an attempt to refute this charge.

MacBride Attacks Brown.

In his letter to Commissioner Copeland Mr. MacBride attacked Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, as having advocated in the recent session of the Legislature a bill "that would lower the standard of milk to a point where it would be an absolute menace to the health of babies."

Immediately on reading the letter of Chairman MacBride, Commissioner Copeland dictated a reply in which he said that "no fair-minded citizen, knowing that the facts summarized by you were obtained under oath, can longer believe that any 'raid upon the Health Department' was contemplated by anybody in authority."

Mr. MacBride's letter follows:

April 30, 1918.

Hon. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, Centre and Walker Streets, New York City.

My Dear Commissioner:

There has been so much misrepresentation of the investigation of the Health Department that you cannot possibly know, if your information has been gleaned solely from the newspapers, what we have been doing.

I am confident this misrepresentation has not deceived the people. It is the same kind of misrepresentation carried on by the same agencies which were at work in the campaign last Fall to perpetuate in this city a government which for four years had been in the interests of the Rockefellers and their satellites who were exploiting the people. They did not fool the people then, and I am confident they are not fooling the people now.

There was a time when these same interests did their work in the dark. They bribed Senators, Congressmen, and public officials to do their bidding. Those were the days of the Black Horse Cavalry. Those methods were exposed and effectively ended when William Randolph Hearst startled the whole nation by the publication of the notorious Standard Oil letters and their accompanying certificates of deposit.

"The White Horse Cavalry" Now.

The exploiters, exposed, did not abandon their exploitations. They simply refined their methods. They prostituted reform and began to operate through the medium of subsidized agencies with righteous sounding names. We are now in the days of the White Horse Cavalry.

We find, for example, that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is largely financed by a family whose fortune is invested in the Borden Milk Company.

We find Mr. Lucius Polk Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, advocating the passage of a bill at Albany, during the recent session of the Legislature, which would lower the standard of milk to a point where it would be an absolute menace to the health of babies. We have found many letters in the files of the Bureau of Food and Drugs which show an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Brown to interfere with the operations of the Borden Milk Company even when he was requested by the United States Government to take action. I presume that you will find much accumulative evidence on this favoritism.

And we find the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor opposing an investigation of the Health Department which threatened to break up a corrupt ring in the Bureau of Food and Drugs, and to break Mr. Brown's imperial domination of that bureau.

Attacks W. J. Schieffelin.

Again, we find William J. Schieffelin, wholesale druggist and head of the Citizens Union, acting as an oral examiner for the Civil Service Commission in a test which brought the same Lucius Polk Brown from Tennessee to preside over a bureau in the New York City Health Department.

We have the sworn testimony of Mr. Brown that one of his duties was to visit wholesale drug houses and take samples for analysis to see that druggists were not violating the law. And we have Mr. Brown's further testimony that in all the time he has been in that department he has never taken a sample from the drug house of Mr. Schieffelin, though he has taken samples from all the other important drug houses in the city.

And we find Leonard M. Wallstein, the paid agent of Mr. Schieffelin's Citizens Union, as one of the chief organizers of the propaganda to block an investigation which the guilty consciences of all these gentlemen told them would put an end to such favoritism and exploitation.

Mayor Hylan knew of these conditions in a general way, as did many others who have been active in public affairs in this city during the past years. He knew that these exploiters would make a determined stand to hold their grip on the Health Department, just as they fought and defeated municipal ownership in the Legislature and are fighting every other interference with their private interests.

His aim was to get an able, courageous man for Health Commissioner who could not be won over by these interests which he knew dominated the Academy of Medicine and sought to dominate other medical organizations through a ring they built up in medical politics.

Says There Was Misrepresentation.

The fact that a man of your standing in your profession has accepted the post of Commissioner of Health and stands ready to brave the raids of the White Horse Cavalry is proof to me that you know—in spite of the volumes of misrepresentation that have been poured forth—that the Mayor never had a thought or made a suggestion which would in any way restrict honest effort to improve health conditions, living conditions, and working conditions in this city.

It was his desire to extend the work being done for the babies and children of this city by the Bureau of Child Hygeine, instead of to restrict it, as the false propaganda has sought to persuade the people.

It was his desire to do everything—and more—that is now being done by the Bureau of Preventable Diseases for the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases, and to better the condition under which men and women work.

But it is his firm determination that that work must be done without waste and extravagance. The testimony of heads of bureaus that there is overlapping in this work, and that vast sums can be saved by proper administration is a complete justification of his position.

Both the Mayor and the Commissioners who have been conducting this investigation are convinced of the value and the necessity of public health education. But we do not believe that a bureau which will lend itself to the spreading of political propaganda, to the dissemination of information on controversial matters not even remotely related to public health, is a proper agency to carry on public health education.

For example, Dr. Bolduan used the Bureau of Public Health Education, of which he is Director, to promote the Staten Island garbage grab. He defended that iniquitous deal at a time when it was a live issue in a political campaign. The activity of that bureau on behalf of the garbage grab is particularly offensive in view of the fact that one of the owners of that garbage plant, William M. Greve, who was benefited by this press agent work at the expense of the city, was under indictment for other transactions in which the city was outrageously victimized.

Campaign for Prohibition.

Dr. Bolduan also spent large sums of money and used his bureau in conducting a prohibition campaign. We are informed that the hotel men of this city protested to Mayor Mitchel against that campaign, and as a result of an order given by Mayor Mitchel a great mass of prohibition literature which had been prepared at the city's expense was taken to one of the department hospitals and burned. Men and women honestly differ on the question of prohibition, but I do not believe that even the most ardent of prohibitionists will assert that such a campaign was a proper function for the Health Department to carry on at the expense of the taxpayers.

Nor do I believe that agitation either for or against woman suffrage is a proper subject for public health education. This Public Health Education Bureau under the last administration was primarily a press agent for officials and favorites in the Health Department, and for interests such as the Staten Island garbage combine, which was exploiting the people of this city. Public health education was really the secondary thought which gave the excuse for this raid on the city treasury.

We are firmly convinced that this bureau, as it is at present organized, should be wiped out and the work of public health education done through some other agency in the department. How it should be done is for you to decide.

We believe the investigation that we have been carrying on will be of great aid to you in formulating your policy of administration. We believe the facts we have brought to light will be a guide to the co-ordination of the work of the various bureaus. We believe the widespread system of corruption and the astounding disclosure of the opportunities for graft will make it possible for you to quickly formulate a system of inspection which will put an end to this corruption.

"Dr. Amster Meant Well."

It was the Mayor's hope when he appointed Dr. Amster that he would have the capacity to cope with the situation and clean house within his own department. Though Dr. Amster meant well, he quickly recognized his inability to deal with the great problem before him. It was at his suggestion that the Mayor ordered the investigation and directed the Civil Service Commission and the Commissioner of Accounts to aid the Health Commissioner in his house-cleaning.

You have before you the testimony taken in this inquiry to date. You have before you also the recommendations for administrative reforms made by several of the Directors. As the matter of reorganization and administrative reforms apply as a problem for the Health Commissioner, and as the Civil Service Commission and the Commissioner of Accounts were merely called in to give aid to Commissioner Amster, who admitted his inability to deal with the situation, and as no one who knows you can have any doubt of your capacity to handle your own department, further inquiry along administrative lines will be discontinued by this board. We desire, however, to assure you of our readiness at any time to aid you and to co-operate with you to the fullest extent of our ability, and we feel that the information gathered in this inquiry will be of great value to you.

Says Mayor Gave Him Free Hand.

The investigation, however, has disclosed so many grave civil service irregularities and violations in the Health Department that we feel it incumbent upon us to continue the investigation along civil service lines in order that we may carry out the Mayor's direction and make the Health Department a model in its compliance with civil service rules and regulations. Sincerely,

JAMES E. MacBRIDE, President.

In reply Commissioner Copeland wrote:

Department of Health, City of New York, 139 Centre Street, New York City, Office of the Commissioner.

April 30, 1918.

The Hon. James E. MacBride, Commissioner Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York.

Sir: I have read your letter of even date with great interest. You are to be congratulated upon its forceful statement of the position of his Honor the Mayor and of the results of your investigation. No fair-minded citizen, knowing that the facts summarized by you were obtained under oath, can longer believe that any "raid upon the Health Department" was contemplated by anybody in authority.

I shall appreciate having laid before me the evidence relating to certain bureaus and shall act as any good citizen would have me act under the circumstances.

May I say, in this connection, that his Honor the Mayor was most generous in expressing to me his confidence and his willingness to give me a free hand in correcting any abuses in the department—always with the idea that it is his thought to make the Department of Health larger, more aggressive, and more useful.

Very truly yours,

ROYAL S. COPELAND, Commissioner.

Mr. Schieffelin and Mr. Brown could not be reached last night, but Mr. Wallstein said, "MacBride's vile mouthings do not merit a reply. He apparently fails to recognize the distinction between the tolerance which the public shows to demagogic addresses of that sort, which they expect from people of his kind in the course of a campaign, and what should be the serious utterances of an individual, however unfitted, who holds an important office."

Believe Mayor Is Fairminded.

Dr. Copeland spent his first day as head of the Health Department yesterday in making himself acquainted with the workings of the department and with the heads of the various bureaus. Reporters at the end of the day asked if he contemplated retaining on the Medical Advisory Council Dr. Abraham Jacobi and Dr. S. S. Goldwater, whom the Mayor, according to Dr. Amster, had asked the last Commissioner to remove.

"The matter of the members of the Advisory Council is not before me as yet," said the Commissioner. When told that Dr. Amster asserted that Mayor Hylan had asked him to remove the two physicians, Dr. Copeland asked his inquirers, "Do you really think he did?" He added: "I cannot believe that the Mayor is as bad as he has been pictured. My impression is that he is a fair-minded man. I talked with him some time ago about Dr. Goldwater, and he spoke kindly of him."

In reply to a question Dr. Copeland said that his conversation concerning Dr. Goldwater took place prior to the latter's testimony before the Mayor's Health Department investigators.

"Has the Mayor asked you to drop Dr. Goldwater or Dr. Jacobi?"

"The Mayor has not asked me to drop Dr. Goldwater, or any one else," was the reply. "Let me say that when the time comes to appoint members of the Advisory Council I am going to appoint men who appeal to me as men who will be helpful to the department. If I am continued as Commissioner in due time I shall appoint a Medical Advisory Council. I assume that the Mayor will be satisfied when I select such a council."

"What importance do you attach to public health education?" was another question.

"Great importance," was the reply. "Public health education is vitally necessary."

Wants Time to Answer.

"Will you abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education?"

"I cannot say that. I have been here only one day. Give me time, but let me say that I am willing to discuss it frankly."

"Will you co-operate with the Federal authorities?"

"I am glad you asked me that. I want to say right here that this department will co-operate in the best possible way with the Federal authorities. We are subordinate to the duties of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service. We are subordinates to the necessities of the National Government. I don't hesitate to stand on the housetops and say that."

"Your attitude is not that of Mayor Hylan as reported by Dr. Amster," he was told.

"I am frank to say I do not believe the Mayor made the remark attributed to him or showed disregard for the Federal authorities," said Dr. Copeland. "The Mayor has given me every reason to believe that he wants the department to co-operate in every way with the Federal authorities. I have never observed such an attitude of mind on the part of the Mayor."

"Did you discuss with the Mayor the possibilities of Federal intervention?"

"We did not."

Asked as to whether he had received any orders to abolish the baby health stations, one of the accusations made by Dr. Amster against the Mayor, Commissioner Copeland said, "Dr. Amster may have received such orders, but I have not, was promised to me. Let me say that I don't like the job. I didn't want to be Health Commissioner, but I took the office because a man I believe to be a good man asked me to take it as a patriotic necessity. I have confidence in my chief."

Has No Radical Ideas.

Later Commissioner Copeland said he believed in placing "all the cards on the table." He added that he did not believe that it had been the intention of the Mayor to abolish any department or sub-department of the Health Department.

"What do you think of preventive medicine?" he was asked.

"I believe it is the great medicine of the future," he said. "Let me say that I believe in disseminating all the facts as to right eating, right drinking, and right breathing."

Dr. Copeland was asked if he intended making any radical changes. "I have no radical ideas, because I am not a radical," he replied. "I am going to find out first just what kind of machinery there is, and if I feel that it is not modern and if I feel we need a new tractor or a new carburetor I am going after it. I am going to consult every possible source, friendly or unfriendly."

The Commissioner was asked about the rumor that the treatment of tuberculosis was to be taken out of the province of the Health Department and turned over to the Department of Charities, of which Bird S. Coler is head. Dr. Copeland said that he assumed that the function of the Health Department was to deal with contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases and that any person afflicted with this character of disease who needed to be quarantined or restrained was within the purview of the duty of the Health Department. But when it came to the treatment of disease he said that he did not believe this was a function of the department.

Dr. Copeland was asked if he had heard of the Mayor's rule requesting department heads from refraining to talk with newspaper men and he said he had not.

"Do you expect to be Health Commissioner for the balance of the term of three years and nine months?"

"I am not saying anything about that," replied the Commissioner, smiling.

During part of the interview there was present Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Secretary to the department, whom Dr. Amster characterized as the Mayor's "personal representative," to whom the Mayor gave instructions without Dr. Amster's knowledge concerning the running of the affairs of the department.

Not Paid for Extra Work.

J. J. Crane, Acting Superintendent of the Otisville Sanitarium, testified yesterday before Mayor Hylan's Health Department investigators. In the course of his examination it developed that he was employed on July 1, 1912, as an architectural draftsman at a salary of $1,500 a year, and that in 1914, when the Acting Superintendent retired on a pension, Crane took charge. Since then his salary was increased to $2,280. It appeared that while nominally an architectural draftsman he supervised the construction of buildings, attended to plumbing work, and generally managed the sanitarium, receiving nothing in addition to his salary of $2,280 for the extra work.

The testimony also showed that Dr. Robert J. Wilson, head of the Bureau of Hospitals, certified Mr. Crane on the payrolls as an architectural draftsman. Secretary Stengle of the Civil Service Commission professed to be greatly concerned with this condition, and asked Mr. Crane:

"Did you knowingly or unknowingly allow Dr. Wilson to certify you from month to month as an architectural draftsman? Don't you know you were receiving money illegally?"

Secretary Stengle showed the witness the Civil Service law on the subject, and Mr. Crane said he did not know he had been doing anything illegal.

"Will you so notify Dr. Wilson and refuse to receive this month's check?" again asked the secretary.

"If I am ordered to I will," said the witness.

In the examination of Dr. Wilson which followed it was brought out that a number of physicians were in the service of the city who did not hold State licenses to practice medicine. The investigators attempted to learn why these men had not been dismissed and replaced by others possessing State licenses. Dr. Wilson said that the only reason was that the men were experts in their lines. He said he had no objection to taking other physicians holding New York State licenses if they had the same skill, but such men were rare.

Dr. Wilson was asked if he did not think he was practicing a little deception in certifying to payrolls where men employed in one institution were paid as being attached to another institution. He replied that, while he did not defend the condition which caused him to certify the payrolls in that manner, he had attempted for ten years to have a more flexible payroll made by the commission, a payroll which showed the service of the employe rather than the particular institution to which he was attached.

The hearing will continue tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling announced last night that he expected to finish presenting testimony before the Grand Jury today in the cases of the Health Department employes suspected of grafting in connection with the sale of oysters from polluted beds to residents of this city. It was rumored that four indictments would be found.

STORM ON SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Move to Postpone the Reform Law Until After the War Is Beaten Decisively.

HERTLING DEFENDS BILL

Cries of "Traitor!" Assail Socialist Who Threatens Appeal to the Soldiers.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—The Prussian lower house has had a discussion on the motion of a Centrist member, Count Spee, in favor of adjourning the Electoral Reform bill until after peace has been declared, on the ground that the soldiers ought to return home before any electoral reform took place.

Herr Friedberg, Vice President of the House, said that such an unlimited postponement would be a great danger for the country's internal peace.

Count Spee's motion met with strong opposition from the progressive sections of the House. Adolph Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, said that if the motion were adopted he would appeal to the soldiers to stop fighting. This led to shouts of "Shame, withdraw! Traitor!"

A very acrimonious debate ensued, and finally it was resolved by the votes of the Rightists to adjourn the sitting for an hour. On the resumption of the sitting Count Spee's motion was rejected, 333 to 60.

Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, in the subsequent debate said:

"The proceedings might evoke doubt whether we shall reach an understanding, but they also show how strong the feeling of responsibility is on all sides. This affords me the hope that we will find a common road for the reconciling of divergencies in opinion."

Proceeding to analyze the bill and the various motions before the House, Count von Hertling said:

"Plutocratic suffrage, which gauges political rights according to wealth, is today no longer possible in our nation. The Government therefore cannot countenance plutocratic suffrage. Equal suffrage must be fundamentally adhered to. The promise given must be redeemed.

"In all modern States political and social life is being directed toward this goal. In many States equal suffrage already has gone far beyond what this bill proposes, and in the long run it is impossible for Prussia to escape this movement.

"It is of course possible to arrange certain safeguards to remove too far reaching and radical consequences. The bill already contains such safeguards and others may be added. Motions with that object are being prepared, and the Government will benevolently and earnestly examine these suggestions.

"It goes without saying that a Government which undertook to carry through equal suffrage is at the same time firmly resolved, as far as possible, to guard against feared harmful effects. I have no doubt that this aim is attainable."

DUTCH SEND MISSION TO EXPLAIN TO BRITAIN

Will Tell of Difficulties Caused by German Demands—Berlin Presses Claims.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—It has been learned that former Minister of War Colyn, accompanied by a mission, has gone to England on board a Dutch torpedo boat. The object of the visit is to explain to the British Government the difficult situation that has arisen for Holland as a result of the demands made upon the country by Germany.

Germany demands from Holland, says the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, the right to send war material over the Limburg railway to Antwerp, the right to send foodstuffs for shipment from Antwerp, and the renewal of treaties relating to the importation of sand and gravel.

"As Holland," the newspaper adds, "recently yielded to Anglo-American pressure, she must grant these conditions to redress the balance."

THE HAGUE, April 30.—A bill has been introduced in the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament to regulate commerce with foreign countries. It provides for the centralization of imports in order to obtain from abroad in exchange for home products such articles as are necessary to Holland. All credits opened to foreign countries must have the approval of the Dutch Export Company.

$2,000 for Women's Motor Corps.

A benefit matinée of "Lombardi, Ltd.," given at the Morosco Theatre yesterday under the auspices of Mrs. Oliver Morosco, netted about $2,000 for the Women's Motor Corps of America, and was also responsible for the sale of $40,000 in Liberty bonds. The members of the cast were presented with an honor flag by the Bond Committee, signifying that every member of the company has subscribed to the loan.

BAKER PLANS ARMY OF OVER 3,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

him that an even greater number will be needed from America to swing the tide in the Allies' favor. He believes the war is going to last considerably more than a year.

Senator Poindexter's bill calls upon the Secretary of War to draft an additional 1,500,000 men from the registry lists "and to proceed forthwith to train and equip them for service in the National Army."

"In introducing the bill I should like to say that I notice in the press that the Secretary of War is considering this matter and that conferences are being held about it, and I presume that Congress is waiting until somebody in the War Department prepares a bill and hands it in," said Senator Poindexter. "My opinion is that Congress ought to act immediately and that there should not be any delay.

"The foundation of this proposed increase is already in laws that have been enacted. All that is necessary is to call an additional number of men. The bill authorizes contracts and the incurrence of expenses that may be necessary in carrying out this work.

"There should not be a day lost. Destiny and opportunity are marching by while we are holding conferences."

Reed Would Prepare for Invasion.

Senator Reed's bill would raise the aggregate of the army to more than 5,000,000 men. The Missouri Senator warned the Senate in a speech three months ago that America should raise an army not only for service in France but against a possible invasion of this country. Senator Reed believes that the present selective draft law will not yield over 2,500,000 men. This, he insists, is far short of the army America must have to make her part effective.

The bills and resolution were referred to the Military Affairs Committee, which is expected to act within a few days. A majority of the committee favors a large army program.

CROWDER OBJECTS TO DRAFT BILL CHANGE

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today requested Congress to eliminate from the bill extending the draft to youths reaching 21 years of age the amendment putting at the bottom of the eligible list those who would register under the measure. He also asked that the bill basing draft quotas on the number of men in Class 1 be amended to make its operation retroactive. General Crowder made his request in letters to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military committees.

Of the proposal to put the new registrants at the bottom of the list of eligibles General Crowder said:

"The plan proposed by this office would result in these registrants being given order numbers scattered throughout the entire list of order numbers. This seems to be fairer than the plan proposed by the amendment. The result of the House amendment in many jurisdictions will be to delay the calling of these young men for a considerable time. In the meantime their status will have changed, they will have married or become integrated with the industries of the country.

"Moreover, it establishes a precedent which may be appealed to provided aliens are registered under the provisions of the new legislation based upon treaties to be negotiated."

The plan to make the quota law retroactive would apply it to men called while the legislation is pending. Delay in enactment of the legislation, General Crowder writes, necessitates the retroactive feature.

"During the last few weeks," General Crowder stated, "the camps have become ready to capacity and the imperative needs of General Pershing's forces have led to the rapid dispatch of more troops overseas and to the issuance of relatively small calls, by authority of the President, to fill the organizations in training at cantonments. The result of these calls, spread over the last few weeks, has been not only to exhaust practically all the deferred percentages of the quotas on the first general call July 12, 1917, but to add still further quantities of men in the excess of the first quotas."

Obviously, General Crowder added, to insure fair treatment for all the States, the new quota plan should be applied to men called in the second draft.

TURKEY SOUGHT LOAN FROM BILLINGS IN 1914

American Capitalist Came Near Opening Way for Escape from German Control.

C. K. G. Billings, American capitalist, came near influencing powerfully Turkey's attitude in the world war by a move early in 1914 to lend money to that country which would have helped to save it from the clutches of Germany, according to an article by ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau in the World's Work for May.

Just before the outbreak of the war the Turkish Treasury found itself depleted. Further than that, the men in control of Turkey, Mr. Morgenthau writes, were not anxious to borrow from any of the European nations, most of which had ambitions not entirely acceptable to Turkey.

In late December, 1913, Bustany Effendi, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, approached Mr. Morgenthau on the question of an American loan. Talaat, the strong man of Turkey, went to him a few days later. He said there was absolutely no money in the Turkish Treasury; if the American Ambassador could only get them $5,000,000, that would satisfy them.

After obtaining the consent of the State Department Mr. Morgenthau wrote to his nephew and business associate, Robert E. Simon, asking him to sound certain New York institutions on making a small short-time collateral loan to Turkey. Mr. Simon wrote that C. K. G. Billings had shown much interest in the idea; and that, if Mr. Morgenthau desired, Mr. Billings would come out in his yacht and discuss the matter with the Turkish Cabinet. In a few days Mr. Billings had started toward Constantinople.

The news of Mr. Billings's approach spread with great rapidity all over the Turkish capital. Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, displayed an almost hysterical interest. Mr Morgenthau says. The idea of America coming to the financial assistance of Turkey did not fall in with his plans at all; in his eyes Turkey's poverty was chiefly valuable as a means of forcing the empire into Germany's hands.

Mr. Morgenthau then tells of Mr. Billings's arrival, of his statement that he would probably lend Turkey the necessary money, and of a dinner in his honor at which the principal members of the Turkish Cabinet were present. He continues:

"Before this dinner, however, Talaat, Mr. Billings, and myself had a long talk about the loan. Talaat informed us that the French bankers had accepted their terms that very day, and that they would, therefore, need no American money at that time. He was exceedingly gracious and grateful to Mr. Billings and profuse in expressing his thanks. Indeed, he might well have been, for Mr. Billings's arrival enabled Turkey at last to close negotiations with the French bankers. * * *

"I am convinced that Talaat did not regard this Billings episode as closed. As I look back upon this transaction I see clearly that he was seeking to extricate his country, and that the possibility that the United States would assist him in performing the rescue was ever present in his mind. He frequently spoke to me of Mr. 'Beelings,' as he called him; even after Turkey had broken with France and England, and was depending on Germany for money, his mind still reverted to Mr. Billings's visit; perhaps he was thinking of our country as a financial haven of rest after he had carried out his plan of expelling the Germans."

ASKED GREGORY'S ADVICE.

Elizabeth's Mayor Put German Paper Situation Up to Washington.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung last night gave out the following telegrams as having passed between the Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., and Attorney General Gregory:

Elizabeth, N. J., April 27, 1918.

To Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

Demand made upon me by some organizations to suppress circulation of newspapers and periodicals printed in German. Advise what your wishes.

VICTOR MRAVLAG, Mayor.

The following was given out as Attorney General Gregory's reply:

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1918.

Victor Mravlag, Mayor, City of Elizabeth, Elizabeth, N. J.

In answer to your telegram April 27th, there is no Federal law for suppression of circulation of newspapers and periodicals printed in German, provided they do not engage in unlawful propaganda.

GREGORY.

Mayor's Secretary In Draft Army.

Among the men from Local Board 77, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, who left for Camp Upton yesterday, was John P. Sinnott of 118 Arlington Avenue, executive secretary to Mayor Hylan. Sinnott was accompanied to the Long Island Railroad yards by a party of friends and neighbors, among whom was Miss Virginia Hylan, the Mayor's daughter. James P. Sinnott, Deputy Tax Commissioner, Democratic leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, the young man's father, was also in the party. About 600 drafted men left from the various parts of Brooklyn yesterday for Camp Upton.

W. P. SPRECKELS BARRED FROM BIG SUGAR PLANT

Manufacturer's Nephew Cannot Enter Yonkers Refinery Because It Is Now in War Zone.

Walter P. Spreckels, nephew of Claus A. Spreckels, is barred from entering the Yonkers plant of the Federal Sugar Refinery because of the war zone decree that has been established on the water front here. He has held the position of Assistant Superintendent of the refinery, but, although he has been in this country for ten years, he never obtained naturalization papers, and consequently is classed as an enemy alien.

The Superintendent of the Yonkers refinery, which employs about a thousand hands, is Louis Spreckels, a cousin of Walter P. and an American citizen. The war zone was extended to Yonkers a few days ago as part of the Port of New York. Besides the Federal there is the National Sugar Refinery and numerous other mills within the restricted area. It is estimated also that there are ten thousand residents within the zone, all of whom must obtain permits to remain there.

Mr. Spreckels, it is understood, will remain in the New York office of the Federal Sugar Company. His home is at 19 Cedar Place, Yonkers.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day, 2:15. "A JOYOUS HIT" Charles Darnton —Eve. World.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD Marilynn Miller, Harry Conor, Ray Raymond. in a new musical show FANCY FREE

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. A Pair of Petticoats With Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews.

44th St. Roof Theatre Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20 GOOD BYE BILL Presented by U. S. A. Ambulance Service BENEFIT OF OVERSEAS RECREATION FUND

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME PASSED 300TH TIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

FRENCH THEA. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th. Gr'ley 1522. Season in English. Evs. 8:15. Mats Tom'w, Sat. 2:15 Edith Wynne Matthison in Charles Rann Kennedy's Masterpiece The Servant in the House

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. WM. HODGE $1.50 Mat. Today, 2:15. in His Latest Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today 50c-$1.50 Greatest Comedy Drama since "The Music Master" THE LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith—with MARY RYAN.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, $1.50. EYES OF YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. SEVENTEEN

44th W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALILI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. FAMOUS GERMAN-SPY PLAY THE MAN WHO STAYED HOME

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50 BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK. LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

In "A Doll's Nazimova House." by Henrik Ibsen.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece" OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy—Wash'n Sq. Players W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. YORSKA, CALVERT, HAMPDEN SALOME AND TWO COMEDIES BRILLIANT SUCCESS LAST 6 TIMES

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c and 50c. A. H. WOODS Presents "Cheating Cheaters."

BENEFIT For dependents of American, Canadian and British Soldiers from New York fighting with the Canadians— under the auspices of the CANADIAN CLUB OF NEW YORK 15th Band—Coast Artillery Corps LOVAT Kiltie Pipe Band.

The following artists have patriotically volunteered their services—
Miss Julia Marlowe, Mr. Henry E. Dixey,
Mr. E. H. Sothern, Miss Frances Alda,
Mr. Percy Grainger, Miss Julia Arthur,
Mr. Riccardo Martin, Mr. Geo. MacFarlane,
Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Thrilling war stories will be told by the following returned wounded heroes: Lieut. E. M. Roberts, R. F. C.; Lieut. Jack Munroe, Sgt. Harkins, Sgt. Arthur Guy Empey, Private Jack Evans, and others.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 5TH. Seats Now on Sale at Box Office, 50c to $5.00. Boxes seating 4 to 12, $50, $75, $100. War Tax Exempt.

Public Auction New York Salon of Modern FRENCH PAINTINGS 677 Fifth Avenue

Whole collection of paintings will be sold without reserve on MONDAY, APRIL 29TH TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST FROM 2:30 to 6 AND 8 TO 11 P. M. Proceeds to Go to French Artists Now Serving at the Front.

CENTURY GROVE ATOP CENTURY THEATRE Midnight Revue Starts 11:30 Where Smart New Yorkers Nightly Gather

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "THE GOLDEN BIRD," S. MILLER KENT & CO., MONTROSE & ALLEN, & SIX OTHER ACTS. 25, 35, 50 Reserved All Seats

Lexington Theatre, 51st St. & Lex. Ave. Commencing May 4th. Seats Selling. THE MYSTERY OF LIFE. Entire work by J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J. Magnificent production, music, drama.

Better Than A Liberty Bond Two Liberty Bonds!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY The Rainbow Girl

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30. NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thurs. The New 3-Act Comedy, preceded by Barrie's "THE NEW WORD." The Off Chance "BELINDA"

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evgs. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 2:30. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 43d St., East of B'way. "The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7460. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. TONIGHT AT 8:30 FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. A MARRIAGE of CONVENIENCE GREAT STAR CAST BILLIE BURKE HENRY MILLER LOWELL SHERMAN LUCILE WATSON FRANK K. COOPER FRED'K LLOYD

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY. FLO-FLO The Pinch Hitter of the Musical Comedy Season.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE MATS. TODAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY HARRY Last 7 Times LAUDER SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. TOM'W MAT. 50c, 75c, $1. LAST 6 TIMES. NO HIGHER CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "ONCE UPON A TIME"

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY ALL ORCH. $1.00 SEE THE GIRL WHO SINKS THE GERMAN SUBMARINE, in The Great Pro-Ally Success! 7 DAYS LEAVE Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

VANDERBILT WEST 48 ST. OH LOOK! LAST 6 TIMES Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. With HARRY FOX Melody, Mirth, Chic, Comely Chorus.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. TODAY. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLI

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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VON ARNIM'S REPULSE.

So far Kemmel Hill has been the high tide of German achievement in Flanders. In that neighborhood VON ARNIM'S picked troops were to overwhelm the British and French defenders, force the evacuation of Ypres or carry it by storm, and push on westward through the hills to seize the supply railway. It is estimated that the Germans used eleven divisions in the bloody fighting to capture the ridge between Mont Scharpenberg and the Mont des Cats, but instead of gaining ground they lost it, and their repulse was attended with such enormous losses that the correspondents have described it as a disaster.

The brevity of the Berlin bulletin was significant. It had nothing to say about VON ARNIM'S costly failure. In fact, the ugly truth was evaded: "On the Flanders battlefront from midday on the artillery fire revived." When Berlin takes refuge in silence things are going badly for the German Army in the great offensive.

On the following morning the ground in front of the allied lines under the shadow of Kemmel was covered with gray-coated dead; the living had retired, unable to face the enemy's artillery. Flesh and blood could endure no more. The village of Locre, which had often changed hands, was now entirely occupied by the French, who no more yielded than at Verdun. "Through long hours" waves of Germans had attacked Voormezeele Wood in vain. It remained with the British. The allied line had been pushed forward between La Clytte and Kemmel. The hills west of that place were secure. For the time being Ypres was in no danger.

Whether the British are to withdraw from Ypres eventually is a question for General FOCH, whose strategy is not yet unmasked. The next move is VON ARNIM'S. He has met with a cruel check on what he regarded as the eve of victory. There is reason to believe that German losses on an equal front have never been so heavy. Can they be suffered much longer? The Germans must go on or retreat. They cannot occupy the ground they now stand on without risk of a formidable counterstroke by the French commander. From the success of the Allies in Flanders in stopping the enemy by inflicting great losses upon him it may be inferred that at last there is no lack of French and British reserves to dispute the German advance westward and to the north.

PAID TRAITORS.

There is warning for Americans in the story of the Bonnet Rouge treason, for which seven men are now on trial in Paris, and in the ramifications of it for which others are yet to be tried. France was poisoned with a pacifist propaganda conducted through newspapers which preached the horrors of war and the desirability of negotiating a peace with Germany. These papers were circulated not only among civilians but among soldiers—especially among soldiers. They bore an appearance of good faith, and they had patriotic names and were blatant in pretenses of patriotism; but always there was the subtle suggestion which was intended to do the poisonous work. Probably there were many honest Frenchmen who said: "Of course these men are wrong, but no doubt they are sincere, and every man is entitled to his opinion."

But they were not sincere. They were actually in the pay of Germany. The first proof came in the arrest of DUVAL, the business manager of one of these newspapers, on his way back from Switzerland with a check for over $30,000. This and many other checks he had received from a German banker named MARX for the purpose of paralyzing French efficiency with his sanctimonious talk of peace, and MARX was the agent of the German Government, which paid DUVAL'S newspaper alone more than $200,000. The arrest of the business manager led to the arrest of the editor, ALMEREYDA, who escaped a court-martial by committing suicide. Seven others are now being tried.

All these men are tools of CAILLAUX, who poses as a French patriot, and whose method is peculiarly suggestive of the methods of Americans who have been doing the same kind of work on this side of the water. His method is to excite distrust of France's allies, to harp on old national grudges. It is the same method which was used in Italy last year with such success as to bring about the defeat of CADORNA'S army. If any Americans can read this story without seeing the close similarity of what went on in France last year to what has been going on in America without hindrance ever since the war began, they must be singularly lacking in the ability to draw obvious conclusions.

NEW YORK AND THE COUNTRY.

Washington continues to lament conditions regarding the Liberty Loan which have a more agreeable front if looked at from another point of view. "New York to date has proved one "of the biggest disappointments of "the campaign," according to the semi-official statement yesterday morning. The fact is that the Treasury has got its money in the way it wanted it, and in a way that would be welcomed in Paris, or London, or Berlin. None of those countries could have floated any of their loans without the help of their financial capitals to an extent far exceeding what New York has supplied this time, partly because it was not necessary, partly because of such generosity before when it was harder to raise money than now. New York disappoints Washington because New York understands the country better than Washington. If the country had been backward, New York would have been more forward. If the banks had received their orders, as in Berlin, the loan would have been taken by them instead of by individual investors.

There is no bank in any nation which would not rejoice if it were able to report such conditions as are shown by our banks, which do not consider themselves hampered by the proportion of their national loans among their investments. The leading bankers of England are outspoken in praise of both our banking system and its administration. Loans in hundreds are the peculiarity of this campaign, and those loans, above all others, do not congest banks. The little-considered trifles in ten million pockets provide the funds which will sustain war industries and leave work for the banks to do in other directions.

The bottom district, Atlanta, waked up Monday and contributed $20,000,000. The day's total was $174,443,000, making the whole $2,457,744,000 up to yesterday, the daily average required for the minimum being stated at $119,449,691. It would be agreeable to see New York leading, in its usual place. But it is to be remembered that the same reports which make it out a laggard report its total at $592,022,700, and the next nearest at $389,537,750. It is too early to lament anything about the loan, and there are conditions which are quite as well worthy of welcome as would have been an extravagant and unnecessary contribution from the centre of finance, which now holds itself in reserve as surely as though FOCH commanded. It is as well worth remarking where the money comes from as where it does not come from, but can be had for cause shown. Even Washington praises the popular origin of the money, and that will worry the Germans as much as the total.

ORGANIZATION OF WARTIME FINANCE.

The appointments to the War Finance Corporation and the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board complete our plans for wartime finance. Our Federal Reserve organization was designed to limit it to commercial assets of the most liquid sort, and thus to divorce the money market from the call loan market for securities. It required a series of panics of assorted sizes to convince us that commercial loans were a better reliance than collateral. Over and over again panics were allayed by the running off of commercial maturities under conditions when collateral was useless, even when sacrificed. It does not follow that investment banking is not good banking. It is just as good as any sort of banking, but it requires different talent and a different sort of capital. Commercial credits are limited by various short periods. Examples are the importation of materials from the ends of the world, the period of conversion of materials into consumers' goods, the raising of a crop and other determinable activities.

The first requisite of war finance is that it shall sustain production by sustaining the volume of legitimate trade, and should restrict all new nonessential enterprises. It has been calculated that the men under arms, and the "hands" engaged in sustaining them with food, clothes, weapons, and transportation of them, number eighty million men and women. No earlier war ever produced such a situation when practically all industrial nations are belligerents, and practically all other nations furnish them with supplies. There never was in the world such disturbance of production and credit. Always heretofore somewhere in the world there were nations where credit could be had. Now there is but one. The Federal Reserve has larger specie reserves than normal, and it is the hope of the Allies. It might almost be said to be the hope of the world, if a cataclysm is to be avoided. It is not accident that at this juncture the Federal Reserve issues a bulletin combining both bravery and sanity, and laying down principles to be administered by the two bodies whose officials are now appointed.

The Federal Reserve Bank will finance business and industry. The War Finance Corporation will finance investment banking. They are complementary functions, and both are indispensable. There are the surest signs of co-operation between them, and there is even prospect of co-operation between the Federal bankers and the State controllers of the issue of securities. In the immense volume of outstanding securities there are constantly maturities to be cared for, and of the most varying merit. It is as necessary to regulate finance as transportation or industry. There is to be a new set of priorities of accommodation, corresponding to the priorities of transportation and industrial supply. War necessaries come first. The support of the fabric of trade comes next. There is danger of both inflation and contraction. The safest course is the medium, and confidence must be felt in the Administration.

The Federal Reserve Bank needs no praise. It is a reassurance to believe that it will be administered increasingly by Mr. WARBURG as Governor HARDING'S activities take other form in the new corporation. The greatest single item of new finance is transportation on land and sea. The shipping will be sustained from public funds. Railways will be financed presumably by such an advance of rates as will give them normal credit, and the same may be said of the broad group of public utilities, gas, electricity, tractions, which also are substandard through limitation of their incomes without regard to their costs. Mr. SKELTON WILLIAMS will attend to this in association with Director of Railways MCADOO. Other names are less well known, but the qualities required are rather sober than brilliant. Discretion is demanded, not adventure. The total production of "goods and services" must be sustained. There is work and wages for all men and machinery on war goods. The most authoritative observers among us from abroad have praised our difficult performance most heartily. Witness Mr. TARDIEU and Sir EDWARD HOLDEN. The ship is sound, and the steersmen are good. They are not venturing into unknown fields. They are merely holding a steady course on open water. Steady as we are is all that the financial case calls for. We shall be doubly fortunate if military affairs become equally easy.

WHO IS GUILTY?

In the Senate debate upon Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM'S serious charges of waste, mismanagement, and inefficiency in aircraft production, published in THE TIMES of Sunday, Senator HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, who is a member of the Military Affairs Committee, was asked if the letter written by the President authorizing Mr. BORGLUM to make his investigation had been recalled. He made this reply:

> Not that I know of. I assume that Mr. BORGLUM has been unable to lay before the President any more definite information than that he was able to give me; and from my knowledge of the information the committee had already, I knew the material Mr. BORGLUM had would not be of any great value.

Will the matter end there? Congress has appropriated something like $1,000,000,000 of the people's money for the execution of the aircraft production program. Senator HITCHCOCK himself declared during the debate "that the aircraft program had failed "and that only one American ma-"chine had been transported to the "American Army in France." We may assume that in this statement he meant that only one machine equipped with the Liberty motor had been shipped to France, for later he specifically made the statement in that form. One billion of dollars appropriated, a year of time lost, and the aircraft production program has "failed."

Will the Senate dismiss the matter on the strength of Mr. HITCHCOCK'S opinion that the material supplied by Mr. BORGLUM "would not be of any great value"? In the view of the Senate is it a matter of no consequence, quite immaterial, that Mr. BORGLUM has shown that the aircraft production has failed? What does Mr. HITCHCOCK, what does his committee, what does the Senate, expect of Mr. BORGLUM? That he should discover not only that the aircraft production program has failed but that he should hunt down the causes of failure, disclose the delays, errors, blunders or worse that have caused the failure, identify the guilty persons who are responsible for the squandering of $1,000,000,000 without results and bring them to the Senate committee room for examination?

Those are not Mr. BORGLUM'S functions as an investigator. He has brought to light the astonishing conditions that exist in the field of aircraft production, he has exposed the failure of the Aircraft Board and of the Signal Corps to construct airplanes. Is that "material" of no value to the Senate? It is the Senate's business, the business of the Military Affairs Committee, to take up the investigation where Mr. BORGLUM necessarily laid it down and pursue the inquiry until responsibility for failure is fixed, until guilt is exposed, for unquestionably there is guilt here and it must be personal. Why does the Senate hesitate? Why does it not at once order the Military Affairs Committee to begin an investigation?

MAYOR HYLAN AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

If Mayor HYLAN were a personage of comic opera, the author would be accused of exaggeration. Even to those who see the Mayor in the flesh and can testify to his apparent physical actuality, doubts must come as his continuous performance goes on. His naïveté, his megalomania, something primitive, savage, or childlike in his mental machinery, the ceaseless surge of his cacoëthes scribendi, make him almost incredible among the curiosities of politics. "May I not assure you at this time," he writes Dr. AMSTER, "that your res-"ignation will not affect my policy?"

The form of the assurance is pilfered from a mannerism of Mr. WILSON. The defiant substance smacks of megalomania. Continuous interference "by petty direction and arbitrary inaction" has been the Mayor's policy in the Health Department. Amid the protests of sanitary and medical authorities and societies, of labor organizations, the scientific and the lay public, he carries on his efforts to obstruct the beneficent labors of the Health Department. He seeks to disorganize and impair a vital organ of the community. In his singular blundering ignorance he threatens the public health. This at a time when the conservation of the public health and the efficient and enlightened administration of the health office of this port is a cardinal national concern.

The Mayor doesn't consciously wish evil. He simply belongs to that political and intellectual level where trained and scientific management is regarded as anti-popular and "plutocratic," where "experts" are thought of as dangerous to the public weal because they keep inexperts out of office; where tinsel campaign phrases are axioms. Of course none of the Mayor's sponsors and promoters takes seriously the populistic-socialistic nonsense of the platform of last Summer. It was mere bait for gudgeons. Apparently, the Mayor has nothing else in his majestic intellectuals. He writes Dr. AMSTER about "the special interests" that have been "preying upon the people" in the Health Department, which, he insists, shall be conducted in the interests of the people, and "not in "the interests of the food trust, the "drug trust, or any other combina-"tion."

Perhaps from some vague, distorted, diluted memory of a famous imprecation of Governor FLOWER'S, the Mayor was prompted to say that he "does not give a darn"—O milk and water!—"for these Federal Governmental letters"—thus is Surgeon General BLUE sent about his business—"or letters from other people"—such, for instance, as Dr. C. H. MAYO, President of the American Medical Association—who are interested in public health education. "As long as I am Mayor of New York"—which may not be long, if the Mayor keeps on Hylaning and Governor WHITMAN keeps adding to the Hylan dossier—"the Health Department will be run as I see fit."

In other circumstances and times this expression of cephalic tumefaction would make even the judicious grin. In war the President of the United States cannot permit any weakening of the means of health conservation in New York. Too many great issues of military, naval, economic efficiency are bound up with the public health, maintained or lowered from this chief American port among our oversea forces, our industrial population, the multitude of visitors that might carry hence disease into innumerable American communities. If the New York Health Department service falls off, deteriorates, or even lessens, the Federal Government will step in mighty quick and take charge. The Mayor would be treated with about as much deference as a coachman shows to a fly on the wheel.

The new Commissioner, Dr. COPELAND, to whom the Mayor has promised the usual free hand, is quoted as saying that the Mayor's "advice "should be sought on all vital sub-"jects." Then, why have a Commissioner? On the other hand, admirable is Dr. COPELAND'S determination "to have a conference with the "national authorities at Washington, "so that the department may be co-"ordinated with the greater national "work that is going on." It isn't co-ordination, it is demoralization, that the Mayor is bringing on the Health Department. Yesterday Dr. COPELAND said that there is "no in-"tention to interfere with the work "of any branches of the department." Graft and inefficiency must be put out. Good, but if Dr. COPELAND knows "from what the Mayor has told" him, that "all the Mayor "wishes to do is to put the depart-"ment in a position to be of the best "possible service to the people," why, Dr. COPELAND has not followed the investigation of the Health Department, or he is of a trustful disposition. "I don't believe," he says, "that the "Mayor has any plans to interfere "with the work of any branches of "the department." Yet the Mayor isn't going to change his policy, if he hasn't changed his mind since his letter to Dr. AMSTER.

At any rate, Dr. COPELAND has no such plans. He wants "all the co-operation" he can get. He may be sure of it so long as he administers the department in the public interest. In that case, how long will he have the Mayor's co-operation?

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.

When the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, three weeks after the Government's report for April 1 had estimated the coming crop of Winter wheat at 560,000,000 bushels, said that more than 3,000,000 acres of the Winter-sown fields in that State had been abandoned some feared that the yield would not exceed 500,000,000 bushels. But the remaining area in Kansas, 6,310,000 acres, in which the plants are in fair condition, is almost twice as large as the harvested acreage there last year, and the indicated yield is 86,500,000 bushels, while the crop in 1917 was less than 46,000,000. In most of the Winter wheat States there has been marked improvement since the Government's inquiry was made, and conditions warrant a prediction that the yield will not be less than 600,000,000 bushels.

There will be gains in the Spring wheat States. When Winter losses were foreseen, farmers were urged by the Government to increase the Spring-sown acreage. In reply it was said that the needed labor could not be obtained. From all the Spring wheat States there were reports that acreage would be reduced. But now a statement published by a prominent Western grain firm, based upon the inquiries of several hundred correspondents, says that in all these States acreage has been largely increased. This firm's estimate of the entire wheat area exceeds last year's harvested acreage by 28 per cent. Additions to the Spring fields promise to give a crop of 256,000,000 bushels. Last year's was 232,000,000. It now seems reasonable to expect 600,000,000 in the Winter States and a total of more than 850,000,000. Last year we had only 651,000,000, and this was not much more than is required in normal times for our own use. Only by reducing consumption at home has it been possible to send to our allies what they needed.

If 850,000,000 bushels are harvested this year, there will be an export surplus of 250,000,000 or even 300,000,000. In Canada also there will be gains. Acreage increase is 19½ per cent. in Alberta and 12 per cent. in Manitoba. For the whole country an addition of at least 10 per cent. is expected. In England and Italy there has been preparation for crops larger than last year's. Reports from all countries to which the Allies look for wheat point to a greater available supply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Expectations Cruelly Disappointed.

Much in the way of intelligence, of knowledge, and of the wisdom that crystallizes out of the two when they are in combination, can reasonably be expected of the man carefully chosen by the inhabitants of a city as variously great as is New York, to be their Chief Executive. In the very nature of things it would be assumed that, while he would not be infallible in judgment or always right in action, he would not make mistakes in the solution of municipal problems as simple as the one whether or not the city should gratefully accept, and as long as possible retain, as an adviser of its Health Board, a man as eminent in his profession and as highly respected as a citizen as Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI has been for these many, many years.

It is astonishing indeed, therefore, or at any rate one can with something of plausibility pretend to be astonished, that the present Mayor of New York, in considering the official status of Dr. JACOBI, gave attention neither to his professional attainments nor to his personal character—that what counted with the Mayor and made him decided that Dr. JACOBI should be removed was the fact that the doctor had a son-in-law whose political affiliations and business relations indicated a certain lack of enthusiasm in approval of the Hylan administration.

If the office held by Dr. JACOBI had been one that gave its occupant a big salary or the disposal of much patronage, the Mayor's determination to turn him out and to put another man in his place, while not more commendable than now, would not have been quite so hard to understand, and therefore not quite so hard to forgive. The doctrine that to political victors belong the political spoils is not yet so widely discredited that the holding to it by survivors from another era necessarily implies that they are either insane or corrupt. It ranks with belief in ghosts, or in dry and wet moons, or in "the war-made nations of Europe," or in any one of a hundred other illusions that result from arrested mental or moral development. But the members of this Advisory Board give their services to the city for nothing, so the Mayor was not under the "pressure" that Tammany so well knows how to exercise. He did as he chose, and he chose to do—that!

Teaching Children to Save.

Thrift and war savings stamps to the amount of more than $100,000,000 have already been "sold" or "floated," or whatever may be the right name for their distribution, and, while it takes more money than that, in these days, to excite our special wonder, still even this sum does not seem small to all of us, and most of us are willing to accept it as one of the not very numerous proofs that many mickles make a muckle.

Of course we have several governmental agencies that can spend, or at any rate have spent, as much as that, or more, without having, as yet, anything either tangible or ponderable to show for it, but things are going better now. There's no doubt that we really are getting into the war, and all good citizens are willing that to "the expense" should be applied the oftenest used of soldier words. Meanwhile, the stamps are doing more than supply the Government with small change.

One other service the stamps have rendered, and are rendering, is that of overcoming the constitutional aversion of innumerable children and not a few adults to saving their money instead of spending it. Especially to children is the only charm of money apt to be its power to buy, but even children have learned of late that there is joy in accumulation. It is to be hoped, indeed, that they will not learn this lesson too well, for nothing and nobody could be more obnoxious than a penurious child. In this instance, however, there is little or no danger of that misfortune. While the children who buy the stamps do save their money instead of spending it, the chances are that most of them take another view of the matter and look, not to the wealth that will be theirs as infinitely far away as five years from now, but to the instant satisfactions of filling their cards before other children do and of having more of them. They are playing a new game—not so much saving as "collecting"—and the cultivation of thrifty habits in incidental, as it ought to be.

The money will be theirs at the end of the five years, and there is little, or at any rate less, likelihood that money gathered by so much effort will be wasted, as it almost certainly would be if spent as fast as it came in.

This Lamb Turned on the Wolf.

At another time than this there would be not a little interest taken in the curious revelations that have followed the arrest here of a gambler who seems to have been of rather high degree, though hitherto unknown to fame. About the queerest feature of the episode is the disclosure that a man who was expected—and therefore presumably was able—to pay a gambling loss of $53,000 would accept for himself and his wife an invitation to dinner in a house where his only introduction and claim to hospitality was a brief acquaintance struck up at a resort hotel with friends of the too cordial host.

Such things do happen, though, now and then, and by no means always does confidence thus rashly accorded end in betrayal. At any rate, the visitor was courageous as well as trusting, and in the end it was the gambler that suffered, not the selected victim.

Of course the game by means of which the fleecing was attempted was one of the sort particularly favored by professional gamblers—of the only sort by which they could possibly live. In other words, it was not a game at all, but a certainty, even when played with what in gambling circles passes for honesty. Skill is entirely eliminated, and evenness of chance is destroyed by an admitted mathematical advantage in favor of "the house." At places like Monte Carlo roulette is played—perhaps—with no more than that mathematical advantage against the player, but it never suffices for the gamblers who do business on a smaller scale. Only in pretense are they votaries of chance. The "sure thing" is what they always seek and usually attain.

The Work of Philip Gibbs.

From The Topeka Capital.

Philip Gibbs outdoes himself in his dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the turn of the battle's tide April 17, last Wednesday, and later. He is the only correspondent at headquarters who describes the battles, or perhaps who has the courage to attempt such an ambitious and colossal thing. He does it, and his letters, written in the midst of the smoke and noise, as he describes it, "like the beating of all the drums in the world in muffled tattoo, above which and through which there were enormous clangoring hammer strokes from the British and German heavies," are literature of Homeric simplicity and power. * * * He goes on picturing the battle in dispatches written in the midst of its confusion, letters that can be gathered into a book without the change of a word, and will still be the most vivid description of the actual fighting of this war that has been written or ever will be written.

The Sale of German Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES there appeared a statement issued by me and which was intended for the dealers. So far as I can see the statement as given does not commit me to an approval of the German papers being printed. I merely insisted that if the German papers were to be barred it should not be done by unauthorized individuals. I am sure that if the Government finds it necessary to suppress the German newspapers for the period of the war it will be received in a co-operative spirit, not only by the dealers but also the German newspaper publishers. J. B. MARCUS,
President New York Newsdealers and Stationers Association.
New York, April 29, 1918.

WHITMAN SIGNS FOOD BILL.

Measure Aimed at Profiteers Among 66 Approved by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Profiteering got a quietus today with the signing of the Wagner bill preventing excessive profits being made on the necessaries of life. There were sixty-five other bills which became laws today over Governor WHITMAN'S signature.

The Wagner bill provides that the State Food Commission may make rules fixing the difference between the purchase and selling prices of foodstuffs to prevent excess profits "by any person or corporation." Farmers and gardeners and members of all organizations formed by them are excluded from provisions of the act. The act is to be effective wherever it does not conflict with Federal statutes dealing with the same subject. The new law was designed to hit at speculators in the food markets.

Another of the batch of bills signed was one creating a Central Supply Committee for the State which is to investigate purchasing methods of the various State departments and institutions and systematize the methods.

The Governor also signed one of the bills which brought a protest from Mayor Hylan, the Martin bill, which provides for increasing the salary of a Special Deputy Excise Commissioner in Queens County from $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

TO A MEAN STREET IN WARTIME.

You once led up to the sweatshop,
And down to the docks so gray,
But since your lads stepped off to war,
You lead another way.

You open on a green road
Where campfires, either side,
Light up the way for gallant youth
Well met from far and wide.

You open on a wonder-road—
What royal ways are these
That point the quest so chivalrous
Across the purple seas!

You open on a high road
Where lusty sings its stave,
Along a rough and stark path,
The spirit of the Brave.

You street o' the dock and sweatshop,
Now your sons have marched away,
You open on the Goodly Road
That's fair as break o' day!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

WELCOMES JAPAN'S ENVOY.

Felicitations Exchanged as Ishii Presents His Credentials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, the new Ambassador from Japan, presented his letters to President Wilson today. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Lansing. The selection of Viscount Ishii as Ambassador is attributed to his work at the time of his visit to Washington in 1917 at the head of the Imperial Japanese War Mission, when he succeeded in establishing relations between Japan and the United States on a firmer basis and was largely instrumental in the negotiation of the Ishii-Lansing agreement between the two Governments.

In presenting his credentials to President Wilson Viscount Ishii said:

"I am happy to assure you of the warm sentiments which my august Sovereign entertains toward you and the people of the United States; and in particular to emphasize the profound pleasure and satisfaction which the more than cordial kindness that was everywhere shown to the special mission of last year has given to his Majesty. As I had the honor of being the chief of that mission, I may be permitted, Mr. President, to take this occasion of again expressing my own deep personal gratitude.

"I am very sensible of the high and arduous nature of the duties entrusted to me, but, animated by the recollection of the generous warmth of the reception of the special mission, I am emboldened to bespeak, with every confidence, from you the trust and favor always accorded to his Majesty's representatives accredited to the Government of the United States.

"It will be my endeavor, Mr. President, to carry on the work of the mission by dealing with the various questions that may arise for adjustment in a spirit of open and friendly co-operation, which my experience tells me will never fail to be reciprocated.

"I congratulate myself on presenting myself at a time when the nations of America and Japan are more than ever evincing a temper of mutual appreciation, which is an honor to both. No effort shall be spared on my part, with your high assistance, to strengthen and intensify this relation, so that we may secure a peace just to all the warring nations and may thenceforward enjoy its blessing in ever-increasing friendship and security."

President Wilson replied to the remarks of the new Japanese Ambassador as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: It is with a deep feeling of satisfaction that I receive from your hands the letters whereby you are accredited as the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Near the Government of the United States and to accord you recognition in that high quality. I also accept the letters of recall of your predecessor, whose residence in Washington is so pleasantly remembered.

"Some months ago it was my pleasure to welcome you as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty on Special Mission, and the felicitous expression which you gave to the sentiments of your Government, as well as the wisdom with which you co-operated to secure a satisfactory adjustment of questions then under consideration, makes my gratification all the deeper in again receiving you as your Government's duly accredited Ambassador at this capital. Your appointment, indeed, is to me an added evidence of the devotion of the Japanese Government to a policy of peace and good-will among all the nations of the world.

"I beg of you to express to your august sovereign my appreciation of his Majesty's sentiments of good-will and my confident hope that the cordial bonds of friendship already existing between our two countries will be greatly strengthened by the fact of our common efforts in so righteous a cause as that in which we are engaged.

"In conclusion permit me to assure you personally that in carrying out the high mission with which you are intrusted you may feel assured of my sincere confidence and good-will."

AVERTS PAPER MILL STRIKE.

War Labor Board Will Act After Newsprint Price Is Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The National War Labor Board, which was organized yesterday with ex-President William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh as joint chairmen, announced today that it had succeeded in averting a strike of the pulp and paper workers of the International Paper Company, which manufactures about 60 per cent. of the newsprint and a large amount of the commercial paper consumed in this country, and is an important war industry in that some of the products of these mills are used in shell manufacture.

The strike was scheduled to become effective May 1 by the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, of which J. T. Carey of Albany, N. Y., is President, and the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, of which John P. Burke, Fort Edward, N. Y., is President. Nearly 100,000 men were involved.

The demands of the unions were recently presented to Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company. At his request the matter was referred to the National War Labor Board, a conference with the union officials immediately following. The men demanded an eight-hour working day and an increase of wages.

The situation was complicated by the fact that the Federal Trade Commission was in process of fixing a price for paper, and it was pointed out by the National War Labor Board that until this factor in the economic relations of the company and its employes was established no just and permanent agreement could be expected, but the board stated its willingness to remain in continuous session until the report of the Federal Trade Commission was made public.

In view of this situation the officials of the two unions readily agreed to an uninterrupted continuation of paper mill operations, on the present schedule, in anticipation of a finding on their demands by the National War Labor Board on or before July 1 next, the further agreement being that the award of the War Labor Board should be effective as of May 1.

FAVOR POSTAL INQUIRY.

Rules Committee to Decide Whether to Limit It to Soldiers' Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Two resolutions, seeking an investigation into the alleged inadequate mail service here and to soldiers abroad, are now before the House Committee on Rules. Protests over the delay in mail to soldiers abroad are still pouring in upon Members of Congress.

It has been determined informally by the Rules Committee that investigation will be made. The question is whether it shall cover the mail service at home as well as abroad. The investigation, it is believed, will be conducted by the Post Office Committee.

All the testimony submitted to the committee today, together with former testimony taken before the Committee on Expenditures, will be considered before any decision is made on the measures before the Committee on Rules.

Address Is "American E. F."

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mail addressed to members of the American expeditionary force in France should have the word "American" written or spelled in full, so that in the address the designation will read "American E. F.," according to a request made today by the Post Office authorities. The new order is deemed necessary in order to distinguish American mail from that addressed to the expeditionary forces of other countries.

HOOVER SEES PLENTY OF FOOD THIS YEAR

Declares Crop Outlook Promises Sufficient Wheat for Both America and the Allies.

EFFECT OF REGULATION

Food Administrator Says People Were Protected from Threatened Advance of Flour to $50.

Addressing a conference of 160 grain men and the officials of the Federal Food Grain Corporation at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover made the most complete statement on the grain situation that has ever emanated from him in public since he took office. Mr. Hoover pointed out that the efforts of the Food Administration as shown by what it had accomplished in the last year in keeping down the price of flour were directed entirely toward protecting the people of the country from any hardships that might be caused by profiteering, speculation, and artificial inflation of prices. Had it not been for the work of the Food Administration, he said the price of flour instead of being $10 a barrel at the mill door would have been "anything from $30 to $50 a barrel."

Discussing the regulations by which the Food Administration has endeavored to control the price of flour, he said:

"These are not times when any man, whether farmer, workman, manufacturer, or grain dealer, has a right to take one cent of profit over and above his pre-war normal earnings, otherwise he is taking money from the blood and sacrifice of the nation today."

He reviewed the harvest conditions of the last three years and pointed out how the 1916 harvest year showed the violent force of war disturbance while the harvest year of 1917 became one of control.

How Situation Has Improved.

"We consume," he said, "approximately 110,000,000 barrels of flour per annum, therefore the cost of handling the grain, the milling, and speculation cost nearly $200,000,000 more in the 1916 harvest year than either the 1915 or the 1917 harvest. It is also interesting to note that while the farmer for the 1917 harvest is receiving about $2.50 more for the raw material of a barrel of flour, at the same time the mill-door price is but 27 cents per barrel over the average of the 1916 harvest, and is $6.80 less per barrel than the maximum price reached in the 1916 harvest year. These are not merely dry figures, for in their worst aspects they represent acute human suffering.

"When flour went to $16.75 a barrel at the mill door in May, 1917, no one will deny that the greatest hardship resulted from it and no one can deny that this started a dislocation in our entire economic life. I am not one of those who accuse the grain trade of having been responsible for this situation. The European Governments, with their shortening shipping, had been compelled to abandon the more remote markets in the world and had established single agencies in this country for the purchase of their necessary food stuffs in competition with our own people.

"A series of speculation sprang up that were deplorable beyond words. But a microscopic portion of this speculation was of deliberate or vicious nature. There was no concerted manipulation. There was a local disturbance to the law of supply and demand and with skyrocketing prices 250,000 distributers of wheat and flour in the United States naturally marked up the price of the goods already in their possession as quotations rose. It was inconceivable that our people should be subjected to repetitions of these events throughout the period of the war if we were to preserve tranquillity and efficiency.

Allies Forced to Short Loaf.

"The question arises daily as to why the Allies cannot use more corn and leave us the wheat. The superior value of wheat as breadstuff lies alone in its durability and its palatability, not in its nutrition. We have no right to ask more hardship of the Allies than of ourselves. Beyond this, however, lies a long range of practical questions. Their people are ignorant of the art of making corn bread. They have little equipment for home baking. The life of corn meal is short. There is a lack of corn mills in Europe. It is difficult to ship corn during the germinating season. They do mix all the other cereals and potatoes in their loaf that it will stand, and still be a loaf. Their war bread today is less palatable than our loaf or our corn bread. The loaf to the entire allied world has this year been a short loaf, and ours has not been the shortest.

"The Allies are doing their part, for they have reduced their whole cereal consumption by 20 per cent. to provide us ships for more soldiers. They are today living their appeal for more soldiers by sacrificing their daily bread."

Defending the restrictions imposed by the Food Administration upon the commerce in wheat, Mr. Hoover said that, if such a course had not been adopted, the country would have experienced riots in the congested centres "of a violence that leads to blood."

"I agree," he declared, "with the contention of some farmers that they would have received $8, and perhaps $10, a bushel for wheat had it not been for the restraints imposed by the Government, but I would say to these farmers that they would have been taking money not only from the blood of our soldiers and from the suffering of the poor sections in our consuming centres, but every farmer in this country would himself have suffered in the end from the national damage resulting in reactions from labor and instability in our population that would have thundered at the farm door sooner or later.

Grain Trade Is Intact.

"So far as I know, the whole of the grain trade is intact today and is able over night to assume its normal function in the distribution of wheat to our own population any moment that the Government finds it possible to withdraw.

"With a larger acreage of Winter wheat this year than we had last, we have a percentage of abandonment that apparently will not exceed 10 per cent., as against 32 per cent. last year. And in addition to this, our advices indicate anything from 19,000,000 to 21,000,000 acres of Spring wheat, making one of the largest growing acreages in many years. The condition of both Winter and Spring wheat is promising. At the present moment our crop prospects look anything from 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels of wheat. The harvests of the Allies also look promising. With this prospect we now have ground for hopes of plenty for ourselves and our Allies, and instead of famine we can look forward to an entirely different economic situation this year from that which confronted us in the Summer of 1917."

J. H. Barnes, agent of the Food Administration in New York, presided at the meeting, and discussed the plans of the conference, which he hoped would result in the appointment of a permanent advisory board to co-operate with the Food Administration and the grain trade.

MISS BIGELOW WED TO LIEUT. MELVILLE

Pink and Blue the Colors at Her Nuptial to Reserve Officer in St. George's Church.

MISS POMEROY A BRIDE

Married to Clarke Washburne at the St. Regis—Nuptial of A. G. Herreshoff and Miss H. F. Haines.

Orchid pink and hydrangea blue were the colors that stood out prominently at the wedding yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, of Miss Doroty Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emerson Bigelow, and Lieutenant Ward Melville, U. S. R., who is serving in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock, Bishop Darlington and the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a short square train of satin and point lace, the veil falling from a medallion of point lace worn low on the coiffure. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Lyall Dean was the matron of honor, and the Misses Eunice Beecher, Dorothy Cockshaw, Elinor Goodnow, Ruth Jenks, Dorothy Taylor, and Mrs. D. Morley Lodge were the other attendants.

Lieutenant Henry V. B. Darlington, who is chaplain of the Coast Artillery at Fort Totten, and son of Bishop Darlington, acted as best man. The ushers were Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister; Captain Donald Armstrong, U. S. A.; Captain George B. Compton, U. S. R.; Captain Joseph L. Merrill, N. A.; Lyall Dean, a stepbrother of the bride; Ernest S. Roche, and Burnet C. Tuthill.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 251 West Seventy-second Street.

Washburne—Pomeroy.

The marriage of Clarke Washburne, a son of Mrs. Hempstead Washburne of Chicago, and Miss Eleanor Pomeroy, a daughter of Theodore L. Pomeroy of Greenwich, Conn., was quietly solemnized at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Mgr. Carroll, assistant to Cardinal Farley, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, officiating, at a temporary altar of a bower of white flowers, the bridal party passing to it through a ribboned aisle.

The bride, in white satin trimmed with old rose point, and a tulle veil, carried lilies and was attended as matron of honor by Mrs. Philip Watson, her sister, and the other attendants were the Misses Katherine Pomeroy, another sister; Annette Washburne, and Mrs. John Coleman, the former a sister and the latter a cousin of the bridegroom. The little Misses Katherine and Louise A. Weeks, nieces of the bride, were the flower girls.

Mr. Washburne's brother, Hempstead Washburne, Jr., was his best man, and there were no ushers. The small reception was followed by a dinner.

Wed to Lieut. Girls Herreshoff.

A. Griswold Herreshoff, a son of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, one of the famous Herreshoff brothers, builders of the America cup winning yachts, and Miss Henrietta F. Haines, a daughter of E. H. Haines of this city, were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Mary Hettrick, 420 Riverside Drive. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the families, by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church.

The bride was in a white charmeuse gown trimmed with the old lace worn by her mother at her wedding, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried white orchids. She was attended by Mrs. Robert Armstrong of Wakley, Manchester, England, as matron of honor, and Mr. Herreshoff had his brother, Clarence Herreshoff, as his best man. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Herreshoff will live at 815 West Ninety fourth Street.

Miss Lewis Weds Lieut. Green.

The wedding of Lieutenant J. B. Green, U. S. M. R., a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Green of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Agnes Lewis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis of 780 West End Avenue, was celebrated last evening at their residence, in a bower of white Spring flowers, by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman in the presence of the families, and was followed by a dinner for them. The bride, in white satin and Duchess lace and carrying lilies of the valley, was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Lewis. Lieutenant Green's brother, Harold Green, was his best man. There were no other attendants. Lieutenant Green will take his bride to Atlanta, Ga., where he is stationed.

H. J. Goodwin Marries Miss Kelly.

Herbert John Goodwin, a son of Frank J. Goodwin of this city, and Miss Margaret A. Kelly, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Kelly of Ogdensburg, N. Y., were married yesterday in St. Mary's Cathedral, Ogdensburg, by Bishop Conroy. Miss Ruth Kelly attended the bride and Elmer C. Goodwin was the best man. Edmund Kelly of Buffalo, and Bartholomew McDermott of Brooklyn, were the ushers.

Wm. W. Brown Marries Mrs. Shimer.

William W. Brown, on the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, and Mrs. Bertha Shimer of South Orange, N. J., were married yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Merle S. Wright, 490 Riverside Drive. Henry Brill gave the bride in marriage. A luncheon and reception followed at the Hotel Astor.

Powell—Schiffer.

William Douglas Powell, formerly of the Cincinnati Music College and now of this city, and Miss Nettie Schiffer, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schiffer, were married yesterday at the bride's home, 44 West 77th Street, by Justice Ottinger of the Supreme Court. There were no attendants.

Bride of Major Giles B. Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The marriage of Miss Olive Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church, to Major Giles B. Cook, Medical Corps, U. S. A., took place this evening at St. Thomas's Church. The father of the bride officiated.

The bridal party included Mrs. Roger Berry and Miss Barbara Smith, sisters of the bride; Miss Maxwell Church, Miss Olga Filson, Miss Dorothy Copenhaver, Miss Marie Meyers, and Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum. The bride was escorted by Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen. Lieutenant Woodward Cook, U. S. N., was best man for his brother. The ushers were Lieutenant J. M. Emmett, U. S. M. C.; Dr. Bright of Richmond, Dr. William J. Mallory, Dr. Charles Potter, and Dr. Beale of this city.

WED TO LORD ALASTAIR.

Mrs. Helene D. Leishman's Second Marriage in Paris a Surprise.

Word has been received here telling of the marriage yesterday in Paris of Mrs. Helene Demarest Leishman and Lord Alastair Leveson-Gower, son of the Duchess of Sutherland, who was married in the Autumn of 1914 to Major Percy Desmond FitzGerald.

The bride's former husband was John G. A. Leishman, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Germany, and her second marriage will come as a surprise to her friends in this side, as there had been no announcement of her divorce. Her engagement to Mr. Leishman was announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harrenstest, in the Summer of 1911, while they were at their villa on Lake Como, Italy. At this time Mrs. Leishman's father was Ambassador to Italy. Their marriage took place in Milan several months later. About five years ago Mr. Leishman's sister married the Duke of Croy.

Lord Alastair, who is 28 years old, accompanied his father, the late Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1913, to this country six years ago. He is a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and has served with distinction in the war, winning the Military Cross. His mother, who is a half-sister of the Countess of Warwick, has devoted herself to Red Cross work in Belgium and France since the beginning of the war, and her daughter-in-law is to assist at her hospital at Boulogne-sur-mer.

MISS MARKOE BETROTHED.

Daughter of Dr. J. W. Markoe to Wed Lieut. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Jr.

Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe of 12 West Fifty-fifth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annette Markoe, to Lieutenant William Jay Schieffelin, Jr.

Miss Markoe has recently devoted her time almost entirely to war work. Lieutenant Schieffelin is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of 2 East Sixty-sixth Street. He is a graduate of Yale, class of 1914, and obtained his commission in the Plattsburg training camp. His sister, Miss Margaret Schieffelin, was married to Frederick H. Osborn, whose brother, William H. Osborn, was recently wounded in France. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is his great-aunt.

There are no plans for the wedding, but it will probably take place shortly.

Miss Zeamans to Wed Lieut. Wolf.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Zeamans of 98 Morningside Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalie Zeamans, to Lieutenant Charles Wolf of the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Wolf is a graduate of Cornell and has been connected with the Vanderbilt Hospital. He is at present at the Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington. Miss Zeamans has directed the music at Temple Emanu-El for several years. The wedding will take place in June.

Apprentices School Dinner.

The School for Printers Apprentices held a dinner last night at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, at which Paul Kellogg, editor of The Survey, who has returned recently from an investigation of labor conditions in England as affected by the war, delivered a short address on the trade situation in that country. Mr. Kellogg's address was followed by informal discussion of the work of the school and the election of officers.

These officers were elected: Charles Scribner, President; F. C. Stevens of the Federal Printing Company, Treasurer; William Green of the William Green Company, Secretary. Directors: Louis Wiley, Ernest Lilienthal of the Art Color Printing Company, Charles Francis of the Charles Francis Press, and Nathan Goldmann of the Isaac Goldmann Company.

Mrs. Gould Entertains 400 Nurses.

Four hundred nurses en route to France were entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George J. Gould, 857 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Gould, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, acted as hostess for the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, which arranged the affair. She was assisted by the members of the committee, including Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Julian M. Gerard, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, and Mrs. Abell Armstrong. Burr McIntosh spoke.

New Trial for Mrs. Archer-Gilligan.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan of Windsor, under sentence of death for murder, has won her appeal for a new trial. Mrs. Gilligan was convicted in July, 1917, of the murder of Franklin R. Andrews at the Archer Home for the Aged, in Windsor, May 30, 1914. Judge Gardiner Greene sentenced her to be hanged.

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Tan Russia, $2.25

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BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Do Your Duty To Your Country

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For Your Teeth To Keep Them Clean

ST. MICHAEL'S GETS $1,000,000 BY WILL

Margaret E. Zimmerman Leaves Nearly as Much More to Other Churches and Charities.

$25,000 LEFT TO A NIECE

Other Relatives, Estranged by Litigation, Not Mentioned—Contest May Follow.

A gift of the residuary estate estimated at more than $1,000,000 and $50,000 in cash is left to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is rector, in the will of Mrs. Margaret E. Zimmerman, who died at 400 Park Avenue on March 10 last. In addition to this gift, one of the largest ever made to a church organization, Mrs. Zimmerman leaves nearly $1,000,000 more to religious and charitable societies, the greater part of which goes to Protestant Episcopal organizations.

Mrs. Zimmerman, who was the widow of John E. Zimmerman, was the last of three daughters of William Ponsonby Furniss, known as the "West Indian merchant prince," who accumulated a fortune of about $1,000,000 with sailing vessels trading in the West Indies out of Portsmouth, N. H. Before his death in 1871, Mr. Furniss had invested the greater part of his money in more than 200 vacant lots in the Riverside Drive section on the upper west side, then known as Bloomingdale. Mr. Furniss foresaw the upbuilding of that section of the city, and in his will sought to provide for the retention of all this property by his three sons and three daughters. He created a number of trust funds, but one of the sons insisted on a partition of the estate, and as a result the realty was largely disposed of at bargain prices many years ago. His widow and three sons died many years ago, and the bulk of the estate then became the property of two unmarried daughters, Sophia and Clementina Furniss, and Mrs. Zimmerman, who were made trustees of the funds created. Clementina and Sophia Furniss died within the last few years and left their share of the estate to Mrs. Zimmermann, who had long been an invalid, and was 86 years old when she died.

Long Fight Over Trust Funds.

Because one of the trust funds was to go eventually to the heirs of the sons of William Ponsony Furniss, the trust funds have all been the subject of litigation for ten years or more. The three sisters contended that they alone were interested, and declined to give an accounting of the trust, but the Furniss heirs, including Grace Livingston Furniss, playwright, niece, and William Ponsonby Furniss, 2d, a nephew of the three sisters, forced an accounting in December, 1916. A referee who took the accounting ruled that the sisters had made investments that were not authorized for trust funds under the law, and charged $408,707 against Miss Sophia Furniss and $257,838 against Mrs. Zimmerman.

The litigation embittered Mrs. Zimmerman against her relatives, which the result that the Furniss relatives are not mentioned. Mrs. Zimmerman also declined to execute power of appointment of a trust fund for their benefit, but under the law it is expected they will receive the principal of this fund when the will is to be filed by the Furniss heirs. Mrs. Zimmerman's only gift to a relative was $25,000 to Anna E. I. von Hemert, a niece of her husband.

Mrs. Zimmerman gave $20,000 each to her attorneys, Henry de Forest Baldwin and Lucius H. Beers, and to her real estate broker, Warren Cruikshank, "in consideration of valuable advice on investments," and named them executors. The only other gift to an individual was one of $10,000 to Japhet Cohen, a tailor, 146 East Sixty-first Street, the home of Walter Damrosch. Mr. Damrosch had heard nothing of the bequest until told of it by THE TIMES last night, and said he was not certain whether the bequest was intended for his wife, who was the daughter of the late James G. Blaine, or for his daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Zimmerman were close friends for years, Mr. Damrosch said, and it was probably meant for her, although he said Mrs. Zimmerman had spoken of leaving a memento to his daughter Margaret because of the name, and thought perhaps the $10,000 was the memento. Mr. Damrosch said that the bequest when received would be invested in Liberty bonds in any event.

Big Gift to Haverstraw Society.

The largest gift other than that to St. Michael's was $200,000 in cash and sixty-six acres of land at Haverstraw on which is situated a chapel to the Diocesan Mission and Church Extension Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She asks that the fund be invested to maintain the chapel and to continue missionary work in the name of her husband for the benefit and improvement of the people in the district. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine received $140,000, which Mrs. Zimmerman suggests be used to maintain a school for girls. The New York Nursery and Child's Hospital gets $200,000 in memory of the decedent's father, and $100,000 goes to the Sheltering Arms Society for the maintenance of a chapel in memory of Sophia Furniss.

Bequests of $50,000 each are left to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen and the General Memorial Hospital, and $53,000 is left to the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen, while $25,000 goes to the Church Temperance Society. The Protestant Episcopal Church fund for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen gets $35,000.

The following receive $10,000 each: Seamen's Church Institute, American Church Institute for Negroes, Shelter for Respectable Girls, Church Mission of Help, House of Rest for Consumptives, Children's Society, and National Child Labor Committee. Bequests of $5,000 each are left to the following: National Indian Association, Children's Aid Society, St. John's Guild, Prison Association of New York, and New York Association for the Blind.

Although Mrs. Zimmerman was a member of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church and was buried from there, her intention to leave the bulk of her fortune to aid the work of the church was not known to the rector or his associates. The Rev. Dr. Peters left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia before the will was filed, and in his absence no idea of the use to be made of the gift could be obtained. The Rev. Thomas McCandless, assistant rector, who got his first news of the bequest from THE TIMES, said that the money "would not be wasted."

St. Michael's Church, which is now 111 years old, has been noted for many years for the great amount of community work done in the parish, just as the present rector, and before him his father, the late Dr. Thomas M. Peters, have been recognized as leaders in civic interest and Christian enteprise, especially along the lines of the free church system. Many organizations for the benefit of the people of the neighborhood have been formed there, and it is expected that the energies of the church along these lines will be broadened by means of Mrs. Zimmerman's generous gift.

The will of Mrs. Zimmerman left her valuable paintings, laces, and works of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

H. T. Carey Left Many Bequests.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 30.—Disposing of an estate of many thousands of dollars, the will of Henry T. Carey, special partner in the brokerage firm of H. T. Carey & Co. of Manhattan, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County today. The will gave $5,000 each to the House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Manhattan, and to the Children's Aid Society of Manhattan. The residuary estate is left to Frederick Foster Carey, a nephew, of 51 East Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, and a niece, Marion Dinsmore, of 151 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. A sister, Mary De Peyster Carey, 520 Park Avenue, receives $35,000; Mrs. Laura Silliman Carey, a sister-in-law, the income from $75,000 during her lifetime. Other bequests are: Mrs. Adelaide Hudson, 38 West Seventy-first Street, jewelry, furniture, &c.; John C. O'Connor, 24 East Thirty-third Street, library and books; Leo Wilson, chauffeur, 74 West Sixty-eighth Street, $5,000; Gertrude Waldron, 549 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, daughter of a deceased friend, $10,000; Samuel F. Streit, partner, $15,000; Frederick P. Hudson, 38 West Seventy-first Street, the income from $25,000 during his lifetime; Delia V. Renihan, 261 West Twenty-seventh Street, nurse, $2,000; Franklyn A. Griffith, 66 Broadway, clerk in the Carey firm, $2,000.

Richard Mortimer's Will Filed.

The will of Richard Mortimer, late of Tuxedo Park, who died suddenly in March in the State of Florida, was filed at Goshen, N. Y., yesterday. The entire estate is left to his widow, Eleanor Jay Mortimer.

CAPITAL AND LABOR UNITED BY PATRIOTISM

May Day Finds War Work Unhindered by Any Strike of Consequence.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—May Day will find the nation's war work going forward without hindrance by a single industrial strike of consequence. The only threatened demonstration—that on the Pacific Coast as a protest of labor against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney—apparently will not materialize as the result of appeals to the workers by union officials and Mooney himself.

Intensive efforts of the Government, aided by the powerful lever of public opinion, have served to bring labor and capital together to such a degree that there is not a serious tieup anywhere in the country, officials of the Department of Labor said tonight. Labor disputes still exist, but in such cases the workers are remaining at their tasks pending an adjustment of differences with their employers.

"The marked diminution of strikes and industrial unrest assures the Government of the maximum assistance of labor in the great war effort," declared Louis Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor. "The industrial situation has improved considerably in the last year, and there is every indication of a continuation of favorable conditions."

Satisfaction with the efforts of the Government to settle industrial disputes was expressed by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. "During the present year," he said, "there have been 60 per cent. fewer strikes than a corresponding periods last year. Big strikes have been eliminated. Some unrest still is found, but chiefly among unorganized workers."

165,000 LUTHERANS IN WAR.

Atlantic District Convention Affirms Loyalty of the Church.

Resolutions affirming the loyalty of the Lutherans in America to the ideals of this country were unanimously adopted yesterday at the annual synod of the Lutheran Church of this district. The resolutions declare that there is no more democratic institution in the world than the Lutheran Church, and add that the democratic principles were worked out in America and not in Germany. The resolutions, in part, follow:

From various quarters of the country the loyalty of American Lutherans has been questioned. They have been charged with spreading German propaganda, and particularly with making their schools subservient to the cause of German autocracy and militarism. We, the Atlantic District of the Missouri Synod, assembled in annual convention in the City of New York, most emphatically repudiate such accusations as coming either from ignorance or from malice. We deplore the fact that at this time, when more than at any other time our nation must stand one and undivided, a large number of our citizens who have ever loyally followed our flag, and many of whom are today sacrificing their lives for the cause of liberty, should be made the target of such unwarranted attacks. There are in the service of our country today more than 165,000 Lutheran men. We call attention to the following facts:

First—We are today fighting for democracy. The democratic principles of the Protestant Reformation, as enunciated by Luther, were never worker out in Germany, but came to their highest fruition in this land of the free.

Second—Because they were not granted that liberty of conscience and of worship which is so fundamental to the principles of Lutheranism, large numbers of Lutherans came to our country, to enjoy here what they were denied in the land of their fathers. No assistance or guidance has ever come to the American Lutheran Church from the Hohenzollerns, who have not been Lutherans since 1614, or from any sources in Germany.

Third—The parish schools of the Lutheran churches in our country have been established and maintained purely for the purpose of giving the children of the Church a Christian training, and not for the purpose of propagating any foreign language in the interest of any foreign country or its rulers.

As the history of our country testifies to the loyalty of American Lutherans in the past, so also the present crisis finds them in the front ranks to uphold, and, if needs be, to sacrifice their life and limb—their all—for the country which they love.

The synod will end after today's sessions.

ANNA HELD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Actress's Condition Attributed to Her Arduous War Work.

Anna Held is still seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy, her physician, Dr. Donald McCaskey, said last night, although a slight improvement is noticeable in her condition. Miss Held now weighs only 84 pounds, he said, whereas before her illness her weight remained around 115 pounds. Members of Miss Held's company, which closed its road tour several weeks ago, said yesterday that the star's illness was due to exhaustion and exposure in war work.

Archbishop Ireland Improved.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—The condition of the Most Rev. John Ireland, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Paul, again was announced "as improved" today. The physicians said they were beginning to hope the Archbishop might recover.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Athletic Underwear at Special Prices

50c Nainsook 35c

Broken Lots of Madras Athletic Underwear, 79c

Value $1.50

$1.00 Union Suits, 59c

$1.00 Porosknit 65c

$1.00 Balbriggan & Lisle 75c

New Nerves for Old

by Arthur A. Carey

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston.

The control of the nerves and happiness through self-control is the message of this helpful book for thinking people.

Arthur A. Carey.

All bookstores, $1.35.

SENATOR GATTI-CASAZZA.

Father of Manager of Metropolitan Opera Dies.

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 30.—Senator Stefano Gatti-Casazza, father of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, died today at Ferrara.

Stefano Gatti-Casazza was born in 1840 in Mantua while it still was under Austrian domination. When 19 years old he ran away and joined the Piedmontese campaign of 1859 against the Austrians, subjecting his father, a prosperous business man, to a heavy indemnity. In 1860 he became one of Garibaldi's famous "Thousand" volunteers who sailed from Genoa and, after capturing Sicily, crossed to the mainland and took Naples, which Garibaldi turned over to Victor Emmanuel. During the campaign Stefano Gatti-Casazza received the award of several medals for bravery, winning the rank of Lieutenant of Cavalry. Enrolled in the regular army, he made the campaign against the brigands whom the Bourbons sought to provoke into insurrection, and later proved his valor in the campaign of 1866 against the Austrians.

Retiring to private life, he was twice elected Mayor of Ferrara, and was for ten years President of the Provincial Deputies and five years President of the Provincial Council. After serving several terms as Deputy in Parliament for Ferrara, he was made Senator in 1912. He belonged to the Democratic-Monarchical Party.

When the present war began, in spite of his 75 years, he asked to be restored to the military service with his rank of Colonel of Cavalry.

Senator Gatti-Casazza had received many decorations from his Government. He left a widow and another son besides the manager of the Metropolitan.

CHARLES BLANDY DIES AT 70

Assistant Corporation Counsel in Three Administrations.

Charles Blandy, former Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, and many years a practicing lawyer here, died on Monday at his home, 143 West 121st Street, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Blandy had been Assistant Corporation Counsel in three administrations, and at the time of his death was a member of the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman. He had been designated as a member of one of the local exemption boards, but had been prevented from actively engaging in this work through ill-health. Mayor Hylan had appointed him a member of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Mr. Blandy was born in Ireland Aug. 18, 1847. He was educated in Ireland, and later was graduated from Owen's College, Manchester, England. After graduation he came to America, and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1872. Ten years later William C. Whitney, then Corporation Counsel, appointed him an assistant, and he continued in that office until 1885, when he resumed his law practice. In 1890 Corporation Counsel William H. Clark appointed Mr. Blandy an assistant. He took up his practice again in 1895, and in 1898 again became Assistant Corporation Counsel under John Whelan.

URUGUAYAN MINISTER DEAD.

Dr. C. M. de Pena, Lawyer, Had Held Cabinet Offices at Home.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, Minister from Uruguay, died in a hospital here today. Dr. de Pena was taken ill the day before the funeral of the Chilean Ambassador, Don Santiago Aldunate, April 22, and his condition since then had been considered hopeless. Dr. de Pena had been in this country as Minister since May 31, 1911.

Dr. de Pena was born in 1852 and had held several Cabinet positions in his native country. He was one of the most noted lawyers of Uruguay. In 1889 and 1890 he was Mayor of Montevideo and later was Secretary of the Treasury of Uruguay and Minister of Public Works, Industry, and Instruction.

Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Mabie.

BOSTON, April 30.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Mabie, long identified with the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at his home here today. After he was graduated from the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago he served as pastor of several churches in the Middle West. As an officer of the Missionary Union, he was sent to Asia, Japan, China, and India to visit the union's stations. He represented the organization in 1907 at the Morrison Centenary Conference at Shanghai. Dr. Mabie was 71 years old. He was born in Belvidere, Ill.

King of Friendly Islands Dead.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 30.—George II., King of the Tonga Islands, is dead.

The Tonga or Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, have been under a British protectorate since 1900, although still possessing a native King. There are about 150 of the islands, of which perhaps thirty are inhabited.

Arnold von Siemens.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—A dispatch to the Kolnische Volkszeitung from Berlin reports the death of Arnold von Siemens, a member of the Herrenhaus and Chairman of the great German electrical firm of Siemens & Halske. Herr von Siemens was born in Berlin

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHERINE A. BLATCHFORD, 75 years old, widow of Alfred J. Blatchford, died at her home, 341 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

PATRICK CONNELLY, brother of Police Captain Edward Connelly of Yonkers, died there yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital. He was 46 years old.

Mrs. GEORGIANA LOTT VAN SICLEN, wife of G. Schenck Van Siclen, a retired banker, died at her home, 110 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. JULIA HALPIN LE GUERE, grandmother of George Le Guere, a motion picture actor, died on Monday at her home, 6 West 107th Street. She was 72 years old.

Mrs. ANN DURKIN, widow of Peter Durkin, an engineer, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 234 Eighteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

ROBERT LAURENCE WOOD, head of the sugar firm of R. L. Wood & Co. and President of the American Extract Company, died on Sunday at his home in Bronxville, N. Y.

FRANK E. YOUNG, general manager of the Meurer Steel Barrel Company plant in Long Island City, died in his sixty-eighth year on Monday, at his home, 1,138 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

JACOB W. CRANEM, President of the South Orange Field Club and Treasurer of the American Colortype Company of this city, died suddenly on Monday night at his home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARY F. CONZEN, widow of Lawrence Conzen, who was head of the coal firm of L. Conzen & Son, Inc., in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 457 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. KATE D. REHILL, President of the White Plains Argus Company, publisher of a daily paper, died at the White Plains Hospital last night. Mrs. Rehill was the wife of Councilman John T. Rehill, and was born in New York City Jan. 31, 1868.

Mrs. MARY THERESA GILL, widow of James Gill, who was foreman of Hose Company 13 of the old Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department, and a daughter of John Evers, a brewer in Albany, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 463 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELLEN M. McCARTHY, a resident of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn for half a century, and widow of Thomas S. McCarthy, a master printer in Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 1,456 Bushwick Avenue. She was 70 years old and was born in London, England.

Mrs. FRANCES AMANDA HOWELL VAN WART, wife of William S. Van Wart, for more than twenty years station agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company at New Rochelle, died at her home, 133 Euclid Avenue, East New York, on Saturday. She was 74 years old.

Miss JEANNETTE FERGUSON, 28 years old, the daughter of Frank L. Ferguson, former business administrator for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, died yesterday at her home, the Franklin Arms, 66 Orange Street, Brooklyn. During the last year she had been associated with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Mrs. JANE MINOT RICCIARDI, widow of Professor Michele Ricciardi of the University of Naples, Italy, died there on April 28, according to word received here yesterday. Mrs. Ricciardi was the daughter of the late Henry Dwight Sedgewick of New York, a lawyer who was at one time United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mrs. Ricciardi's mother was Miss Sarah Minturn.

Dr. ADELBERT DE ALTON ATWOOD, for more than forty years a practicing physician in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 980½ De Kalb Avenue, at the age of 68 years. Dr. Atwood was born in Lockport, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Buffalo. Early in his medical career he was attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, and was also connected with the Brooklyn Board of Health service many years ago.

Born.

FIERST.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Fierst of 610 West 191st St. announce the birth of a son April 30, 1918.

Married.

BRY—BLOUT.—On Tuesday, April 30, 1918, at 680 West End Av., by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Stern, Jeanette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Blout, to Mr. Edwin Bry, son of Mrs. Jean Bry, 60 Edgecombe Av.

GAMBLE—LONEY.—On Saturday, April 27, 1918, at 840 Park Av., New York, by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Virginia Bruce, daughter of the late Allen Donnallan and Catharine Wolfe Loney, to Robert Howard Gamble, Ensign, Flying Corps, U. S. N. R. F.

POWELL—SCHIFFER.—On April 30, at the bride's home, 44 West 77th St., New York City, by Supreme Court Judge Nathan Ottinger, Nettie Schiffer to Mr. William Douglas Powell.

SHAPIRO—HORWITZ.—On April 30, 1918, at the residence of parents, 740 Riverside Drive, by Rev. Dr. M. Rosenthal, Anna, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. E. Jacob Horwitz, to Louis Shapiro of New York.

SLOSSON—HUDSON.—At Hendersonville, N. C., on Saturday, April 27, 1918, Mrs. Annette Isabelle Hudson and Captain James Stacey Slosson were united in marriage. Captain Slosson is a member of Company E, 105th U. S. Infantry, and is the son of Mrs. Agnes B. and the late Henry L. Slosson of Geneva, N. Y.

SPIRO—BRUCK.—Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Bruck, 249 West 111th St., announce the marriage of their daughter Tillie to Josepa Spiro, April 29.

Died.

AHRENS.—Sarah Bodine, wife of Henry Ahrens, April 29, 1918. Funeral services at residence, 301 East 57th St., May 2, 1918, 2:30 P. M.

DAILEY.—Lewis Newton, Master Engineer of Headquarters Company 4th Engineers, U. S. A., aged 33 years, of pneumonia at Camp Merritt, April 30, 1918. Berkeley and San Diego (Cal.) and Spokane (Wash.) papers please copy.

BAISLEY.—On Tuesday, April 30, of pneumonia, Antoinette C. Baisley, widow of the late James Baisley and mother of Hortense Baisley Knox. Funeral services at her late residence, 411 West 114th St., Thursday, May 2, at 11 A. M.

BALDWIN.—At Summit, N. J., April 29, 1918, Corinna S., wife of Albert D. Baldwin and daughter of the late E. Delafield Smith. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, May 3, at 3 P. M.

BEASLEY.—At his residence at Cheltenham, England, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 28, Robert St. John Beasley, beloved husband of Rebecca Aborn Beasley.

BLANDY.—On Monday, April 29, 1918, at his residence, 143 West 121st St., Charles, beloved husband of Lila M. Blandy. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Thursday, May 2, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BLANDY.—Charles. Members of Harlem Board of Commerce are requested to assemble at board room, 290 Lenox Av., Thursday, 9:30 A. M., to attend funeral.

BURGHEIM.—Emil, Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. and A. M., will hold services at Walter H. Williams's Funeral Parlor, 331 West 121st St., Thursday, at 8 P. M.

CLARK.—At Washington, D. C., April 28, 1918, Mary J., widow of Benjamin S. Clark of New York. Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 5 West 46th St., New York City, at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, May 1, 1918.

COLLINS.—At 229 81st St., Brooklyn, on April 28, John Collins, uncle of Kathryn E. and Pierce W. Mulroney. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday morning, 9:30. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CONNELLY.—On Monday, April 29, 1918, William P., beloved husband of Ellen Connelly, (nee Bennett.) Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 54th St., Thursday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

CONZEN.—April 28, Mary F., aged 64 years, widow of the late Lawrence Conzen. Funeral from her late residence, 457 14th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 2 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CRAGIN.—Lucy S., wife of the late Charles A. Cragin and mother of Emma F. Cragin, at her residence, 29 East 38th St. Went home Tuesday, April 30. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—At South Orange, N. J., April 29, 1918, Lucie Warner Crane, husband of Hattie Schile Crane, in his 41st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 413 Meeker St., Wednesday, May 1, at 3 P. M.

CRUMP.—William Henry Crump, beloved son of Virginia Ahles and John Sclussele Crump, suddenly, April 30, in his third year. Funeral private.

DUDGEON.—On April 30, 1918, Caroline Brown, wife of the late Richard Howard Dudgeon of New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, 249 North Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Thursday, May 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

ELDRIDGE.—In Boston, April 30, 1918, John S. Eldridge. Services at his late residence, 25 West Cedar St., Boston, on Friday, May 3, at 12 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, April 29, 1918, Jeannette Ferguson, beloved daughter of Frank L. and Maggie J. Ferguson. Funeral services from 66 Orange St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, May 1.

FRANCE.—April 29, at his home, 1,278 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., Simon W. France, in his 91st year. Interment Wooster, Ohio. Funeral private.

GORDON.—At Whie Sulphur Springs, April 29, Alice Barrows Gordon of Rochester, N. Y., daughter

SLIM LOVE HOLDS MACKMEN SCORELESS WHILE YANKEES GATHER TWO TALLIES

DUEL OF SOUTHPAWS VICTORY FOR LOVE

Towering Yankee Pitcher Has Better of Mound Argument with Gregg of Athletics.

MACKMEN ARE SHUT OUT

Visitors Helpless at Bat, While Miller Again Inserts Timely Blow to Decide Game.

Several yards of pitching talent indulged in a seething flinging duel at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when Vean Gregg of Connie Mack's remade Athletics and Slim Love, the bamboo pole of the Yank moundmen, opposed each other and Slim came out on top, by a score of 2 to 0. Gregg's rejuvenation is one of the surprises of the season, for it was generally supposed that Vean was about at the end of his pitching career some time ago.

Gregg pitched every bit as well as Love and the break came when George Burns, the Athletic first baseman made an error in the fifth inning which paved the way for the Yankees' first run. Up to that time, both of the long lean pitchers were bending their southpaw slants over at such difficult angles that the hits were as scarce as straw hats in Iceland. The small gathering of spectators sat back in their seats and expected to see the game take advantage of the daylight saving hour.

Both pitchers were shooting over a cross-fire whizzer which was landing in thickly populated parts of the diamond when the ball bounced from the bats. There was a neat, snappy fielding behind both pitchers and perhaps if Burns hadn't made a foolish muff, many of the Polo Grounds inmates would have had a cold dinner last night.

Up to the fifth the Yanks had made only two hits off Gregg and Pipp the first man up in the fifth, laid down a bunt when he discovered that it was quite useless to try to dent Gregg's twisters with a hard swing. Gregg fielded the bunt neatly and made a perfect toss to Burns, who made an atrocious muff. Following this lifesaver, Ping Bodie laid down a sacrifice and Pipp perched at second. Elmer Miller, who has already made the fans forget that he used to miss them under the Donovan régime soaked a single to right field, which pushed Pipp home. Miller's timely batting also won Saturday's game for the Yanks. That one little muff spelled the downfall of Gregg, for the next two men up were easy outs. Gregg continued to pitch great ball until he was taken out to give Rube Oldring, a chance to come forth as a pinch hitter. Rube has sacrificed a great career as a New Jersey farmer to return to the Athletics, but his experience with the pitchfork seems to have affected his batting, for yesterday after Dugan had doubled and McAvoy had walked Rube had the chance of a lifetime to clean-up. He accepted the opportunity by hitting into a double play.

Myers succeeded Gregg in the eighth and he was wild as a hawk. He walked Hannah for a starter and Love forced the big catcher. Gilhooley got a pass and Peck singled filling the bases. Love counted while Baker was being thrown out at first. Pratt walked and filled the bases again, but Myers buckled down and retired the side without any more scoring.

Slim Love delivered one of the pitching gems of the season. Of the three hits credited to the Athletics, two were scratchy and lucky. Only one slang was worthy of the name, a two-base crack over Ping Bodie's head in the eighth inning. That one rap was the only one which at all disturbed Love.

Behind Love, the Yanks fielded perfectly and the game was the most business-like performance the Yanks have shown this season. Two double plays were hatched just at proper moments, and the Yanks seemed encouraged over the fact that they can figure on some real pitching at last.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Pipp,ugh,ss	3	0	1	0	3	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	5	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	11	0	0
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Miller,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hannah,c	2	0	1	2	3	0
Love,p	3	1	0	1	2	0
Total	27	2	4	27	15	0

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Kopp,lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	10	1	1
Walker,cf	2	0	0	4	0	0
Shannon,2b	3	0	1	2	5	0
Dugan,ss	3	0	1	3	3	0
McAvoy,c	2	0	0	4	1	0
Gregg,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
aOldring	1	0	0	0	0	0
Myers,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	3	24	14	1

a Batted for Gregg in eighth inning.

Error—Burns.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Dugan. Stolen base—Kopp. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Double plays—Pratt, Packinpaugh, and Pipp; Baker, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—New York. 1. Bases on balls—Off Love, 2; Gregg, 1; Myers, 3. Hits—Off Gregg, 3 in 7 innings; Myers, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Love, (Kopp.) Losing pitcher—Gregg.

RUTH TOYS WITH SENATORS.

Holds Them to Five Hits and Boston Wins, 8 to 1.

BOSTON, April 30.—Ruth had little trouble in disposing of Washington today, Boston winning by 8 to 1. Harper and Yingling were wild, and the latter was hit freely in the fourth. Washington made only five hits off Ruth. In the eighth, Morgan's single and Pinch-hitter Ed Garrity's double, brought in the visitor's only run.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Shean,2b	4	2	1	3	7	0
Strunk,cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Schang,lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
McInnis,3b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Hob'tzell,1b	3	0	5	13	0	0
Scott,ss	4	1	1	1	3	0
Agnew,c	4	2	2	1	2	0
Ruth,p	2	2	1	1	4	0
Total	32	8	8	27	18	0

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shotton,rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	7	2	1
Morgan,2b	2	1	1	2	3	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	1	4
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	5	0	0
Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yinglingp	1	0	0	1	0	1
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aGharrity	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	29	1	5	24	10	1

a Batted for Yingling in eighth.

Errors—Lavan, Judge, Morgan, Foster, and Schang.

Boston	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Gharrity, Agnew, Shean, Ruth. Stolen bases—Lavan, Scott (2), Ruth. Double play—Morgan and Lavan, Yingling, Foster, and Judge; McInnis, Shean, and Hobiltzell; Scott, Shean, and Hobiltzell; Ruth, Agnew, and Hobiltzell. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; Yingling, 2; Dumont, 1; Ruth, 3. Hits—Off Harper, 1 in 2 innings; Yingling, 5 in 5; Dumont, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Harper, 1; Yingling, 3; Dumont, 1; Ruth, 1. Wild pitches—Harper, 2; Yingling, 1. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Harper.

MAY BLOCK SUNDAY GAMES.

Hudson County Sheriff to be Asked to Stop Harrison Park Contests.

A protest against the playing of Sunday baseball games at Harrison Park between big league teams has engendered the wrath of the Jersey City club of the International League, which alleges that it will be an infringement of territorial rights. A wire to this effect was sent to Ban Johnson, President of the American League, last night. It is threatened that if the big leagues endeavor to carry out a program of games at Harrison that the Sheriff of Hudson County will be asked to interfere.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 1.
Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 2.
Little Rock, 4; Nashville, 2.
Birmingham, 2; Mobile, 0.

Baseball To-day, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Philadelphia, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 8; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit at St. Louis (Rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 15; Philadelphia, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh at Chicago (Rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	11	2	.846
Chicago	5	2	.714
Cleveland	6	4	.600
New York	6	7	.462
Washington	4	7	.364
Detroit	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	6	.333
Philadelphia	3	8	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	11	1	.917
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Chicago	6	3	.667
Cincinnati	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh	4	4	.500
St. Louis	3	8	.273
Brooklyn	2	9	.182
Boston	2	9	.182

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

SMITH HELPS ROBINS WIN.

Dodgers Profit by His Errors and Beat Braves, 5 to 3.

Red Smith proved to be Brooklyn's winning card in the first clash with the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field yesterday. If it hadn't been for this auburn-haired third baseman who draws a salary from the Boston team, the pitching of Jack Coombs and the sterling play of several other members of the Robins might have been in vain. Smith is a disciple of the belief that it is politic to bunch errors in the same way that it is usually argued hits should be bunched. Smith may think otherwise today, after having had a heart-to-heart talk with George Stallings, but, however that may be, Smith assisted Brooklyn materially in winning yesterday's game. The Robins thereby gained company in the cold and dismal cellar position of the National League, Boston and Brooklyn being tied for the honors.

Smith's errors came in the sixth and seventh innings, two in the former inning to be exact, and as they started off the session they were responsible for the two runs that Brooklyn scored and which proved to be the winning tallies. These three errors were errors of commission. There was another of omission, but it doesn't show in the chart. In the fourth inning Smith doffed his hat to a Brooklyn hit which was later turned into a run.

Arthur Nehf was batted freely on occasions. The Robins collected eleven safe shots while Iron Man Jack Coombs was holding the Braves to five. If one Pat Haughn hadn't come to terms with Charlie Herzog there wouldn't have been much hitting from Boston's point of view. Charles pounded out two triples which were chiefly instrumental in scoring the three Boston tallies.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	1	
O'Mara,3b	4	0	2	2	3	
Dubuc,1b	4	1	2	7	0	
Myers,cf	3	1	1	3	0	
Johnston,lf	4	2	2	4	0	
Hickman,rf	3	1	2	0	0	
Schmandt,2b	3	0	0	2	2	
Krueger,c	3	0	0	2	2	
Coombs,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	31	5	11	27	9	

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Massey,lf	4	1	1	1	1	
Herzog,2b	4	2	2	2	2	
Powell,cf	4	0	0	2	1	
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	8	1	
Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	3	
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	2	7	
Henry,c	3	0	0	4	1	
Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	5	
Total	33	3	5	24	20	

Errors—Schmandt, 2; Konetchy, Smith, 3.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Wickland, Myers. Three-base hits—Herzog, 2; Hickman. Stolen bases—Hickman, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Hickman. Double play—Massey, Herzog, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; Coombs, 1. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; Coombs, 1. Wild pitches—Nehf, 1; Coombs, 1.

INDIANS' PITCHERS WEAKEN.

White Sox Pile Up Many Runs in Defeating Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Chicago kept up its hard hitting today and, aided by loose playing by Cleveland, won, 13 to to 3. Of the pitchers used by Cleveland only Enzmann was effective.

Gandil, who made three hits in three times at bat yesterday, made it seven hits in seven consecutive times at bat by making a double and three singles in his first four times up today.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Liebold,lf	4	0	3	4	0	
Weaver,ss	6	1	1	2	3	
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	2	2	
Jackson,rf	5	0	1	3	0	
Felsch,cf	6	2	2	4	0	
Gandil,1b	5	4	4	6	0	
Risberg,ib	1	0	0	3	0	
McMullin,3b	2	3	1	1	3	
Schalk,c	4	2	2	2	0	
Benz,p	3	0	1	0	6	
Total	43	13	17	27	14	

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Halt,3b	5	0	1	2	2	
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	0	1	
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	3	1	
Roth,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
W'ganes,2b	4	1	1	3	2	
Kav'agh,1b	4	0	1	6	0	
Wood,lf	3	0	1	4	1	
O'Neill,c	2	0	1	6	2	
Billings,c	2	0	1	2	0	
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	0	
aGraney	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	9	27	11	

a Batted for Enzmann in ninth.

Errors—Chapman, (2,) Wambsganss, Kavanagh.

Chicago	0	2	1	3	1	5	0	1	0	—13
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gandil, Weaver, Leibold, (2,) Wood, Halt, Speaker. Three-base hits—Schalk, Jackson. Stolen base—McMullin. Sacrifice hits—McMullin, (2.) Double plays—Wood and O'Neill; McMullin, Collins, and Risberg; Speaker and Kavanagh. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; Bagby, 1; Morton, 5, Enzmann, 2. Hits—Off Bagby, 8 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) Morton, 7 in 3; Enzmann, 2 in 3. Struck out—By Benz, 1; Bagby, 3; Morton, 2; Enzmann, 2. Losing pitcher—Bagby.

PHILS FALL BEFORE ASSAULT OF GIANTS

McGraw's Men Make Merry at Expense of Quakers, Amassing Score of 15 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The Phillies crumbled and fell before the Giant attack today, and McGraw's men battered their way to a 15 to 0 victory in the second game of the series. The Phils were dazed by the pitching of Jess Barnes and so badly shaken by the Giants' fierce assault on three of their boxmen that they furnished no opposition at all.

When the game had deteriorated into a romp, McGraw withdrew most of his regulars and the Giants finished with second-string men in the box, behind the bat, at second base, and in the outfield. Still the Phillies were unable to score a solitary run.

As is their custom, the Giants hopped on the Phillies in the opening inning. Young led off with a high bounder through the box that was good for a single, and Kauff sent him to third with a double that bounced off the right field wall. Burns was out to Bancroft, but Young scored on the play and Zimmerman's single to right chased Kauff over. Another run was manufactured in the third, out of a base on balls to Kauff, Burns's infield out, and Zimmerman's single to right.

The Phillies suffered a mental collapse in the fourth, enabling the Giants to register another tally. Rariden singled to centre and Barnes sacrificed. Young singled to left, advancing Rariden to third. Kauff hit to Bancroft, who threw to the plate, and Rariden halted. Young rounded second and dashed for third, and Stock attempted to tag Young. Taking advantage in the change of tactics, Rariden dashed over the plate.

The Giants ran their total up to 15 in the seventh inning on Zim's single and force at second by Rodrigues, an error by McGaffigan, Fletcher's single, errors by Watson and Dilhoefer, and a single by Rariden.

Barnes pitched gilt-edged ball for seven innings, at the end of which McGraw took him out and assigned Cecil Causey to the job. Causey also was an enigma to the Philadelphia batters.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Young,rf	4	2	4	1	0	
Kauff,cf	3	3	1	1	0	
Wilhoit,cf	1	0	0	2	0	
G.Burns,lf	4	1	0	3	0	
Therp,lf	2	2	0	1	0	
Zim'man,3b	6	1	4	1	2	
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	1	
Rodrigues,2b	2	1	0	1	1	
Fletcher,ss	5	2	3	1	5	
Holke,1b	5	2	2	12	1	
Rariden,c	8	1	2	1	0	
Gibson,c	0	0	0	0	0	
Barnes,p	1	1	1	1	0	
Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	44	15	19	27	10	

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	0	3	
Woodward,p	1	0	0	0	1	
McG'gan,2b	4	0	0	3	2	
Stock,3b	4	0	2	0	0	
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Pickup,rf	1	0	1	1	0	
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	0	
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	3	1	
Meusel,cf	4	0	1	3	0	
E. Burns,c	2	0	0	1	2	
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	0	1	1	
Prendergast,p	1	0	0	0	4	
aFitzgerald	1	0	0	0	0	
Tincup,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Pierce,ss	2	0	1	0	0	
Total	37	0	9	27	21	

a Batted for Prendergast in fifth.

Errors—Zimmerman, Doyle, Fletcher, Bancroft, McGaffigan, (2,) Cravath, Dilhoefer, Tincup, Watson.

New York	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	—15
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Kauff, Zimmerman, Fletcher, Luderus, Whitted. Stolen bases—Young, Holke, Meusel. 2. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Barnes, Kauff. Sacrifice flies—Rariden, Barnes. Double play—Fletcher, Rodrigues, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; Tincup, 1; Pierce—Off Barnes, 6 in 7 innings; Causey, 3 in 2; Prendergast, 10 in 5; Tincup, 4, (pitched to seven batters in sixth, none out;) Watson, 5 in 5; Woodward, none in 2. Struck out—By Barnes, 1; Woodward, 1. Winning pitcher—Barnes. Losing pitcher—Prendergast.

CARDS' RALLY FALLS SHORT.

St. Louis Makes Three Runs in Ninth, but Loses to Reds.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—St. Louis made a determined rush in the ninth inning today, but fell one run short of overcoming the lead which Cincinnati had acquired off Packard. The visitors outhit the locals nearly two to one, but the latter made every one of their seven drives count in the scoring.

Cincinnati won the game in the sixth, on two passes, Chase's three-bagger to the right field fence, and Blackburne's hit.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	2	
L.Magee,2b	4	0	0	2	2	
Roush,cf	3	1	1	1	0	
S.Magee,lf	2	2	1	3	1	
Neale,lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	2	2	
Chase,1b	4	1	1	12	0	
E'kburne,ss	3	0	2	5	3	
Allen,c	3	0	1	5	2	
Bressler,p	2	1	1	0	4	
Total	29	5	7	27	17	

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Smith,cf	4	0	2	2	0	
Nicholf,2b	4	1	1	3	5	
Bair,3b	4	1	2	0	3	
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	2	5	
Fruler,lf	4	1	3	3	0	
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	13	0	
aSmyth	0	0	0	0	0	
Betzel,rf	4	0	2	3	0	
McGee,c	3	0	0	6	0	
Packard,p	2	0	0	0	1	
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0	
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	33	4	13	24	14	

a Ran for Paulette in ninth.
b Batted for Packard in eighth.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Two-base hit—Paulette. Three-base hit—Chase. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double plays—Blackburne and Chase; L. Magee and Chase; Nicholf, Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 1; Horstman, 1. Hits—Off Packard, 7 in 7; Horstman, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, 1. Struck out—By Bressler, 1. Losing pitcher—Packard.

BROOKLYN SIGNS WHEAT.

Dodgers Meet Salary Demands of Veteran Outfielder.

It was announced yesterday that Zack Wheat and the Brooklyn Baseball Club had come to terms and that the outfielder would soon don a Dodger uniform. Early in the season, when it was proposed to cut the salaries of major league ball players, Wheat was scheduled to suffer with the rest. That is, the Brooklyn Club decided that way. Wheat thereupon announced that he would retire from baseball, even though the cut in his case was less than $500.

All efforts to pry Wheat loose from his stock farm at Polo, Mo., were in vain until the Brooklyn Club agreed to the demands of the outfielder.

Red Sox Sign Frank Truesdale.

BOSTON, April 30.—The Boston American League Baseball Club announced today that it had signed Frank Truesdale, an infielder formerly with the Toronto Club of the International League. Truesdale is now at Santa Rita, N. M., and will join the club in New York next week.

Summer Garments
—made the satisfactory Munsingwear way—light, cool, non-irritating, non-chafing—fine quality.
Form-fitting knitted and loose-fitting woven garments.
A Right Size for Everybody.

NEW LEAGUE SEEKS RIGHTS.

Farrell Declares International Has Settled All Obligations.

It was announced last night by John H. Farrell, President of the new International League, that the organization, having cleared up all its debts, among them a claim of $5,000 in favor of the Brooklyn Club of the National League, was entering the field with clean hands. Then, as Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, Mr. Farrell proceeded to give territorial protection to the new league, which, he said, was entitled to such on the strength of its having paid its debts. Having gone through this formality, Mr. Farrell wired to August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, that the new International had been taken under the protecting arm of the National Association.

Mr. Farrell's statement as Secretary of the latter organization was in part as follows:

"The National agreement provides that no games shall be played within five miles of protected territory without the consent of the club occupying the territory. When the Bronx promoters applied for a franchise we respectfully declined to violate baseball law. These men were notified that they must first secure the consent of the two New York clubs before we could consider granting them territorial rights in the Bronx. We respected and protected the rights of the New York clubs.

"As Secretary of the National Association, I have steadfastly declined to grant protection to the new International League until the three adjudged liens filed against that territory had been paid in full. These claims embraced $1,000 salary arrearage claims of the Buffalo players, a $5,000 lien against the Newark territory granted by the commission in favor of the Brooklyn Club, and $8,000 due the National Commission by the old International League.

"The Buffalo claims originated in a stockholders' muddle of the Buffalo Club, which compelled legal proceedings to clarify the atmosphere. The Buffalo players claims of $1,900 have been paid in full.

"The Brooklyn Club's claim of $5,000 was paid in full today, and I have mailed a check for $3,000 to Chairman Herrmann for the amount due the commission.

"These three claims, aggregating $9,000, are the only claims ever filed against the territory. We have paid all three claims. Some of our club owners talked of persecution, maintaining among other things that the Brooklyn claim had been allowed to run along for a year and a half without any attempt at collection.

"The national agreement is a legal contract between the major and the minor leagues, or it is a scrap of paper. The new International League has respected the territorial rights of the major leagues, and we most confidently expect similar fair and square treatment."

JULE TAKES FINAL STAKE.

Helps Close Havre de Grace Meeting by Beating Startling.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 30.—This was Getaway Day and, as is usually the case whenever the turfmen are preparing to flit to other fields, a number of well-played good things were victorious. The closing stake feature was the Chester Selling at six furlongs, and as in all the previous short-distance events at the meeting, a good field was attracted. It was a battle between J. W. Williams's Jule, carrying the feather of 86 pounds, and Richard F. Carman's Startling, which shouldered the top weight of 123 pounds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old maidens, purse $600, four and a half furlongs: Aunt Dinah, 112 pounds, (Lyke,) $12, $5.60, and $2.70, won; Jordie, 112, (Tevise,) $3.60 and $2.30, second; Green Mint, 115, (Dominick,) $2.30, third. Time—0:54 3-5. Sea Pirate, Brisk, and Lady Vulcain also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700, five and a half furlongs, Adele, 90 pounds, (Denys,) $10.30, $4.80, and $4.10, won; Murphy, 122, (Rice,) $5.40 and $4.20, second; Onico, 98, (Rodriguez,) $6, third. Time—1:07. Josefina Zarate, Mellora, Scarpia 2d, Paramint, Mary W. Goryston, Loftus, Langden, and Broncho Billy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600, six furlongs, El Mahdi, 110 pounds, (Kuhmer,) $8.20, $4.60, and $3.60, won; Miss Kruter, 110, (Dominick,) $4.60 and $3.80, second; Bert Williams, 110, (Mergler,) $4.50, third. Time—1:14. Tioga, George Roesch, General, King K, Rey Oakwood, Estimable, Lantana, Bachelor's Blend, Clark M, Anita, Hops, Old Bob, Jessie D, Casaba, and Charles Cannell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, maidens, purse $600, six furlongs, West Meath, 115 pounds, (Ambrose,) $20.60, $10.80, and 4, won; King John, 110, (Melo-Atee,) $4.30 and $2.70, second; Millrace, 105, (Mergler,) $3.30, third. Time—1:15. Jack of Spades, Brig o' Dee, Sir Oracle, Dragoon, Starkey, and Sachem's Journey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Chester Selling Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added, six furlongs. Jule, 86 pounds, (Ericson,) $11.60, $4, and $2.80, won; Startling, 123, (Kummer,) $8.10 and $2.60, second; Compadre, 99, (McGee,) $5.20, third. Time—1:13. King Worth, Poacher, Water Lady, and Etruscan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700, mile and a sixteenth. Waterproof, 112 pounds, (Troxler,) $5.60, $3.80, and $2.80, won; Day Break, 91, (Ericson,) $5.40 and $3.60, second; Maxim's Choice, 107, (Lyke,) $7.10, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Noureddin, Bucknall, Curlieue, Flora Finch, Dan Darkey, Veldt, and Hiker also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, purse $600, mile and a sixteenth. Ben Hampson, 99 pounds, (Mergler,) $50.10, $13.20, and $10.60, won; Serenta, 101 pounds, (Kederis,) $5.80 and $3.20, second; Jessie C, 96, (Bullman,) $5.50, third. Time—1:48. Dundreary, Stalwart Helen, Say, Great Dolly, Prim Harry, Iolite, Mae Murray, Greetings, and Jack Lucas also ran.

STILL SEEK MATTY FOR DUTY IN FRANCE

Head of Y. M. C. A. War Work Council Goes to Cincinnati to See Baseball Leader.

Christy Mathewson, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, will decide whether he will go to France to take charge of the baseball activities among the American troops today at a conference with Dr. George J. Fisher of the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council. Dr. Fisher had a conference with President Tener of the National League yesterday before he started for Cincinnati.

"I think Matty can be induced to accept the offer of the Y. M. C. A.," President Tener told Dr. Fisher, "and for the National League I may say that organized baseball appreciates the honor of the call from our soldiers in the trenches." President Tener promised to assist the Y. M. C. A. in every way possible in the association's problem of recruiting physical directors for the American forces.

Before he boarded the train yesterday Dr. Fisher expressed confidence that, in view of President Tener's support, he would be able to make Matty see that his duty lies overseas. He was able to convince President Tener that the call from the Y. M. C. A. was in reality a call from the Government, since the Government has intrusted to the Y. M. C. A. the task of providing recreation and keeping up the morale of the fighting men.

"We must train our army for the biggest fight in history," said Dr. Fisher, "as an athletic coach trains his squad for competition. General Pershing has realized that from the start. After seeing the results obtained with the American fighting forces President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau of France and the military and civil authorities of Italy have requested the Y. M. C. A. to institute the same system among their troops.

"If there is one name in American sport that stands for clean sportsmanship and clean living, it is the name of Matty. Thousands of those boys in uniform overseas have sat in the bleachers and cheered him when he was in his prime as a pitcher for the Giants. They are 3,000 miles from home. Can any one doubt the enthusiasm with which they would receive the announcement that Matty was coming overseas to them, to be their athletic director and counsellor, to play checkers with them and to inspire them by the very magnetism of his personality?

"I hope to make the news to them tomorrow night that Matty is coming."

CORNELL DOWNS COLUMBIA.

Rolls Up 9 to 1 Score in Game on South Field.

Cornell's baseball team easily defeated Columbia in the second game of a series of three, played yesterday afternoon on South Field. The score was 9 to 1, and had it not been for a homer by Clark, the Blue and White's first baseman, which came in the ninth inning, Rees would have registered a shutout for the

DEPOSITS BY BANKS TOTAL $2,828,000,000

Holdings of 543 National Banks in 101 Cities Announced by Controller.

SOURCE OF THE DEPOSITS

Southern Banks Carry Larger Balances in East and Northwest Than in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Controller of the Currency tonight gave out a statement showing where the nearly $3,000,000,000 which 543 national banks in 101 cities hold to the credit of other banks and trust companies comes from, based on an analysis, just completed, of balances carried by all the State banks, national banks and trust companies of the country in the national banks of all reserve cities and other cities in the United States having a population of 75,000 or more (and embracing 101 cities.)

It shows that the 543 national banks in these 101 cities held to the credit of other banks, national and State, and trust companies, on Dec. 31, 1917, a total of $2,828,000,000.

Of this sum, $146,000,000 had been deposited with these city national banks by banks and trust companies in the New England States; $729,000,000 by banks and trust companies in the Eastern States; $459,000,000 by banks and trust companies in the Southern States; $746,000,000 by those in the Middle Western States; $307,000,000 by banks in the Western States; $240,000,000 belonging to the banks of the Pacific States, and $201,000,000 was held for the credit of foreign banks and bankers and banks in Alaska.

The State banks and trust companies in the New England States distributed their $146,000,000 of balances as follows: $74,000,000 with the national banks in the cities in the Eastern States, $68,000,000 with the national banks in the New England cities, and $4,000,000 with banks in the Western cities.

Of the $729,000,000 deposited by banks and trust companies of the Eastern States with the national banks in these 101 cities, $687,000,000 was deposited with the national banks in the Eastern cities, and $42,000,000 with New England, Western and Southern cities.

Southern banks carry larger balances with national banks in Eastern and Northwestern cities than in Southern cities. Of the $459,000,000 which the trust companies and banks in the Southern States had on deposit with the national banks in the 101 cities, only $214,000,000 was deposited with the national banks in the Southern cities, the greater portion of their balances being placed with outside banks, including $245,000,000 which they had on deposit in the Eastern cities, $72,000,000 in the Middle Western cities, and $7,000,000 in the New England and Western cities.

Of the $746,000,000 of bank balances which banks and trust companies of the Middle States carried with national banks of the 101 cities, $510,000,000 was deposited with national banks in cities of the Middle West, and less than half of that sum with national banks in other parts of the country, including $212,000,000 in Eastern cities.

Banks and trust companies in the Western States keep their national bank accounts principally in the cities of the Middle West. The State banks and trust companies of the Western States had, as above shown, deposit balances aggregating $307,000,000 with national banks, of which only $105,000,000 was with national banks in the Western cities, while they had to their credit in the cities of the Middle West $156,000,000 and $46,000,000 elsewhere, including $87,000,000 in the Eastern cities.

The State banks and trust companies of the Pacific States carried $240,000,000 on deposit with the national banks in all reserve cities and other cities of 75,000 or more, of which $143,000,000 was with the national banks in cities of the Pacific States, $58,000,000 in the Eastern cities, $31,000,000 in the Middle Western cities, $5,000,000 in the Western cities, and $2,000,000 in the New England cities.

Of the $200,000,000 which banks in foreign countries carried in national banks in the cities mentioned, $175,000,000 was held by the national banks in the Eastern cities, principally in New York City.

The money on deposit to the credit of the State and national banks and trust companies of the Southern States in the city national banks exceeded by several million dollars the total of such balances carried by all banks and trust companies of the New England States and Western States combined with the city national banks.

"It is significant," the statement says, "that the banks and trust companies of the Southern States had balances to their credit in national banks of the Eastern cities, principally in New York City, which amounted to practically as much as the aggregate of such bank balances held by the national banks of the Eastern cities to the credit of all banks and trust companies in the New England States, Western States, and the Pacific States combined.

"The huge amount which the national banks in the 101 cities hold for account of other banks and trust companies throughout the country is about $3,000,000,000—just the amount of the Third Liberty Loan—while the total assets of the national banks of the country are now over $18,000,000,000, or thirty-five times as much as these banks had invested as of March 4 in the bonds of the First and Second Liberty issues."

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,210 packages. Demand is running a little ahead of the supply and the market is firmer, with an advance of about ½c on all useful grades of fresh creamery. Renovated a little steadier. Ladles slow. Packing stock in fair demand. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 46@46½c; extras, (92 score,) 45½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@45c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@42c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48@48½c; extras, 47@47½c; firsts, 44½@46½c; seconds, 41@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45@45½c; good to prime, 42½@44½c; common to fair, 36@42c; renovated, extras, 39@40c; firsts, 38@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c.

EGGS.—30,688 cases. Arrivals are more moderate and the market shows a generally steady tone. The demand is best for desirable qualities of Northern regular packings obtainable at about 36c, but only moderate proportion of the current receipts of Western eggs shows quality to command that price, a good deal of the stock still selling at 35@35½c and Southern ungraded eggs at 33½@34½c; some graded lots from nearby sections command 35@35½c, rarely 36c for stock that is pretty close to storage packed firsts. Not much doing in storage packed eggs of the higher qualities, although the moderate trading reported is at sustained prices, and there are occasional cars of exceptionally fancy goods taken a shade above our quotation when the quality is extra fine. Dirties a little less firm. Checks moving a little better and high grades slightly firmer, but ordinary qualities offered at easy prices. Nearby white eggs in ample supply and outside quotation rather extreme. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@38½c; storage packed firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 36½@37c; regular packed firsts, 35@36c; seconds and poorer, 33@34½c; fresh gathered dirties, 36@36½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30½c; undergrades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to prime, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 37@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@37c; duck eggs, 29@45c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WILLIAM MORRIS IMBRIE & CO. announce that MR. CHARLES G. WEST, JR., and MR. WALDO S. KENDALL have been admitted to general partnership as of May 1st, 1918.

37 Wall St., May 1, 1918.

We beg to announce that Mr. JULIUS KLEIN has this day been admitted to an interest in our business and is authorized to sign the name of our firm.

H. P. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada showed a decrease for the week of 4,641,000 bushels. This, together with the decrease in the United States visible, practically resulted in a loss of 50 per cent. of the American stock during the last week, and the total in both the United States and Canada is now only 5,903,000 bushels, compared with 63,921,000 a year ago. This brings the supply of wheat down very close to the vanishing point and emphasizes the necessity of very stringent economies during the balance of the present crop year.

RYE.

The local market was dull and nominal, while in Minneapolis prices were 1c higher at $2.71 and Duluth was up 2c at $2.70.

CORN.

The corn market was nervous and feverish throughout the day, with numerous price changes both ways. Early in the session there was an upturn of ¾c in the July position on scattered buying, prompted by further complaints regarding the condition of seed corn and fears that the continued cool weather will delay planting operations. Subsequently a weaker tone developed on predictions of warmer weather, and final quotations were ⅛c to 1¼c below the final of Monday. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.65; No. 4 yellow, $1.60; No. 3 white, $1.85, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27⅝	1.45¼
June	1.49¾	1.49¼	...	1.50	...
July	1.50½	1.47⅞	1.48¼	1.49¾	1.39

OATS.

The oats market declined 1@2c a bushel from an early advance, and at the close was nec. unchanged to lower. The reactionary tendency was due largely to a show of weakness in the cash position, where premiums declined about 2c per bushel. The local cash market was quiet; natural quoted at 93½@94½c; clipped white, 94@98c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	81	79	79⅝	79⅝	66⅞
June	78⅛	77¼	77¼	77⅜	...
July	73¼	71¼	71¼	72½	63

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was very irregular and feverish. The May position in pork declined $1 a barrel during the liquidation, while the July position was fairly steady, and lard and ribs showed a slightly firmer tone. Operations were mostly of an evening-up character, while the undertone was barely steady, owing to a slow cash trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Wednesday 24,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 14,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	24.65	24.50	24.57	24.55	22.15
July	25.02	24.75	24.87	24.92	22.25
Ribs—					
May	22.65	22.55	22.62	22.55	20.77
July	23.22	23.12	23.22	23.12	21.00
Pork—					
May	45.60	45.20	45.35	46.20	38.75
July	45.45	44.75	45.42	45.30	39.10

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was quiet yesterday, with fluctuations irregular. First prices were 2 to 4 points lower under scattering liquidation, but there was not much pressure, and a few buying orders caused moderate rallies, with the close net 5 points higher to 1 point lower. The local spot market continued quiet, with prices unchanged at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	8.07	8.07	8.06@8.10	8.03
June	...	...	8.14@8.17	8.13
July	8.27	8.24	8.23@8.25	8.23
August	...	...	8.29@8.30	8.29
September	8.37	8.34	8.35@8.36	8.36

SUGAR.

Statistically the sugar market continues to show improvement. The Cuban weekly statistics show a decrease in exports, being 92,452 tons, compared with 91,077 tons a week ago. Most of the exports go to United States Atlantic ports and will doubtless allow the speeding up of refining to their full capacity. The International Sugar Committee reported purchases for May shipment of 230,000 bags of Cubas at 4.95c, cost and freight, and the Shipping Board is making an effort to care for the shipment of all sales.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $594,000, were chartered today. They include:

Wright-Stewart Specialty Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $60,000; J. F. Cleveland, W. D. Stewart, C. W. Wright, 111 Broadway.

Harvard Progress Leather Goods Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. C. Singer, J. W. Brightman, J. Israel, 536 Broadway.

The Primrose Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; J. Kamsler, D. and L. Weiss, 999 Southern Boulevard.

Litho Machinery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. G. Kremer, H. and I. Weinstein, 830 West 170th St.

Perfex Corp. of New York, Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and byproducts, $10,000; M. Wolgemuth, C. Weber, D. B. Levy, 27 East 31st St.

S. S. Berman, Buffalo, meats, sea food, and dairy products, $10,000; L. De Carlo, A. Hoffman, W. C. Newcomb, Buffalo.

Latribuna Publishing Co., Rochester, $5,000; G. Favasuili, G. Carlucci, M. Teresi, Rochester.

820 Greenwich St., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; S. B. Klee, H. R. Korey, L. E. Felix, 315 West 99th St.

Classy Shoe Shop, Manhattan, $5,000; A. W. and B. W. Shiverts, B. Levinson, 1,070 Faile Av.

Atlantic Shipbuilding Corp., Athens, $100,000; E. S. Anthony, M. and H. R. Every, Athens.

Setron-Bunshaft Co., Buffalo, farm and dairy products, $10,000; C. Finkelstein, S. Bunshaft, Setron, Buffalo.

A A A Transport Co., Manhattan, trucking and stevedoring, $20,000; W. Bach, J. and M. Wenk, 4,935 Park Av.

Nuway Legging and Novelty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Marko, N. Weinerman, B. Nibur, 123 19th St., Brooklyn.

Contractors' Motor Trucking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Shaw, J. R. Bevan, J. McEvoy, 1,457 Broadway.

George Thompson, Manhattan, decorative glass work and art objects, $5,000; J. Pflum, N. Y., and G. Thompson, 589 Lexington Av.; (2,250 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 3,500 shares common stock, no par value.)

The Carrie Gyroscopic Corp., Manhattan, active capital, $242,000; R. C. St. George, C. H. Pond, F. A. Carrie, 1911 West 90th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

M. D. Greene Lumber Co., Auburn, $10,000 to $60,000.

Johnson Knitting Machine Co., St. Johnsville, $18,000 to $50,000.

The Jus Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000.

Coff-Garroo Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Newman-Cavallon Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

Cotswold Comfortable Co., Syracuse, $150,000 to $500,000.

Equitable General Agency, Manhattan, $10,000 to $250,000.

R. M. Owen & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Wright Cake Co., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

S. Mills Ely Co., Binghamton, $294,300 to $250,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Brooklyn Billiard Academy, Brooklyn.

Belfran Co., Manhattan.

Frontier Cider and Vinegar Co., Rochester.

G. Gagliardi & Co., Manhattan.

Sommer & Fuchs, Manhattan.

John W. Rice Co., Auburn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 30.—Charters filed:

Apex Alloy Corp., $1,000,000; G. E. Sharkey, Brooklyn; G. H. Jones, James Hynes, New York.

Standard Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; William F. Kelly, Wilmington; E. E. Aberle, and J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Olympia Oil Co., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, and F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Costa-Rica Refining Co., $200,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, and K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Atano Petroleum Corp., $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, and Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Colonial Charter Co., real estate, $100,000; Arthur D. Middleton, George B. Glover, and John F. Mason, all of Brooklyn.

Eureka Auto Products Corp., $100,000; Arthur D. Middleton, George B. Gover, and John F. Mason, all of New York.

The Electrotype Process Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, and K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Steel Industries Sales Co., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberle, and J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Changes in Stock Exchange Firms.

Several changes of Stock Exchange firms were announced yesterday. The house of Gay & Goepel has been dissolved and the business will be continued by Charles R. Gay &Co. The firm is composed of Charles R. Gay and William H. Ziegler. The firm of Sternberger, Sinn & Co. will be dissolved today. It consists of Charles A. Strouse and Benedict H. Gruntal. Mr. Gruntal, Albert M. Lilienthal, members of the Stock Exchange, and Morris Hartig have formed a copartnership under the name of Gruntal, Lilienthal & Co. to conduct a general brokerage business at 111 Broadway. Moore & Schley announced that they had admitted as general partners L. Martin Richmond and Arthur Myles, and Evander B. Schley as a special partner.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—1600—Chicago Bonding and Surety Co., pet., v. Augusta-Savannah Navigation Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respt.

274—Western Union Telegraph et al., plain., v. C. H. Foster et al., &c.; 275—Same v. F. J. Macleod et al., &c.; 419—H. G. S. Noble, as Prest. of N. Y. Stock Exch., aplt., v. Western Union Tel. Co. et al. and 420—Same v. the United Telegram Co. et al.—Argument continued.

276—The New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co. et al., plains., v. C. Harris, adrx., &c. —Argued for plains. and submitted for deft.

Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for May 1: Nos. 277, 291, 288, 565, 846, 285, 286, 288, (and 289,) 238, and 290.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty—In re Lusitania.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Woods ‹Tug Ed A Fisher. | Red Star Tow Co ‹ Tug Ganoga.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—In Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Equity Calendar.

Curtiss Airplane & M ‹ Corp ‹ Jahn Co, Inc. | Hubbell et al ‹ Peller. Pierce Brothers ‹ NY

General Bakelite Co ‹ General Insulate Co. | Dock Co.

Criminal calendar, 10:15 A. M.—Bonds:

US ‹ Weinegel. Same ‹ Leeman. Same ‹ Cochland. Same ‹ DeCecca. Same ‹ Griffin. Same ‹ Hofman.

US ‹ Silverstein. Same ‹ Peterson. Same ‹ Gelb.

Same ‹ Strawgate. Same ‹ Buonocoro. Same ‹ Nelson. Same ‹ Young. Same ‹ Siegel. Same ‹ Christienson. Same ‹ Anger, Jr. Same ‹ Geiser. Same ‹ Zarza. Same ‹ Kittay.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

US ‹ F Mallitz and G E Inglar.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

US ‹ J Fitter, J Katz, and H Wittholm. Motion calendar, 2 P. M.:

Gottesman et al ‹ Can At & Plant SS Co. N H Forst & Co ‹ Barge Helen Susquehanna Coal Co ‹ Dollard et al. Brown ‹ Spelman et al.

US ‹ Held. US ex rel Greenberg ‹ Com of Camp Upton. ReEllen ‹ Johnson. Re Bernstein ‹ same. Re Goldfuss. US ‹ Goodman et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Abbott, rspt., v. Woolworth Co., aplt.; matter claim of Carlapow, rspt., v. Zuckmaier Bros., &c., aplts; Lewis, aplt., v. City of N. Y., rspt.; City of N. Y., rspt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., aplts; Williamsburg City Ferries Co., rspt., v. Christensen et al., aplts.; Levy, an inft., aplt., v. Levy, &c.; re transfer tax estate of Paul, dec'd; Dale, aplt., v. Western Union Tel. Co., rspt.; Coleman, rspt., v. Stein, aplt.; Snyder, aplt., v. Snyder, ind., &c., et al., rspts; Steigman, rspt., v. Wagaray Silk Dyeing Co., aplt.; Allen, rspt., v. Wolkef and ano., aplts.; Engel and ano., aplts., v. Hirsch et and ano., rspts, &c.; York Building Co., rspt., v. Madral Amusement Co., Inc., &c., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Re claim of Cain, widow, &c., and ano., v. United Breeders Co., Emp and ano., Knapp, aplt., v. U. S. Transportation Co., rspt., Savarese, Lemke, rspts., v. Burbeck & Sons Co., et al., impld. aplts; Nugent, admr., rspt., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal granted.

Smith, rspt., v. N. Y. Edison Co., aplt.; People ex rel. Hirshberg; Dist. Atty., rspt., v. Meeger, ind., &c., Co. Judge Orange Co., deft., and Hawks, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs of motion.

Re will of Glease, decd.; U. S. Trust Co., sub trustee, respt. v. Peters and ors, respts., and Chefdebie, impld., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs. Greaney, rspt., v. Troy Knitting Works Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied. Leave to appeal unnecessary, (Sub. 1, sect. 190, code civil procedure.)

Neary, respt. v. Gould et al, admrs, &c., impld., &c., aplt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and for a preference thereon under sections 791-12 of the code of civil procedure denied.

People, respt. v Aikenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Inc., and ano, aplts.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument denied, $10 costs.

Saccigaton, v. rspt. v Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.—Motion to add cause to calendar denied.

Callahan, respt., v. Keenan, as exrx, &c., aplt.—Motion for preference on calendar under section 791-3 of the code of civil procedure granted.

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., aplt. v. City of New York, respt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument granted and case set down for argument on June 10.

Hoff, aplt. v Nassau Electric Railroad Co., respt.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs and $10 costs of motion; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Murphy et al., aplts., v. Mackey, ind., &c., et al., respts., impld. with Sherman, by guardian, &c., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Arnow, respt., v. Carmel Realty Co., aplt. —Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

People, respt., v. Newson, aplt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument granted and case set down for argument for June 20.

Re claim Conlon, &c., v. Seldon Motor Vehicle Co., emp., and another.—Motion for leave to appeal denied; $10 costs.

Re application Schaefer, &c., in proceedings to open East 157th St., &c., City of New York.—Motions to amend remittitur granted. Remittitur amended so as to state, "upon the argument of the case in the Court of Appeals the counsel for the aplt. Peltz, and for the aplt. Schneider, each presented the point that the decision of the Aplt. Div. involved a denial of the rights of each aplt. under Article 1, Section 10, of the Constitution of the United States, and under the fifth amendment and under Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment thereof."

Re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jeptha Van Vliet and another, exrs., &c.—Motion for leave to appeal denied without costs.

Eysaman, ind., &c., respts., v Nelson et al., aplts., application for order of reversal as to appellants Robert F. Livingston and Irving Easton, ind., &c., granted; on filing stipulation dated ... April 8, 1918, an order may be entered reversing the judgment against the aplts. Livingston and Easton and granting a new trial.

Re claim Hynos, rspt., for compensation, &c., v. the Pullman Co., emp., and self-insurer, aplt.—Order reversed and claim dismissed, with costs in this court and the Aplt. Div. against the Industrial Commission.

DAY CALENDAR.

Murray ‹ Smith et al. Bird ‹ St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co. Kahlen ‹ State of NY. | Doratio ‹ Jackson. Spain ‹ Talcott et al. Moore ‹ Brunn et al. McLean ‹ McLean et al

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 11.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lizarriturry ‹ Parodi Erminio & Co. Oske ‹ Oskc. Frederickson ‹ I R T. Barry ‹ Goldberg. Menchel ‹ same. Kogan ‹ Bonta. Chambers ‹ NY Rys. Victer ‹ Pachter. Liebman ‹ N Y Rys. E Buffington ‹ L I RR R E Buffington ‹ same Bonn ‹ Levy. A Crescenzo ‹ Connell. G Crescenzo ‹ same. Jacobson ‹ Landorf Rty McPeake ‹ Salon. A Schafer ‹ Dunn. L Schafer ‹ same. Wein ‹ Nassau El RR. Boenckl ‹ Barnett, (2.) White ‹ 3d Av RR. Sotsky ‹ 48th St Co. Von Hayer ‹ Flaherty Miller ‹ Int R T. J Guida ‹ Int R T. A Guida ‹ same. Solak ‹ Marom NY Co, Inc, (2.) Berrie ‹ Willys Utility Truck Co. Canavan ‹ Glaser. Left ‹ Bradley & Weed. Pesch ‹ Buch. Feil ‹ Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co. Horowitz ‹ Herzog's Low ‹ Wodiska. Millstein ‹ Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co. Brady ‹ Claremont Iron Works. Fitzgibbons ‹ Mayers. Geizer ‹ Baum. Smith ‹ NY Rys. Bartlett ‹ Mostern Amuse Corp. Cuomo ‹ same. Casteran ‹ same. H Koch ‹ Reimer. J Koch ‹ same. Linton ‹ Hollinghurst. Zucker ‹ White. Weinberg ‹ Freiman. R Corsello ‹ Schlesinger. J Corsello ‹ same. Gray ‹ Burns Bros. Marshall ‹ N Y Rys. Carlson ‹ CNY. Blaustein ‹ Gidding & Co. Same ‹ Hollander. Silverstein ‹ Woolworth Co. Cuomo ‹ Cent Bridge Coal Co. Oppenheimer ‹ Harrisette Hldg Co. Topitzky ‹ State Bk. Vandeburg ‹ Steel. Kingsbury ‹ Int R T. Gromagno ‹ Cunningham. Malevanchik ‹ N Y Cons RR. Krasene ‹ N Y Rys. Lois ‹ Int R T. Murphy ‹ Selner. White ‹ Elliott. Zendman ‹ Shults Bread Co. Blaine ‹ N Y Rys. Englander ‹ same. N Frank ‹ same. A Frank ‹ same. Gushue ‹ Delmonicos. Hardy ‹ N Y Rys. | Wolf ‹ Epstein. Clear.

PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co, Inc ‹ McMichael —Frank J Coyle.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Franklin Loan & Trust Co ‹ Esthold Realty Co—Wm Klein.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Linda S Rau ‹ Ann L French—Jacob Steefel. Egerton L Winthrop, Jr ‹ Charles A J Christeren—Frederick L Kane, Frederick de P Foster ‹ John H Bodine—Loring M Black, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Weiss ‹ Greenwood Cemetery. Rosenfeld ‹ Rosenfeld. Knight ‹ Knight.

Corbett ‹ Corbett. Menzin ‹ Menzin. Steinhoff ‹ Becker. Fleischer ‹ Thomas.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.

Kenny ‹ Kenny.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.

Robinson ‹ Union Ry. Galassi ‹ Schreiner. Gold ‹ La Fonta. Kauber ‹ Forsberg. Smith ‹ Murphy. Lundreagen ‹ Avery. Formentati ‹ Int R T. Waterway ‹ Hurlburt Motor Co. Kumpost ‹ Union Ry. Friedman ‹ O Stahl.

Herzog ‹ Colgate & Co. Iannone ‹ Weber-McLaughlin Co. Childs ‹ Kahn. Alfonso ‹ same. O'Connor ‹ Tuttle. Fleischer ‹ Thomas. Waitmer ‹ Union Ry. Nafis ‹ Goldstein. Stein ‹ Lyon. Triesner ‹ Triesner.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1815.

PART II.—Giegerich J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part II.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte ebusiness.

Motions:
Estate of Henry Kuver,
Carmela Giordano,
Margaret Galligan.
Wills for probate:
Herman F Harms.

Mary E Radley, John Luccia.
Accountings:
Estate of Charles A White,
James J Cahill,
Mary A Kingston.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Moore ‹ Cooper. TRIAL TERM—Kent, J.—No day calendar.

Hanagan ‹ Donnelly.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Messenkopf ‹ Crotona Realty Co—Algernon S Norton.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Madeleine W Macy ‹ Seymour Realty Co—Richard J Lynch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Clark, Kelby, and Manning, JJ.—Held at 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. Day calendar.

Liebowitz ‹ Marks & Co. MacKrell ‹ Oberwager. Parradi ‹ Haslam. Seber ‹ Nas El RR Co. Lynch ‹ De Bevoise. L J & Winsbg Leather Belting Co ‹ Wegner Machine Works. Newman ‹ Nas El RR. Blue Taxicab Co ‹ same. Coston ‹ Healey. Jacobson ‹ Int R T. Kantrowitz ‹ Lowry. Robinson ‹ B H RR Co. Sun Fireproof Sash & Door Co ‹ Green & ano. Black ‹ Browning. Schiff ‹ Star Fabric Mfg Co. Minkofsky ‹ CNY.

Schmid ‹ Volkman. Tempel ‹ Quell. Rosenberg ‹ Homestead Bank of Brooklyn. Kruskal ‹ Genzburg. Linkens ‹ Wilson. Silverman ‹ Nat Surety Co & ano. Irwin, &c ‹ Carroll. Carboy ‹ The Franklin-Bauer Co. Goodman ‹ Rutchik, Inc Goodman ‹ Rutchik. Wolfrom ‹ Nat Vet M & Supply Co. Lanes ‹ Hickey. Haber ‹ Jacobson Co. Greenberg ‹ Carroll, &c. McFarlin ‹ Alger. Ryan Co ‹ Degnon Con.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Moltmann ‹ The T D Co and ano. Goodwin ‹ C I & B RR. Chilphetz ‹ same. Devine ‹ B H RR Co Gettins ‹ Boyle. Kuhn ‹ Yates. Fahmle ‹ Nas E RR. McCame ‹ B H RR. Re New Utrecht Av. Moltmann ‹ The T D Co and ano. Re Eidert Lane.

Marston ‹ Westinghouse E Mfg Co. Rafter ‹ L. K. Liggett. Re 84th St, (Klatler.) Tax Lien Co ‹ Fishman. Payroll Corp ‹ Brand. G. Morrisey ‹ Hettrick. C. Morrissey ‹ same. L. Morrisey ‹ same. Mullen ‹ Crane. Magic Auto Devices Co ‹ Simplex Auto Devices Co. Thatford ‹ Rasmussen.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Robb, Danancher, Foletti, Bradley, Wells, Sackett, Bergeron, Tedesman, Routh, Gordon.

Goldenberg, Whitely, Gaynor, Wilson Ebby, Brickman, Lorigan, Rodenberg, Schack, Fox, Renda, Solomon.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.

Cropsey, J.; Part II., Fawcett, J.; Part III.,

Groesse ‹ Bannister. Molloy ‹ Eagleson. Coplin ‹ N Y Cons RR. O'Connell ‹ Blum, Oshansky ‹ Prensky. Yaken ‹ Lietez. Buscemi ‹ CNY & ano. Schwan ‹ Lieber. Nielsen ‹ Edwards. Dalland ‹ Erdmann. Schubert ‹ Washburn. Hansen ‹ N Y Rys. Horowitz ‹ Sarem. Wenzinger ‹ Big Four Amuse Co. McLean ‹ Gotthelf. Winslow ‹ B, Q Co & Sub RR. Alexander ‹ Muir et al. Dean ‹ Speight & ano. Siddons ‹ Southwestern Surety Ins Co.

Anderson ‹ Dyer. Homann ‹ CNY. Goldfarb ‹ Gosoph & Bros Co. Levy ‹ Loewe. Cookingham ‹ B H RR & ano. Hartstein ‹ Friedman. Lynch ‹ Int R T. McCormick ‹ Uhler. Schultz ‹ CNY Cons RR. Ricketts ‹ B H RR. Doherty ‹ same Quill ‹ CNY & ano. Postal ‹ N Y Cons RR. Kelly ‹ Werbelovsky. Ellyan ‹ NY Con RR. Spivacuse ‹ Cohn. Manley ‹ Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Quant ‹ All Packags Grocery Stores. Hamm ‹ Meletin. Wechsler ‹ Von Rappaport. Buckin ‹ CN Con RR. Ramsey ‹ Ebinger Baking Co. Trimble ‹ NY Con RR. Darcy ‹ B H RR. Lynett ‹ Sea Beach Ry Co & ano. Nelson ‹ Briggs. Saltzman ‹ Liberal Trading Co. Kalberman ‹ Katz. Harder ‹ Kalmanor et al Gerrity ‹ Bklyn Un Gas Tolkov ‹ B H RR & ano Silverstein ‹ It R T. De Bruin ‹ Flinn-O'Rourke Co. Murray ‹ Dock Cont. Cashaw ‹ Nassau RR. Bothwell ‹ B H RR. Taughran ‹ same. Gronofsky ‹ NY Rys. Ginsberg ‹ same. Howard ‹ Robinson & ano.

Kepezinsky ‹ Meyer. Contrastano ‹ Mazin. Lowe ‹ Wright. Ahern ‹ Leonard. Ross ‹ C I & B RR. Leonard ‹ Rodgers & Hagerty. Boeckhimberger. Gluck ‹ B H RR. Canova ‹ Hopes & ano. Reardon ‹ B H RR. Boerntein ‹ Kobre Assets Co. McGuire ‹ Skallt. Schwartz ‹ NY Con RR Levine ‹ Nassau RR. Kohler ‹ Bailey Co. De Pace ‹ Met Hotel Supply Co. Pan-Am Term Co ‹ NY Quebracho Extract. Wolf, Ottenheimer ‹ Wendell & Evans Co Symington ‹ Rose & ano. Raimondi ‹ Nassau RR & ano. Grote ‹ Ocean Elec Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,883.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Emeline Wallace, Caroline Winslow.
Accounting of:
Abraham Kemp, John Burgher, Maria Hartung, Sarah McCarthy, Henry Howell, Josiah T Smith.

Estates of:
Elizabeth J Farrington, John McCabe, Henry W Curd, Agnes Monte, James Garrabraut, John Scott, Samuel Leffelholz, Julius F Trippensee, Anna M Fluhr.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, J.—Day calendar.

Macri ‹ Russillo. Purdy ‹ Co of Westchester. Levine Iron Works ‹ Kelly ‹ Boswell. Kaplan ‹ Klein. Pizzarello ‹ N Y & Stamford Ry. Sukovsky ‹ Lynch. Pierini ‹ Bedard.

Tully ‹ Lurken. Ehret ‹ Christie. Spina ‹ West Elec RR. Shlum

Bonds or Bondage

"I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war," the Kaiser told Gerard, our Ambassador to Berlin. And that was when our Government was neutral.

"When my hands are free of this war you will not dare to raise your head, you'll do no prattling about your independence and your greatness," he might just as well have said.

The German war lords dreamed of a world dominated by themselves—a world subjugated. America was to be their richest loot, their most abject slave.

We now see clearly what awaits us: Victory and Liberty or defeat and slavery. You must make your choice: Bonds or Bondage.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Will you hold a Bond or be held in Bondage? Your purchase of the U. S. Government Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan is your answer.

Where others *give* their lives, you are asked only to *loan* your money. Go today—right now—to your local Liberty Loan Committee, or to any bank, for complete information. Choose *Bonds or Bondage*—

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

—the safest investment in the world

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
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Jenks, Gwynne & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Flurry Carries Prices Down, but They Rally — Steel to Pay Another 3%.

News of the costly repulse suffered by the Germans in the drive for Ypres was too good to be ignored on the Stock Exchange, as other war developments have apparently been ignored in recent sessions, and prices opened up all around the room on more active trading. This early movement was followed at the end of the second hour by a sudden reversal of form which sent quotations of some issues toppling at a rate that caused all kinds of alarming rumors to spring up by way of explanation. Steel common, which had moved up to 96⅛ on the influence of better foreign news, broke 2⅜ points on heavy selling orders, while numerous other issues kept pace with the declines on rather moderate selling. Thus, Bethlehem fell 2¼ points without meeting much opposition, and Republic 1¾. The break was not confined to the steel shares, however, Reading dropping a full 3 points, Studebaker 1¼, and Marine preferred 2¾. The various rumors circulated to account for the sudden influx of selling orders were quickly dissipated, and from that point on to the close prices moved in the contrary direction and nearly extinguished the mid-day losses in most active issues. The close was irregular after a fairly heavy day.

The theory of traders who were on the floor yesterday was that a prominent professional operator and his associates had taken advantage of the strength shown at the opening to close out a large long account. The recovery which set in as soon as the market had caught its breath seemed to support this view, for there was no evidence of the creation of a new short account after the stocks which were pressed for sale had been absorbed.

The Steel Corporation did the expected yesterday in declaring once more the extra dividend of 3 per cent. which the Chairman intimated in his remarks to the stockholders at the annual meeting would be fully justified by the course of future earnings. The net earnings for the quarter were accepted as being satisfactory in view of the many difficulties experienced in two of the three months and the heavy demand for sums set aside for taxes. The rapid recovery shown in March indicates that the new quarter, of which one month has just been closed, will show a marked increase in net.

With four days left in which to get subscriptions to the Liberty Loan it will be necessary for the New York District to average $75,000,000 each day to bring the total reported last evening up to the minimum and necessary allotment of $900,000,000. The average for the entire country needed to round out the $3,000,000,000 is but $135,000,000 per day, so that it is apparent that if New York gets only its required amount the country as a whole should show a satisfactory oversubscription.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Prospective Holiday Restricts Trading on the Exchange.

LONDON, April 30.—The stock market was firm today, but the customary holiday tomorrow had a further restricting effect on business. Tin mines, especially West Africans, were buoyant features, influenced by a further advance in the metal. Shipping shares rallied and French rentes showed renewed strength. Japanese issues were good following the cancellation of another £200,000 in bonds. Rubber stocks, particularly Javas, were dull.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 30.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4
Low	3½
Renewals	4
Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Rates of Change.				
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅛	5.71⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅛	5.69⅜	+.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8660	London	$4.7545	$4.76⅝
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅛	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	116.50	116.75
	Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	47.75	48.25
82.44	India—		
	Bombay	36.75	37.25
	Calcutta	36.75	37.25
5.1826	Italy	9.01¼	9.00
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.90	52.00
	Yokohama	51.90	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	30.875	31.375
	Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30	Spain	27.75	28.00
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	25.15	25.21
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.89	44.99
5.1826	Switzerland	4.26½	4.21
	51.46 Russian Rubles—	Bid.	Asked.
100		13.75	13.95
500		13.65	13.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $584,599,899; balance, $58,224,546; United States Treasury debit balance, $8,488,343; Federal Reserve credit balance, $26,704,840.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.15	7.10	7.25
Spelter	7.25		7.25	
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	125.00	$120.00	125.00
Aluminium	*32.00		*32.00	
Iron, No. 2 Neddy	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	360	0	0	350	0	0
Tin, futures	360	0	0	350	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	558,685	529,320	622,438
Year to date	40,465,558	63,278,854	57,827,360

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
65	68	100	Adams Express	67	67	67	67	+2
32	33	700	Advance Rumely pf	32¼	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¾
54	60	100	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	58	— ½
1⅝	1½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
28¼	28⅝	16,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	28⅝	26¾	28⅝	+2
81	81½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	81	80½	81	+ ¾
72¼	73	100	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72¼	72½	72½	+ ¼
43⅝	43¾	6,400	Am. Can	44¼	44⅝	43¼	43¾	— ¼
96¼	99	200	Am. Can pf	97	97	96¼	96½	..
76⅜	76⅝	15,700	Am. Car & Fdry	78½	78⅝	75¾	76½	—1½
36⅜	37	900	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	36¼	36¾	— ⅝
12¾	13	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
58	59	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58½	58½	58	58	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Am. Ice	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
52	52¼	400	Am. International	52	52	52	52	..
32½	32¾	1,300	Am. Linseed	33	33	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
63¾	64	1,300	Am. Locomotive	64¼	64½	63	63	—1⅝
8	8¼	600	Am. Malting	9	9	8¼	8¼	..
43	46½	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
77⅜	77⅝	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅞	78	76⅞	77½	+ ¼
104½	105½	15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
88	90	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
63	64	100	Am. Steel F'dries	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
102½	103	400	Am. Sugar Ref	103½	103½	103	103	— ½
98	98¾	5,000	Sumatra Tob	98¾	99	97¾	98	— ½
95⅞	96	6,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	96⅛	97¼	95¾	96	— ⅝
164	165¾	100	Am. Tobacco	166½	166½	166½	166½	+ ½
51¾	52¾	170	Am. Woolen	52	52	52	52	— ¼
22¾	23	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ¾
13½	14½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15½	13½	13½	13½	..
63⅞	64	4,000	Anaconda Copper	64⅝	64⅝	63¾	64	..
82½	83½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83	83	82⅞	83	— ¼
8	14½	100	Atlanta, Birm.& At	8½	8½	8½	8½	—1⅝
105	106¼	3,200	At., Gulf & West I	108¼	108¼	104½	105½	—2½
79	79¼	34,300	Baldwin Loco	81⅛	81¾	78½	79	—1
51	51¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	51¼	51¾	51	51¾	+ ¼
77⅜	77⅞	26,300	Beth. Steel, class B	79⅝	79½	77¼	77⅝	— ⅝
105¾	106¾	500	Beth. Steel 8 p.c.pf	106	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
40	41	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	40½	40½	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
128½	130	800	Burns Brothers	129	129	128	129	..
8¾	9¼	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	200	Butte & Superior	19½	20½	19½	20½	— ⅛
42	42⅞	400	California Packing	42¾	42¾	42	42¾	— ⅝
15½	16½	200	California Petrol	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
137	137½	3,100	Canadian Pacific	137	137½	136⅜	137½	— ¼
40	40½	1,400	Central Foundry	40¾	41¼	40½	40½	..
49¾	51	200	Central Foundry pf	51	51	50⅞	50⅝	+ ⅝
64½	65	8,800	Central Leather Co	65¼	65½	64	64⅞	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
55¼	56	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	— ¼
6½	7	100	Chi. Great Western	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
37½	38¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
90½	91	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	90½	90½	90	90	— ½
18⅞	18¾	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
66	66¾	200	C., R. I.& P.7 prc.pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅝
55⅞	56	500	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	400	Chile Copper	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
41¾	41⅞	500	Chino Copper	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
39¾	40	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	40⅜	40½	39½	39⅝	— ¼
32½	33	100	Col. Gas & El. x d	33	33	33	33	..
88	89	100	Consolidated Gas	88½	89	88¼	88¼	— ⅞
38⅞	39	26,000	Corn Products Ref	39⅜	39¾	38¼	39	+ ⅝
97½	98	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅞	— ⅛
63¼	63½	7,400	Crucible Steel	65	65½	62½	63⅜	— ⅞
90	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	90	90	+1
28⅝	28⅝	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	28½	28¼	28⅝	28¼	— ⅛
80	80½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ⅛
162	165	100	Del., Lack. & West	165	165	165	165	+2
51	51½	29,700	Distillers' Securities	52⅝	52⅝	50¼	51	..
7⅛	7¼	100	Dome Mines	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2½	3½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14¼	14½	200	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	28	200	Erie 1st pf	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	— ¼
33	35	400	Fisher Body	35	35	35	35	+2
33⅝	34	400	Gaston, W. & W	34	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
141	142	1,100	General Electric	141	141	141	141	..
115⅞	116	6,000	General Motors	116½	116½	114⅜	116¼	+ ⅝
78⅜	79⅜	200	General Motors pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
44	44½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
29¼	29⅝	2,600	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	29¼	29⅝	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	100	Greene Cananea	42⅝	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	— ⅛
102	105	1,100	Gulf States Steel	102	103	101¼	103	+1
37	39¾	1,100	Haskell & Barker	38	39¼	37½	39	— ¼
96⅜	96½	200	Illinois Central	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
52¼	53⅜	4,900	Inspiration Copper	52¼	52⅝	50⅝	51⅝	..
7	7⅛	600	Interboro Consol	7	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
39	39¼	600	Interboro Con. pf	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ¼
44	47	100	Int. Agricultural pf	44	44	44	44	—3
118½	122	800	Int. Harvester, N.J	122	122	120	120	—1½
23½	23¾	3,100	Int. Mer. Marine	24	24⅛	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	18,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87¼	87⅝	85¼	86	+ ⅛
27¾	28¼	1,500	Int. Nickel	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
39	39¼	6,400	Int. Paper	40¼	40¾	37⅝	39	— ½
87	88	100	Jewel Tea, pf	88	88	88	88	..
15	15½	100	Kansas City South	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	900	Kennecott Copper	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
79¼	79½	800	Lackawanna Steel	79⅜	79¾	79	79¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
64	65	400	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	..
25⅛	26	100	Maxwell Motor	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
93½	95⅝	5,400	Mexican Petroleum	93⅜	94¼	92¾	93⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	1,100	Miami Copper	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	2,300	Midvale Steel	45½	45	45	45⅝	— ⅛
100	105	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	105	105	103	105	..
20	20¼	3,500	Missouri Pacific	20	20¼	20	20¼	..
51½	52	100	Missouri Pacific pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
98¼	98¾	100	Montana Power pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
90	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
16	16⅛	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16¾	16¾	15⅝	16	— ⅛
51½	52	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ¼
19	19¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
67⅞	68	700	N. Y. Central	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68	— ⅛
103	104	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
41	44	100	North American	43	43	43	43	—1
82⅞	84½	100	Northern Pacific	83	83	83	83	+ ⅝
37⅞	38	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	38½	38½	37⅝	38	..
9⅜	9⅞	500	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30¼	32	200	Pacific Mail	31¾	31½	31	31¾	..
44¾	44⅞	600	Penn. R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
45½	46¼	1,400	People's Gas, Chi	46⅛	46¼	45	45½	—1
4½	4⅝	100	Peoria & Eastern	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9¼	10	100	Pere Marquette	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
24⅝	25½	500	Philadelphia Co	25½	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
26⅛	27½	200	Pierce-Arrow	27½	28¼	26½	26½	— ¼
91	95½	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1
51	52	200	Pittsburgh Coal	51	51	51	51	..
26¼	27	100	Pitts. & West Va	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
57½	58	200	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	600	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	42,100	Reading	80¾	80¾	77¾	78⅝	—1⅝
80¼	80⅝	6,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅜	81⅜	79⅝	80¼	..
73¾	75½	400	Royal Dutch t r	74	74	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	9¾	400	St. Louis-San Fran	10	10	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	100	Savage Arms	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
16	16½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	16	..
27	27½	1,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
81¾	81¾	2,900	Southern Pacific	81¾	81¾	80⅞	81¼	— ⅜
20⅜	20⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20½	..
58	58¼	200	Southern Ry. pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
36¾	36¾	13,700	Studebaker Co	36¾	37¼	36	36¾	+1
40	40¼	800	Superior Steel	40	40¼	39	39	— ⅝
17¼	17½	700	Tenn. C. & C. x d	17¼	17¼	17	17	..
144½	144½	1,500	Texas Co. x	144½	144½	143	144	..
53½	53½	1,400	Tobacco Products	53½	53½	52⅝	53	+ ½
118¼	118⅝	4,600	Union Pacific	118¼	118⅝	117	118⅝	+ ⅝
70	70	100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	..
88	88	500	United Cigar Stores	88	88	87	87	— ½
120¼	120¼	200	United Fruit	120¼	120¼	120	120¼	— ½
6¾	7	200	United Rys. pref	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14	15	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
41	45	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	42	42	42	42	—1½
128¼	128⅝	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	124⅝	124⅝	122¼	124	+ ¼
56⅝	57⅛	800	U. S. Rubber	57¼	57⅝	56⅝	57	— ¼
102¼	103	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
94½	94⅝	182,700	U. S. Steel	96	96⅛	93⅝	94⅝	— ¼
110¾	111	600	U. S. Steel pf	111	111	110¾	110⅞	— ¼
79	79⅜	100	Utah Copper	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
45	46	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46¼	45	45½	+ ⅛
39½	40	100	Wabash pf. A	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
13½	13⅞	100	Western Maryland	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
92¼	93½	200	Western Union Tel	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
40⅛	40½	1,200	Westingh. Air Brake	40⅛	40¼	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
54	55	100	Wilson & Co.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1¼
16¾	17	3,500	Willys-Overland	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	..
43¾	44¼	500	Worthington Pump	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	96¼	8.50
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	95¾	96¾	7.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	95¾	8.40
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95¾	95⅞	10.00
Gov. N. Z.	5	July, 1919	95	98	6.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	36	39	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	31	34	..
Do Rubles	5½	Feb.14,'23	33	38	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100½	101½	..

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¾	99¾	6.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅞	7.20
Am. Tob.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.60
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & E.	6	July, 1918	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97⅞	98¼	7.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	97½	98¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92⅝	92⅞	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¼	99⅛	8.60
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99	99⅛	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Dec. 2,'24	97⅜	98¼	6.40
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.35
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98	98¾	6.90
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	96	96¾	..
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	95	96½	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.20
G. A. & P.	5	June, 1921	90	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	98½	9.50
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¾	97¾	6.60
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.75
Kan. C. Ry.	6½	July, 1918	98	99¼	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98¼	99	6.25
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	93¼	94½	6.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95¾	97⅜	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1931	99¾	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	98	91	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1918	97½	97¾	6.70
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	95¾	96¼	..
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95¾	96¾	8.80
Phil. El. Co.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	99¾	7.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	6.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	101	101¾	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	101¾	101¾	6.60
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89	91	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98	98¼	6.85
Union Sec. Corp.		Sep.15,'22	84¾	85¾	..
United Lt. & Rys. sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97½	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.60
Wm. R. A.	6	May, 1919	99¼	99¾	7.60
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1

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HARD WINTER CUTS U. S. STEEL PROFITS

Net Earnings for First Quarter of 1918 $56,961,424, a Drop of $2,762,701.

3% EXTRA DIVIDEND AGAIN

March Proceeds More Than Double Those of January and 52% Above February—Surplus $15,032,502.

The United States Steel Corporation earned a net income of $56,961,424 in the first quarter of the year after providing for ordinary repairs and maintenance and setting aside $31,585,198 for Federal war income and excess profits taxes. The severe weather and difficult transportations conditions of January and February were sharply reflected in the figures, the full income before taxes being $32,127,867 lower than the corresponding item in the last quarter of 1917, while the net revenue after setting aside the war imposts was $2,762,701 less. Even with these decreases, the balance available for common stock dividends was equal to $7.20 a share, and the Directors declared the extra dividend of 3 per cent., which has now been in effect for a full year.

The poor result in the first two months of the quarter naturally had influence in the Federal tax reservation. It was about half as large as in the preceding quarter, but even with this extensive shrinkage it ate heavily into the earnings, being equal to more than $6 a share of common stock. The management set aside considerably less for depreciation and sinking fund requirements than in the December quarter, the total being $8,511,607, against $11,088,781. The principal features of the statement issued after the Directors' meeting are contained in this table, with comparisons:

	Quarter Ended March 31, 1918.	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1917.	Quarter Ended March 31,, 1917.
Net earn....	$56,961,424	$59,724,125	$113,121,018
Dep.,&c.,&c.	8,511,607	11,088,781	9,790,824
Net income.	48,449,817	48,035,344	103,330,194
Int. U. S. S.	5,509,540	5,470,103	5,585,438
S.B.& P.bal.	42,940,277	42,565,241	97,744,756
Add. to bal.	.....	1,600,908	.....
Div. of....	6,304,920	6,304,920	6,304,919
Div.; com...	6,353,781	6,353,782	6,353,781
Ext., com...	15,249,075	15,249,075	15,249,075
Surplus	15,032,502	16,258,272	69,836,981

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

1918.	1917.		
January ...	$13,170,237	October	$21,825,801
February ..	17,513,888	November...	19,902,862
March	26,471,304	December...	17,995,272
Total.....	$56,961,424	Total.....	$59,724,125

The large earnings in the March quarter of 1917 supply a marked contrast, as revealed by the tabulation, because no excess profits and war income taxes were charged against them. The process of prorating the taxation later in 1917 reduced the total of $113,121,018 substantially when converted into actual net income. If the proportion of the 1917 taxes chargeable to the first quarter of that year were taken into account, the surplus would probably be in the neighborhood of $29,836,981 instead of $69,836,981, as reported.

A significant development during the first quarter of this year was the large improvement of earnings in March over the other two months. This month brought in more than twice as much of net income as January, and showed a gain of more than 52 per cent. over its February result. Chairman E. H. Gary said after the meeting that operations at the mills were now averaging 90 per cent. of capacity, which was higher than the average in March.

"We continued to spend large amounts on the construction of new facilities for Government work," he added, "the outlay during the quarter being approximately $35,000,000, and expenditures are now being made at this rate."

Judge Gary said the corporation had bought an amount of Treasury certificates which about equal its war taxes for 1917, and so was provided with means to meet the payments. He declined to forecast the amount of probable earnings in the current quarter, saying that the Directors dealt with results alone and did not attempt to guess about the future of operations.

The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. and the regular common disbursement of 1¼ per cent. were voted, the former to be paid on May 29 to stockholders of record May 8 and the latter, together with the extra, on June 25 to stockholders on the books May 31.

NEW MORTGAGE FOR B. R. T.

Stockholders to Decide on Providing a Higher Rate of Interest.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be held on May 23 to discuss the advisability of executing a new mortgage to replace the company's first refunding gold mortgage of July 1, 1902, which authorized an issue of bonds of $150,000,000. The call for the meeting explained that the present mortgage served a useful purpose as long as interest rates were low, but because the maximum rate allowed on the bonds was fixed at 4 per cent., it had been impossible to sell any of them except at a considerable discount. No bonds have been sold since February, 1909. The notice sent out for the meeting refers to the necessity of providing for the $57,735,000 of secured 5 per cent. gold notes which mature on July 1. Whether it is desirable to have available additional bonds for collateral or whether the notes should be renewed is also to be discussed.

The call says the Directors hope to present a plan for taking care of the gold notes before maturity. These notes were issued for subway extensions, &c., under contracts with the city. Of the bonds authorized to be issued under the new mortgage, $57,040,000 will be reserved to take up the bonds heretofore issued. This new mortgage will be dated June 1, 1918, and will mature June 1, 1968. Since the last sale of bonds in 1909 the company has acquired additional properties so that the collateral security on deposit is stocks, bonds, and certificates of indebtedness amounting to more than $84,400,000. There are also pledged, subject to the lien of the company's $7,000,000 mortgage of Oct. 1, 1895, securities and stocks of a par value of $11,605,000, making a total of about $96,000,000 of collateral. Against this is, the company says, only a charge of $3,459,000 of the refunding 4 per cent. bonds outstanding.

NEW EXCHANGE OPEN TODAY

The American Cotton & Grain Has Building at 73 Wall Street.

An announcement issued yesterday by the American Cotton and Grain Exchange, Inc., of 73 Wall Street states that the Exchange will be opened to its members today. It will not, however, be open for trading purposes, because, the statement goes on to say, that "the managers are now preparing the rules and regulations, and upon completion and adoption by the board announcement will be made when active trading will begin." The statement also says that the building, a seven-story one, is being remodeled for exchange purposes. The first floor will be used for trading in cotton and linters, the second floor in cotton goods, yarns, wool, and raw silk; the third floor for grain, rice, and provisions; the fourth floor for cotton oil, other oils, and chemicals; the fifth floor for sugar and coffee, the sixth floor for the various committees, and the seventh floor for the executive offices.

It is stated that the Exchange has about 5,000 membership subscribed, and that these are "made up chiefly of cotton and grain merchants, cotton, grain, and other brokers, exporters, bankers, cotton mills, elevators, oil mills, and refineries throughout the country."

COTTON MOVES UP.

Gains Run from 79 to 104 Points After Wide Swings.

Having staged a violent rise followed by an even more violent reaction on Monday, the local cotton market yesterday introduced still another novelty in its performances by producing a violent rise, a violent reaction, and another violent rise, the market thus completely reversing itself twice during the session. However, the tendency of the day was plainly firmer, and compared with some recent sessions the fluctuations of prices showed an encouraging tendency toward equilibrium. The close was strong, up from 79 to 104 points, in some cases at the best price of the day.

The violent drop in prices in the middle of the day seemed to be a purely temporary and exterior phenomenon, indicative of little save the nervousness of traders in the present uncertain situation, and the extreme sensitiveness which the market has developed to unfavorable news, especially when the volume of trading remains small. Prices were moving strongly upward when a dispatch came from Washington saying that petitions were being received by Congress from all over the South calling for the closing of all the cotton exchanges as a war measure.

All the faint-hearted, a fairly numerous host, promptly hastened to dump selling orders on the market up to the full extent of their long purchases, ably seconded by not a few of the cool and cynical who were quite willing to help matters along by going short of the market and making a profitable turn before it recovered its poise. Prices, which had worked up from 85 to 92 points above Monday's close, promptly fell back virtually to that level, and in some cases a trifle below it. Then everybody seemed to catch his breath and realize of how little importance the news really was, and the market was permitted to resume its normal course.

The market was normally firmer, not only as a result of the better technical position which had resulted from the bear drive of Monday afternoon, but also in response to the actual trade situation. The Liverpool market was more active and strong, the weather map continued unfavorable to the new crop, and, finally, there were signs that trade buyers were beginning to sift back. It was reported in several quarters that spinners were amply content to pay present prices, and there were signs during the day on picking up of bargains by their representatives in greater volume than has been the case for some time. Some of the big spot houses said that manufacturers just now were anxious not to abuse their advantage; that they had far rather see the entire industry stabilized on the basis of a fair profit to everybody, which could be done, they felt, at present prices or even something above them, than to try to force prices down so far in pursuit of the last ounce of profit, as to bring about an even more violent upward reaction.

No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets are still undergoing readjustment. Changes yesterday ranged from 100 points lower to 50 points higher, and there were variations of nearly 5 cents a pound in quotations.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
May	25.55	25.86	25.06	25.99 bid	25.20
June	..	..	..	25.89 bid	25.05
July	25.40	25.86	24.80	25.84@25.86	24.85
Aug.	25.80	25.85	25.18	25.59 bid	24.68
Sept.	25.06	25.15	25.06	25.44 bid	24.58
Oct.	24.90	25.21	24.15	25.12@25.15	24.18
Nov.	24.82	24.82	24.75	25.10 bid	24.12
Dec.	25.00	25.10	24.25	25.00@25.07	24.05
Jan.	24.08	24.88	24.25	24.98@24.98	23.99
Feb.	..	..	..	24.83 bid	23.89
Mar.	..	..	..	24.78 bid	23.74

The local market for spot cotton was 75 points higher, at 27.50c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 27.80c; New Orleans, 28.50c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 27.65c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	19,908	11,639	10,801
Exports	..	5,302	6,947
Exports season...	3,258,607	3,180,165	4,129,139
New York stocks	172,514	159,872	61,337
Port stocks.....	1,440,049	1,459,921	1,036,117
Interior receipts.	19,331	14,209	9,450
Interior shipm'ts.	21,122	17,223	15,585
N. Y. arrivals..	4,485	4,236	1,999

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 31 points lower at 22.25d; good middling, new contract, 29 points lower at 20.74d. Sales 4,000; American 2,000. Imports 1,000, all American. Futures opened steady at 5 to 11 points decline. Closed steady at a net advance of 19 points. May, 21.20d; June, 20.88d; July, 20.45d; August, 20.04d; September, 19d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths firm.

FOUR NOMINEES APPROVED.

Senate Committee Reports on the War Finance Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported favorably the nomination by the President of W. P. G. Harding, Allen B. Forbes, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Angus W. McLean, as members of the War Finance Corporation, which is to direct the work of aiding industries engaged in war activities. The Senate is expected to confirm these appointments tomorrow. The Finance Committee considered the nominations early in the day. No opposition was raised to any of them.

The committee had before it also the nomination of the seven members of the Capital Issues Committee which is to pass upon all loans of more than $100,000. Senators on the committee pointed out that they had never heard of John S. Drum, a San Francisco lawyer, and James Brown, banker of Louisville, and they suggested that, before the Capital Issues Committee be reported upon the Administration be asked for more information about them. This was decided upon.

Criticism was raised in the Senate committee over the doubling up of work that the appointment of Mr. Harding, John Skelton Williams, and others nominated by the President would entail upon those officials. Mr. Harding, it was suggested, now has a tremendous task as head of the Federal Reserve Board, while Mr. Williams has a sizeable job as Controller of the Currency. Charles S. Hamlin and Frederick A. Delano, nominated for the Capital Issues Committee, are also members of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is not expected that the Senate will be disposed to hold up any of the nominations upon the Capital Issues Committee, as it is believed the President intends seeing that there is no duplication of functions. A word was current at the Capitol today that, under the Overman bill, if it passes the House, the President would be likely to merge the Federal Reserve Board and the War Finance Corporation.

Additions to Federal Reserve System

During the last month these New York State institutions were admitted to the Federal Reserve system, according to announcement made yesterday: Ithaca Trust Company of Ithaca, Nassau County Trust Company of Mineola, Schenectady Trust Company of Schenectady, the Workers Trust Company of Johnson City, and the Power City Bank of Niagara Falls. The Glen Ridge Trust Company of Glen Ridge and the Montclair Trust Company of Montclair were New Jersey institutions to be admitted.

Nipissing Company Earns $2,686,471

The Nipissing Mining Company reports a net profit of $2,686,471 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Of this $1,935,000 was declared in dividends. The surplus at the end of the year was $2,731,598, an increase during the year of approximately $750,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay. able.	Hold. of Record.
Cres.Cen.G.M.&M...	10c.	M	May 10	Apr. 30
General Ordnance...	6	..	May 25	May 15
Manate Sugar.....	2½	Q	June 1	May 15
Philadelphia Co.....	1½	Q	May 15	May 2
Savage Arms	1½	Q	June 15	May 31
Savage Arms 1st pf	1¾	Q	June 15	May 31
Savage Arms 2d pf.	1½	Q	June 15	May 31
Tobacco Products..	*$1.50	Q	May 15	May 9

*Payable in scrip.

ANACONDA OUTPUT REDUCED BY I. W. W.

Strike Last Fall Caused Decrease of 23 Per Cent. in Yearly Production.

MEETS WAR REQUIREMENTS

Total Revenue for Year $158,954,239, Gain of $8,411,552; Expenditure $124,620,487.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company's annual report, issued yesterday, showed the effect of the protracted strike which was engineered by the I. W. W. at its Montana properties last Summer and Autumn. The production of copper amounted to 253,508,322 pounds, a decrease from the total of the preceding year of 78,384,951 pounds, or more than 23 per cent. Although much of the output was disposed of at high prices, the increased cost caused by the strike, with the rise of materials, aided in bringing about a sharp decline of profits.

The company's total revenue from the sale of metals and from investments was $158,954,239, a gain of $8,411,552 over the preceding year. Administration expenses and taxation, including the Federal excess profits tax, amounted to $3,396,110, against $1,613,424 for 1916. Including the cost of handling the metal produced and transportation and selling expenses, the total outlay of the year was $124,620,487, an increase of $23,908,172. The balance for dividends amounted to $34,333,752, compared with $50,828,372 in 1916.

In terms of the stock the balance was equal to $14.70 per share, compared with $21.80 in the preceding year. The company paid out to shareholders a total of $19,815,623, in contrast with $17,484,375, and had a surplus of $14,518,127. The aggregate surplus at the end of the year was $62,918,989. The principal features of the income account are set forth in the following table:

	1917.	1916.
Sale of metals.....	$109,035,393	$96,097,709
Total income	158,954,239	150,540,689
Mining and reduction expenses	43,551,975	43,892,093
Depreciation	5,387,436	7,113,403
Total outlay	124,620,487	99,712,315
Balance for div...	34,333,752	50,828,372
Dividends	19,815,625	17,484,375
Surplus	14,518,127	33,343,997

The company invested $9,066,389 during the year, including Liberty Bonds, and stocks of other metal producing concerns. The principal purchases were 50,900 shares of Inspiration Consolidated stock, which brought the Anaconda's holdings in this corporation up to more than 250,000 shares, from which an income in excess of $2,000,000 per year is derived at the current rate of Inspiration dividends; 28,740 shares of Butte Copper and Zinc stock; 2,700 shares of Greene-Cananea Copper stock; $922,500 Liberty 3½s and $3,628,100 Liberty 4s. The report noted that of the full subscription to the Second Liberty Loan $7,328,000 was unpaid for at the end of the year. The company also included in its stock purchases shares of stock of its South American subsidiaries.

John D. Ryan, President, informed stockholders that production was at maximum proportions in the forepart of the year, but was seriously curtailed by the strike in June.

"Since the establishment of a fixed price," he added, "the entire copper output has been distributed for the Government through a committee representing the producers, upon an allocation of orders approved by the Government. Under the plan adopted the entire production has been put at the disposal of the Government and its Allies. The extraordinary demand for war purposes has been promptly met, and every effort has been made to provide for other requirements in the order of their importance, with the result that while there has been a shortage of copper production, no serious inconvenience has been felt."

Mr. Ryan said that the Santiago Mining Company, with $10,000,000 capital stock, had been formed to take title to mining property bought in Chile. The report noted that the progress of development work on these properties and others owned by the Andes Copper Company, another South American subsidiary. At the Montana mines, he stated, activity was centred more on production than new development.

In addition to the copper output the company produced 9,021,025 ounces of silver, compared with 11,837,769 the year before and 58,545 ounces of gold, a decline of 33,464 ounces. Of the 253,508,000 pounds of copper reported, a total of 239,014,880 pounds were turned out by the company's own mines, the balance being handled at the Anaconda and Great Falls reduction works for other concerns.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND BY BANK.

Disbursement by Liberty to be Used tc Form Securities Company.

Stockholders of the Liberty National Bank will receive today checks for a special dividend at the rate of $8.33 a share, with the privilege of exchanging the money for the stock of a new company to be called the Liberty Securities Corporation. More than 75 per cent. of the shareholders have already indicated their intention of devoting the extra dividend to the purpose for which it was declared.

The new adjunct to the Liberty's facilities will be organized on practically the same lines followed in the recent formation of the Chase Securities Company, by stockholders of the Chase National Bank. That, in turn, was suggested by the security companies organized by the First National Bank and by the National City Bank, all for the purpose of handling business which does not fall within the scope of a bank operating under the national bank laws.

As the Liberty National Bank has $3,000,000 of capital, the new Securities Corporation will start with $250,000 capital stock, but this may be increased later if business warrants it. The stock of the new company will be placed in the hands of trustees, and will not be transferable apart from the bank shares held in the same names.

P. R. R. EARNINGS DECREASE

Decline of $3,491,702 in Operating Net for March Reported.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system reports for March gross operating income of $43,184,815 for all the lines, an increase of $3,357,080. During the month operating expenses amounted to $39,726,036, a total $6,848,783 greater than in the same month last year. The result of these expanded costs was a decline of $3,491,702 in the operating net and a full decrease of $3,665,963 after the hire of equipment had been paid. The final net income from rail operations was $2,525,604.

During the period from Jan. 1 to March 31 the aggregate revenue was $105,894,278, a decrease of $558,844, and, as expenses totaled $112,926,278, the result was a deficit of $7,032,000. As the operating costs were $19,817,162 greater than in the corresponding period of 1917, the increase of the operating deficit during the three months was $20;376,007 over the result in the same three months the year before.

Tobacco Dividend Paid in Scrip.

Directors of the Tobacco Products Corporation announced yesterday that a dividend of $1.50 a share for the quarter had been declared in scrip, in lieu of cash. The scrip matures on May 15, 1920, and will bear interest of 7 per cent. a year. The action was taken to conserve cash for working capital, and had the approval of the Capital Issues Committee. The dividend will be paid May 15 to stockholders of record May 9.

APRIL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 7,436,714 shares, a decrease of 771,204 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 6,842,606 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest full day's total was 568,826, on the 22d, and the smallest 153,984, on the 2d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 292,962, on the 20th, and the minimum 121,210, on the 13th.

The following table gives total transactions for the month of April and the first four months of this year as compared with the like periods in previous years:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	Jan. 1 to April.	April.
1918.....	7,436,714	40,465,558
1917.....	14,279,320	62,749 551
1916.....	12,584,426	55,812,608
1915.....	21,045,532	38,379,003
1914.....	7,138,554	29,339 126
1913.....	9,459,418	31,918,249
1912.....	15,966,527	48,585,722
1911.....	5,043,781	32,519,348
1910.....	14,070,736	69,173,733
1909.....	19,967,388	62,233,654
1908.....	11,610,595	54,968,511
1907.....	10,220,048	90,988,839
1906.....	24,206,611	103,862,017
1905.....	29,371,530	104,565,331
1904.....	8,183,944	40,389,741
1903.....	12,242,378	54,207,430
1902.....	26,578,512	66,248,494
1901.....	41,688,837	120,779,563
1900.....	14,648,113	49,166,770
1899.....	16,984,099	74,795,353
1898.....	5,996,908	34,139,890
1897.....	3,539,643	14,732,911
1896.....	4,065,445	18,225,197
1895.....	5,004,751	16,380,967
1894.....	4,006,851	16,496,862
1893.....	6,243,265	33,386,259
1892.....	6,827,619	34,920,465
1891.....	6,919,419	18,979,088
1890.....	4,971,328	21,018,914
1889.....	6,203,494	22,806,514

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $16,392,000, in Government bonds to $110,783,000, in State bonds to $108,000, and in New York City bonds to $988,500, a total in all classes of issues of $128,271,500, an increase of $8,635,500 as compared with the previous month, and of $31,765,000 as compared with the same month last year. The largest full day's total was $9,292,500, on the 30th, and the smallest $3,410,500, on the 10th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $4,845,500, on the 27th, and the minimum $2,575,500, on the 13th.

Bond dealings for last month and the year to date compare as follows with previous similar periods:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	April.	Yr. to Date.
1918.....	$128,271,500	$439,881,000
1917.....	96,506,500	374,830,800
1916.....	78,278,280	357,987,450
1915.....	110,006,500	273,138,500
1914.....	55,767,500	275,120,500
1913.....	55,513,500	198,216,000
1912.....	63,496,000	297,083,500
1911.....	58,585,000	282,482,500
1910.....	51,078,500	277,652,800
1909.....	138,910,700	473,290,200
1908.....	79,780,500	289,304,020
1907.....	43,354,400	182,420,400
1906.....	63,391,700	281,706,700
1905.....	75,111,800	430,827,050
1904.....	57,131,600	219,822,300
1903.....	47,823,800	222,162,500
1902.....	114,879,900	360,090,100
1901.....	115,875,500	446,779,270
1900.....	59,641,830	221,059,470
1899.....	84,516,600	410,426,670
1898.....	38,543,329	270,765,100
1897.....	22,074,200	139,635,000
1896.....	40,262,450	162,268,250
1895.....	51,610,300	134,262,150
1894.....	36,075,000	134,006,820
1893.....	24,945,400	135,495,600
1892.....	42,870,600	232,387,310
1891.....	33,059,600	125,012,400
1890.....	45,996,050	156,294,550
1889.....	36,827,100	169,029,774

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

APRIL, 1918.

25 RAILROADS.

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
April 1	59.44	58.23	59.31	+ .54
April 2	59.27	58.92	58.93	— .38
April 3	59.07	58.92	59.01	+ .08
April 4	59.10	59.00	59.05	+ .04
April 5	58.93	58.74	58.85	— .20
April 6	58.97	58.73	58.73	— .12
April 8	59.12	57.74	58.79	— .34
April 9	58.78	58.45	58.52	— .27
April 10	58.51	58.22	58.30	— .22
April 11	58.18	57.67	57.71	— .59
April 12	57.92	57.64	57.89	+ .19
April 13	57.84	57.72	57.79	— .10
April 15	58.38	58.10	58.35	+ .56
April 16	58.39	58.15	58.22	— .13
April 17	57.94	57.66	57.79	— .43
April 18	58.27	57.98	58.23	+ .44
April 19	58.52	58.28	58.36	+ .13
April 20	58.40	58.35	58.38	+ .02
April 22	58.52	58.22	58.40	+ .02
April 23	58.77	58.38	58.54	— .06
April 24	58.45	58.30	58.33	— .01
April 25	58.37	58.07	58.11	— .22
April 26	58.19	58.14	58.16	+ .05
April 27	58.19	58.00	58.01	— .15
April 29	58.12	57.89	57.95	— .16
April 30	58.00	57.66	57.84	— .11

25. INDUSTRIALS.

April 1	76.33	75.71	75.96	+ .33
April 2	75.92	75.43	75.56	— .40
April 3	76.11	75.67	75.99	+ .43
April 4	76.89	76.15	76.59	+ .60
April 5	76.72	76.08	76.39	— .20
April 6	77.39	76.74	77.30	+ .91
April 8	77.47	76.79	76.96	— .34
April 9	76.94	76.33	76.70	— .26
April 10	76.58	75.96	76.04	— .66
April 11	75.91	74.78	74.94	—1.10
April 12	75.77	74.83	75.69	+ .75
April 13	75.59	75.13	75.40	— .29
April 15	75.98	75.70	75.70	+1.30
April 16	77.02	76.13	76.50	— .20
April 17	76.52	75.71	76.25	— .25
April 18	77.87	76.66	77.63	+1.38
April 19	78.88	77.86	78.19	+ .56
April 20	79.16	78.23	78.93	+ .77
April 22	79.87	78.65	79.01	+ .05
April 23	78.28	77.68	77.86	—1.15
April 24	78.36	77.34	77.59	— .27
April 25	78.05	77.30	77.62	+ .03
April 26	78.27	77.74	78.05	+ .43
April 27	77.79	77.08	77.58	— .47
April 29	78.02	77.35	77.52	— .06
April 30	78.06	76.85	77.28	— .24

COMBINED AVERAGE (50 Stocks.)

April 1	67.88	67.46	67.63	+ .23
April 2	67.59	67.17	67.24	— .39
April 3	67.59	67.29	67.50	+ .26
April 4	67.99	67.59	67.82	+ .32
April 5	67.82	67.41	67.62	— .20
April 6	68.26	67.87	68.21	+ .59
April 8	68.29	67.76	67.87	— .34
April 9	67.86	67.42	67.61	— .26
April 10	67.34	67.07	67.17	— .44
April 11	67.04	66.23	66.32	— .85
April 12	66.84	66.23	66.79	—1.47
April 13	66.71	66.42	66.59	— .20
April 15	67.57	66.88	67.52	+ .93
April 16	67.70	67.14	67.36	— .16
April 17	67.23	66.68	67.02	— .34
April 18	68.07	67.29	67.93	+ .91
April 19	68.70	68.07	68.27	+ .34
April 20	68.78	68.29	68.67	+ .40
April 22	69.19	68.43	68.70	+ .03
April 23	68.52	67.98	68.10	— .60
April 24	68.40	67.82	67.96	— .14
April 25	68.21	67.71	67.86	— .10
April 26	68.23	67.94	68.10	+ .24
April 27	67.98	67.54	67.84	— .26
April 29	68.07	67.62	67.73	— .11
April 30	68.03	67.25	67.50	— .17

Range for April.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	59.44	1	57.64	12	57.84
1917	76.41	2	72.25	7	73.87
1916	78.07	6	74.83	22	77.05
1915	76.39	19	70.82	1	74.80
1914	80.51	2	75.02	25	77.22
1913	88.32	4	82.62	30	82.72
1912	96.34	26	93.80	15	95.24
1911	94.83	4	91.47	24	93.82

INDUSTRIALS.

1918	79.87	22	74.78	11	77.28
1917	94.81	3	85.45	20	88.71
1916	90.81	4	87.09	22	88.82
1915	71.24	30	58.26	1	70.35
1914	80.86	1	55.46	25	57.31
1913	62.51	4	56.44	30	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.06	1	70.30
1911	66.04	3	62.94	24	65.23

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1918	69.19	22	66.22	11	67.56
1917	85.56	3	79.57	23	81.29
1916	88.78	6	80.91	22	85.43
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	74.41	4	69.53	30	69.70
1912	83.76	26	80.92	1	82.81
1911	80.42	4	77.20	24	78.55

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	61.38	Mar. 14	56.94	Jan. 15	57.84
1917	81.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.54	Mar. 4	66.15	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	97.42	Jan. 9	73.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.30	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	96.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1918	81.78	Feb. 19	71.31	Jan. 15	77.28
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.96
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.00	July 13	95.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	61.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.45	July 30	52.58
1913	67.08	Jan. 99	50.27	June 10	56.84
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12

INVESTMENT TALKS

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the UTAH FUEL COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article XII of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, May 22, 1918, for the sale to it as Trustee at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Twelve Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($12,920.00). The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state post office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction, or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker, or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN,
Dated, April 30, 1918. President.

To the Holders of the First and Refunding 5% Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of the
INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Sinking Fund provided under the First Mortgage of the International Paper Company, dated January 1, 1917, is $54,746.53, and that Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under said Mortgage, and pursuant to Section 1 of Article V of said Mortgage, will receive at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, until twelve o'clock noon, May 14, 1918, sealed proposals for the sale to it of Bonds secured by said Mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust such funds, at the lowest prices at which said bonds may be offered for sale, but at a price, if so purchased, not to exceed the par value of the principal of said bonds with accrued interest and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) premium upon the amount of said principal. Accepted bonds should be delivered on May 20, 1918, accompanied by Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for amount of accrued interest, on which date payment will be made.

Such proposals must state the numbers and aggregate principal amount of the bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are so offered, and must be signed by the holder thereof, and state his address.

Dated at New York this 1st day of May, 1918.

Bankers Trust Company,
By H. F. WILSON, Vice President.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers, as follows, viz., 645, 698, 706, 902, 1034 and 1211, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the 1st day of May, 1918, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of June, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,121.79. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By R. G. CURTS, Secretary.

New York, May 1st, 1918.

New York City, April 30th, 1918.
THE FIRM OF GAY & GOEPEL HAS THIS day been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES R. GAY.
PERCY R. GOEPEL.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.
New York City, May 1st, 1918.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Charles R. Gay & Co., with offices at 42 Broadway, New York City, to do a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds, and commodities.
CHARLES R. GAY.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WM. H. ZIEGLER.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kennecott Copper Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, Room 3549, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed on April 22, 1918, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of said meeting.

C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., March 30, 1918.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company,
(Consolidated)
17 State Street, New York.
April 17, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, May 2, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from April 16, 1918, to May 2, 1918, both inclusive.

ROBERT S. GILL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	97¾
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97¾
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
2s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94¼	94¾
4½s June, 1965	94¾	94¾
4½s Mar., 1963	94¾	94¾
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94½	95¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88¼	89
4½s April, 1966	88¼	88¾
4½s Mar., 1964	88¼	88¾
4½s Mar., 1962	88¾	89
4½s Sept., 1960	88¾	84
4s May, 1959	85¼	86
4s Nov., 1957	..	85
4s May, 1957	85½	..
4s Nov., 1956	84	85¼
4s Nov., 1955	84	85¼
4s Nov., 1936	88	..

	Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Bid.
4s May, 1919	98¼	..
4s Nov., 1918	99	99
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80
3½s Nov., 1954	76¼	77¼
3½s May, 1954	76	77

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1951	5.00	4.80	5.00
4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.80	5.00
4½s 1919-1920	5.30	4.80	5.00
4½s 1924-1932	5.00	4.75	5.00
4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	5.00
4½s 1918	5.00		5.00
4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1918-1925	5.00	4.80	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
115	Cities Service	205	204¾	204	206
275	Cities Service pf	73½	75	75	75½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	13½	15
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	86	89
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39	41
Am. Light & Traction	196	200
Am. Light & Trac. pf	94½	96
Am. Power & Light	40	45
Am. Power & Light pf	69	73
Am. Public Utilities	..	23
Am. Public Utilities pf	..	55
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & L. pf.	90	93
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77
Com. Power, Ry. & Lt.	21	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	45	47
Conn. Power pf	80	84
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81
Eastern Texas Elec.	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf	92	95
Electric Properties	..	87
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	59	63
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	..	..
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	83	86
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97¼	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	88
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	..	85
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78
Gt. West. Pow. deb. '25, 5s	84	88
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¼	99¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	71
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	74	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	90
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	83½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84
Ogden & C. B. 5s	..	78
Rochester W. W. 5s, '19	96¼	96¾
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	84	96
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ala. Co	90	88	90
20	Do 1st pf	85	85	85
65	Do 2d pf	70	70	70
25	Balt. Tube	75	75	75
6	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Do pf	33¾	33¾	33¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Ala. C.& I.5s	84	84	84
1,000	Coal Ref. 5s	86	86	86
5,000	F'm't'Coal 5s	91	91	91
$1,000	Norfolk & Ports. 5s	79½	79½	79½
1,000	U. Rys.Inc.4s	53	53	53

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Anaconda	64¾	64¼	64¼
70	Ariz. Com'l	13	12¾	12¾
10	Col. & Ariz.	68¾	68¾	68¾
5	Centennial	13½	13½	13½
61	Cop. Range	45¼	45¼	45¼
20	Davis-Daly	5½	5¼	5¼
110	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Indiana	.50c	50c	50c
65	Isle Royale	22½	22	22
30	Kerr Lake	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15	Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	Mason Val.	4½	4½	4½
20	Miami	28¼	28¼	28¼
400	Michigan	2¼	2⅛	2⅛

Railroads.

255	Boston El	59⅝	57¾	58
240	Boston & M	25½	25	25
4	Fitchburg pf	60	60	60
515	Mass. El. pf	22¼	21½	21½

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. A. C. pf	95¼	94	94
10	Am. Can	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
25	Am. Pneu.pf	11	11	11
40	Am. Sug. pf	110½	110½	110½
1,797	Am. T. & T.	97¼	96½	96¾
30	Am. W'k's pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
80	A.,G. & W.I.	106½	106	106
110	Art Metal	12½	12½	12½
115	Cuban Cem't	15½	15½	15½
50	Edison Boston	4½	4½	4½
10	Edison	140	140	140
40	Gen. Elec	142	141½	142

Bonds.

$1,000	Mass. G. 4½s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Punta Sugar 6s	80	80	80
1,000	Pond C'k 6s	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Shipb'g	124	122	124
15	Do pf	86¼	86½	86½
20	B'th Fish. pf	82	82	82
15	City& Con. pf	15½	15½	15½
85	Com. Edison	103½	103½	103½
100	Deere pf	95¾	94½	94½
20	Hart, S.& M.	61	61	61
50	Illinois Brick	49¼	48	49¼
165	Lindsay Lt.	21	21	21
10	Mid. Ry. pf	93	93	93
10	Nat. Carb. pf	113	113	113
130	People's Gas	58	57¾	57¾
10	Qua. Oats pf	98½	98½	98½
145	Sears-Roe	140½	139⅝	139⅝
50	Stew.-War.	54	53½	53½
345	Swift & Co.	138¾	138	138
818	Union Carb.	51	50¾	50¾
25	Wilson	53¾	53½	53¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Swift 1st 5s	94	94	94
3,100	Lib. 2d 4s	96.56	96.50	96.56

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Camb. Iron	40¼	40¼	40¼
163	Elec. Stor	49¼	49	49½
22	Ins. Corp.	26	26	26
30	North. Cent	73	73	73
25	L. Sup. Cor	14¾	14¾	14¾
14	*Lehigh Nav	63½	63½	63½
260	Pennsylvania	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4	Penna. Salt	87	87	87
25	Phila. Trac	66	66	66
140	Phil. R.T.Tr.c	24¾	25	25
1,089	Ton. Mining	3	2⅝	3
133	Union Trac	39¼	39¼	39¼
328	U. G. I	66⅝	66	66⅝
50	York Rys. pf	31	31	31

Bonds.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	79	79	79
1,000	L.Sup.Inc.5s	51¾	51¾	51¾
4,000	L. V. gen. 4s	88	88	88
10,000	L.V.con.6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,000	L.V.Coal 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
$10,000	Swift 1st 5s	94½	94	94¼
2,000	Ut. Pr. Inv.5s	55¾	55	55
2,000	Lib'ty 3½s	99.00	99.00	99.00
1,000	Do 2d 4s	96.74	96.74	96.74

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
American Cigar	98	101	98
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	185	210	180
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacA. & F	170	190	170
MacA. & F. pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	130	150	130
R. J. Reynolds	280	300	280
Do B, com	255	270	255
Do pf	100	102	100

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Cincinnati, O., April 22, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of authorizing the execution of a contract between the United States of America and The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company for the possession, use and control of its transportation property under and pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 29th, 1916, and another act of Congress entitled, "An Act to Provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21st, 1918, and for the purpose of considering and acting upon all matters and things incident to Federal possession, use, control, and operation of said Company's transportation property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Willys-Overland Company, an Ohio corporation, will be held at the principal office of the Company, the Administration Build'ng on the Boulevard, in the city of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of May, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee and of the officers of the Company for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business, April 15th, 1918, and will be reopened at the opening of business, May 15th, 1918.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTER CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider increasing the number of Directors, increasing the par value of the capital stock, the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting for consideration.

Dated, New York, April 29th, 1918.
By GEORGE A. CARDWELL, President.
H. WALTER CRONK, Secretary.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24, 1918.

Notice: The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose terms expire on that day, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at the meeting.

R. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

Hotel Holding Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the HOTEL HOLDING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

C. C. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Dated New York, May 1, 1918.

CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, on Wednesday, May 8th, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. ESK MOLLER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks had fractional net losses and displayed a weak tendency at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There was a good recovery in mid-afternoon from the violent reaction, due to a heavy and continual volume of realizing sales, but the final moments of trading saw fractional recessions. The selling movement, which started toward the end of the first hour of the session, came after a spirited upward movement, during which the list averaged a point gain.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
660	Allis-Chalm.	28¼	28¼	28¼
480	Am. Can	44¼	43	43⅝
430	Am. C. & F.	77¼	76	77
20	Am. H. & L.	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Am. Ice Sec.	24¼	24¼	24¼
30	Am. Linseed	32½	32½	32½
10	Am. Loco	68¾	68¾	68¾
30	Am. S. & R.	77⅝	76½	77⅛
650	Am. Su. Tob.	96¼	97¾	98¼
130	Am. T. & T.	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝
132	Anac. Cop	64⅛	63½	63⅝
10	A., G.& W.I.	104¾	104¾	104¾
4,040	Bald. Loco.	81	78⅝	79⅝
1,500	Beth. St'l B.	79¼	77¼	78
180	Cent. Leather	65¼	64¼	65¼
30	Ches. & Ohio	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
10	Col. F. & I.	39½	39½	39½
940	Corn Prod	39⅝	38¼	39⅛
600	Crucible St'l	65	62¾	63¼
120	CubanCanesu.	7½	7½	7½
2,520	Dist. Secur.	52¾	50½	51
10	Erie	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
20	Do 1st pf	27¾	27¼	27¾
150	Gen. Motors	110⅜	115	116
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	29½	28½	29½
20	Gulf St. St'l	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	Inspir. Cop.	52⅜	51	51¾
50	Int. Harv. M.	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
740	Do pf	87½	85¼	85⅝
10	Int. Nickel	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
560	Int. Paper	40¼	38½	39½
10	Int. Con. pf	39½	39½	39½
120	Kenne. Cop.	32	31¾	32
370	Mex. Petrol	98⅞	92⅞	93¼
40	Midvale Steel	45⅜	45	45⅜
10	Miami Cop.	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
20	Nat. E. & S.	51¼	51¼	51¼
40	N. Y. Cent.	68½	67⅝	68⅛
10	People's Gas	45	45	45
2,580	Reading	80¾	78	78⅜
60	Rep. I. & S.	80¾	80¾	80¾
30	Sinclair Oil	27½	27¼	27½
20	So. Pacific	82	81⅝	81⅝
20	So. Railway	20⅝	20½	20⅝
3,200	Studebaker	37¼	36¾	36⅝
20	Texas Co	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜
120	Tob. Prod	53½	52⅞	53
190	Union Pac.	118½	117¼	117¾
50	U. S. Ind. A	124½	122¾	123⅝
50	U. S. Rubber	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
23,050	U. S. Steel	96	93⅞	94⅜
30	Va.-Car. Ch.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
20	Westing. El.	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
80	Willys-Over.	17	16⅝	16¾

BONDS.

$7,100	Liberty 3½s	99.14	99.02	99.14
6,300	Do 1st 4s	97.76	96.86	96.70
15,050	Do 2d 4s	96.90	96.58	96.90

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp.	8½	8¼	8⅜
700	Br.-Am.Tob., coupon	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,500	‡Burns Bros. Ice	26⅝	25½	26⅛
20	‡Carb. Steel	116	113	114
1,500	Chev. Motor	120	119	119
800	Curtiss Aero.	30	29	29
275	Emer. Phon.	*27⅛	*28⅜	*23⅜
275	Lake Tor. B.	3¼	3	3¼
400	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3½
20	‡Standard Oil of Cal.			217

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

20	‡Standard Oil of Cal.			217

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,800	††Am.Ventu.	10	9	10
1,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	⅝	⅞	⅝
1,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	22	22	22
510	‡Cos. & Co.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
500	‡ Do pf	3¾	3½	3½
3,200	‡Crown Oil	⅞	½	⅞
200	‡Dixie Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,700	‡Elkl'dO.&G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	††Essex & Co.	10	9	9
1,500	‡Glenrock	3½	3⅜	3⅜
400	‡Hanover	5	4¾	5
3,000	‡Isl'd O.& T.	3¾	3½	3¾
8,500	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	½	⅞
2,500	Met. Petrol.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	††Mldw. Oil	94	92	93
500	‡ Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100	A.-B. Col. M	½	⅞	½
2,500	††Atlanta	10	9	9½
1,800	B. L. C. Co.	½	½	½
13,600	‡Bos. & Mon.	52	49	50
425	‡Brad. C. M.	½	½	½
4,000	Butte Del't.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	††Caledonia	44	43	43
5,000	‡Cal. & Ariz.	1	1	1⅛
700	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Cashboy	9½	9	9
800	‡C. S. M. & M., (a pros.)	1	⅞	⅞
300	‡Coco Pat.	2½	2	2½
200	Con. Ariz. S.	1½	1½	1½
600	‡Con.-Home	¾	¾	¾
500	‡Copper Val.	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Crasson C. G	4¾	*4¾	4¾
500	††El Sal. S'r	66	66	66
3,500	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡E. C. M. Co	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000	‡G. D. Cop.	½	½	½
700	††G. Rule M.	½	½	½
1,500	‡Goldf'd Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Green M. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
450	Hecla Min'g	4⅞	4¾	4¾
5,000	††Int. Mines	15	14	14
200	‡J.-Pres. C.	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,200	††Jim Butler	68	67	67
2,500	‡Jos'g-K., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	La Rose Con	½	½	½
2,000	‡Lamp. Sil'r.	1⅝	1½	1½
1,500	Louisi'a Con.	½	½	½

Bonds.

$60,000	‡A.T.& T. 1-year 6s	99½	99¾	99¾
4,000	‡Beth.St.3s, 2-yr. nts.	98	98	98
8,000	‡Chan.Con.6s	95½	95¾	95¾
$30,000	‡Gen.El.6s, notes, '20	100¼	100	100
3,000	‡Proc. & G. 7s, 1919	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Do 1922	101¼	101½	101½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG Wanted.—Poplin 8153, serges 7901. Stuy. 1648.

APAREL, Wanted. — Cash; coats, suits dresses. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 8154.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses, for cash. Gmdliener, Franklin 4183.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 9412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy for cash, broadcloth serges and poplins. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St. Stuyv. 2217.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 848 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH SERGES Wanted.—Lightweight velours and silvertones. Farragut 9405.

BROADCLOTH, Pomposns, and Velours wanted, cash. Farr. 5759.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Blacks and colors. Madison Square 3564.

CHAMBRAY Wanted. — Amoskeag blue. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Cloth or pile fabrics, anything suitable girls' Fall coats, for cash. H. Bierman, 17 West 17th. 5068 Chelsea.

CLOAKINGS and Overcoatings Wanted.—¾ goods; cash. Bendor & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

CLOAKINGS Wanted. — ¾ goods, cheviots; 6/4 velours, in all shades; 7301 serge. Farragut 5890.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of cotton material or cotton and wool mixture that can be used for coatings; price $1 to $1.35 per yard. Send samples and all particulars to The R. S. Co., Ltd., Room 740, 47 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent, exclusive jobber ready to place orders better grade coats and suits. 45 West 25th St. One flight up.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber ready to place orders for better grade of coats. Call all day, 48 W. 25th. Branson Bros.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders better grade plush and Fall cloth coats; before noon, 5th floor, 48 West 27th.

COATS Wanted. — Looking at Fall cloth coats. Seventh floor, 122 West 26th. Chel.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 901, 18 West 27th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow or wide wale, any width or any color. Mad. Sq. 2178.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Any description, case lots, odd pieces, or remnants, cash; submit samples, quantities, prices. X 322 Times Annex.

DELHI Wanted.—Fall shades; also serges and Velours, for cash. 6386 Farragut.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying for cash, jobs in high-class georgette crepe and navy taffeta dresses. Apply all week, 11th floor, 29 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber to place big order on silk and cotton dresses, will look at samples all week. 1st floor, 7 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and serge; fall dresses. Call mornings, Heyman & Hertz, 49 West 23d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job extra size silk, cheap silk waists. Call 9:30 to 10 A. M., 233 5th Av., city.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge, satin, and taffeta dresses. Fourth floor, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at tailored sample dresses for Fall. I. C., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge and satin. Room 302, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes and taffetas; open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

DUVET DE LAINE, OXFORDS Wanted.—F. & H., Fall colors, Gilbert, 30191. Farragut 2016.

ESQUIMET, Peco Wanted.—Plush or similar will pay cash. Rubin, 40 West 27th St. Farragut 2205.

ESQUIMETTE and Peco Plush Wanted, for cash. Tel. Madison Square 6635.

FLAGS Wanted.—Silk mounted, all sizes. Stuyvesant 4504.

GABARDINES Wanted.—4666 Garfield, navy, 17, S. 235, also Oxford suitings. Farragut 9339.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Cotton, cadet blue; spot cash. M. A. Barg, 162 Greene St.

GABARDINE PICQUE Wanted.—Small or large quantities. 87 5th Av. 7th floor.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Kindergarten gingham, solid colors, cheap. Madison Square 6012.

HABUTAI Wanted.—15 mummy white, 36 inches wide, at $1.20. Madison Square 6012.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash for Khaki cloth from 15 to 18 ounces. Schwartz Brothers, 150 West 22d St.

LAWNS AND BATISTE Wanted.—Open to buy for cash. Chelsea 9819.

MESSALINE wanted in all shades. Call Chelsea 1896.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Open for all wool mixtures in dark shades. The Famous Co., 44 East 32d.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Brown, up to 92½ cents. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

PIECE GOODS Wanted for cash; small or large lot; storm, French, or men's wear serges; all widths. Congress & Son, 27 West 20th. Farragut 9076.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Serges, poplins, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

PIQUE Wanted.—Quantity of narrow wales. E. T. Schwartz, 29 W. 34th. Greeley 4147.

PIQUE Wanted.—Fine white, 36 inches wide. Madison Square 6012.

PLUSHES Wanted.—H. & H. matelnan safety lamb, any quantity, spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2030.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson Bay seal. Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

POMPOM Wanted.—American 6816, taupe, brown, reindeer, plum; will pay $4.50 cash. Madison Square 8777.

POPLINS Wanted.—200 pieces poplins and serges; will buy for cash. 303 5th Av., Room 815. Madison Square 8391.

POPLIN Wanted. — Black and navy; also broadcloth, all shades; cash. Farragut 9732.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy poplins, all shades; also velours. Stuyv. 3424.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 90610, 0360, all colors. Farragut 2616.

RAINCOATS Wanted, (Cloth.)—Will pay cash for any quantity if cheap. 15 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SATINS Wanted—Open to place order. I. Frank & Son, 95 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Also Poiret twills and tricotines; any mill. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGE Wanted.—200 pieces, single cotton and wool warp; will pay spot cash. S. Rosenmann & Co., 18 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—11432, 1464, 0936, 7120, 54289, 9, 90, 528, 519 W. F. X. broadcloths; cash. Mad. Sq. 8598.

SERGES Wanted, (French.)—Open to buy for cash 54289, 7126, 104, 11433, 528, 1464. Madison Square 1231.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, Pacific, and other well-known makes. Alex Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—6002, 7002, 87, 7014, and 7301. Youngsters Novelty Co., 710 B'way.

SERGES Wanted.—French 104, 11433, 54289, 528, 1464. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag blue, 104 and 528; spot cash. Broder, 48 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 90, 104, 106, 0936, 7120, 7301; also all other makes. 257 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—W F X, quantity, spot cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—All grades. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

SERGES Wanted. — 54, 221-4408-54, 289-11, 433-7120. Max Kurzrock, Inc., 11 E. 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—50 pieces 54289, 7120, 11433; will pay C. D. Dramercy 3390.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 1210, spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 0936, 6234, 800, 519, 528, 11433, 7120, 838, 255, 104. Farr. 5759.

SERGES Wanted.—All worsted, and cotton warp. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—6234, 1855, 87; for cash. Farragut 9076.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—500 yards striped silk, assorted patterns; submit swatches. 401 Flatiron Building.

SILKS Wanted.—All classes of yarn-dyed goods, plain and fancy peau de cygnes and taffetas at a price for spot cash. Call 21 East 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes and plaids; also plain messaline, cheap satins. Chelsea 4976.

SILVERTONES Wanted, of all descriptions, in Fall shades; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 7617.

SKIRTINGS SILK Wanted.—For Fall line; jobs and regular goods. Mr. Levy, care L. Greenfield, 684 Broadway, Wednesday morning.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity of better grade skirts, jobs, cash. 22 West 27th, 7th floor. Farragut 3245.

SKIRTING Wanted.—Gabardine, repp, pique or jobs; large quantity; pay cash. Hirsh, 1,161 Broadway.

SKIRTING Wanted.—Gabardine, P. K. or corduroy, any quantity; cash. Madison Square 9255.

SUITS Wanted.—Will look at Fall suits, Eleventh floor, 145 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Call, with samples. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavy weight, in Fall and Spring shades, also Astrachans and Jullliard mixtures 2069; all colors. Chelsea 8018.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; cash basis. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St. 1864 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Broadcloths, silvertone, also serges; no amount too small or too large. Call 1063 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight coating; any quantity or quality for cash. M. J. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color, can be sponged; cash. Farragut 8857.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 and 0838, all shades, for cash. Haft. Farragut 9752.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, in Pekin, American 0360 or similar. Farragut 2770.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantities; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Any kind, any make. Stafford Springs Worsted Co., 45 East 17th.

YARN DYE SATIN Wanted.—Cotton back, in black, seal brown, and taupe. D. Fried, Farragut 9010.

YARNS Wanted.—Worsted or woolen knitting yarns for cash. G. S. Kelley, 354 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY AND NAVY NOVELTIES.—Comfort kits, trench mirrors, rubberset brushes, &c. National Safety First Kit Co., 79 5th Av.

BEAVER. — Sidney Blumenthal's imitation beaver, 3-inch stripes. Farraut 2496.

BLOOMERS.—24 khaki suits, including bloomers, to close cheap. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

BROADCLOTH RADIUM.—Assorted colors at $3.42½ net cash, 50 pieces; also serges 54289, navy, 50 pieces at $2.55 net cash. Madison Square 4982.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815, F. & H. Columbia $3.75 net cash, serge 519 Garfield, 172 pieces, $2.62½ net cash. Columbus 4544.

BROADCLOTH, velours, serges, poplins, pom-poms, bolivia, silvertones, overcoatings, Jefferson Worsted Mills, 440 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH, botany, all wool Oxford and Poiret twill for sale. Phillip J. Mendetz, 29 West 35th St.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges, Poplins, Pompom; other materials. Farragut 5628.

BROADCLOTH.—Radium, 25 pieces, black and colors; $3.10 net cash. Farragut 3140.

BROADCLOTHS. — 25 pieces Botany, 48 inches. Madison Square 4173.

BROADCLOTH, velour, kerseys; large variety. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th. Farr. 2867.

BROADCLOTH AND SERGES. M. Forgosch, 204 2d St. Orchard 7230.

BUNTING.—1,000 bunting fields for flags, in stock; low figure. Astoria Mfg. Co. Stuyvesant 2712.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CAMBRICS, Nainsooks.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CHAMBRAYS AND GINGHAMS.—Great assortment of styles, below market price. Farragut 749.

CHARMEUSE, 34 in., all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

COATS, Capes, and Suits.—The best ever on hand, closing out prices; "our special" Pom Pom coats, 100% wool, "no camouflage." Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. We are closed on Saturdays.

COATS.—Desirable jobs of suits and coats of the better kind, Jerseys, poiret twill, serge, and velours. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS AND CAPES.—100 serges, velours, and taffetas, better grade; close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 garments, to close out. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d. Gramercy 2517.

COATS.—40 coats, satin and cloths, excellent value, at sacrifice. J. S. Waxman, 22 West 15th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Eisen & Son., 122 West 26th St.

COATS.—Silvertone and tweed; must be sold immediately. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS-SUITS.—Closing out silks and cloths, newest styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job Spring coats to close out. Goldberg & Schulman, 85 East 10th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Close out infants', children's', juniors'. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; all wool poplin $15. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Fall line ready, for jobbers only. I. Novick, 48 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS $20 close out. Fred Kronish, 40 West 27th.

CORDUROY, Jutliiard's 565, bronze, immediate delivery. Phone 2405 Franklin.

COTTON GOODS.—20,000 yards of plain and fancies, 10 to 60 yard cuts; silk striped voiles, organdies, dimities, lawns, pique, linenes, jeans. Call Madison Square 2014.

COTTON.—Japanese striped crepe, assorted colors; also plain, to match. Phone Greeley 6755.

COTTONADES to offer, Thorndikes, 7 and 8 ounce; also McKintex, 8 ounce. Telephone Broad 4226.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will sell 60 pieces, full color range, at a bargain. Litwin & Langfelder, 30 East 33d.

DRESS GOODS.—We have for sale Shantung embroidered flouncing, striped silk fancy Georgettes, and laces. Parisian Mfg., 31 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas to sell at close price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand for immediate delivery. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, crepe de chine, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 gingham and voile, for immediate delivery, at a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 184 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—350 crepe de chine and taffeta to close out. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 West 23d. Gramercy 4414.

DRESSES.—High-class silk, afternoon and street wear, to close out at low prices. Rose Goldberg, 12 East 33d.

DRESSES AND COATS.—Several unusually desirable lots, sacrifice. S. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—To close cheap; silks, crepes, georgettes, etcetera. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and French linen to close out cheap. Paramount Co., 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs, surprisingly cheap; taffetas, crepes, georgettes, satins. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses to close out at a price. Normana Dress Co., 276 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Washable silk serge; sacrifice to clear rack. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—300, to close out, serges, satins, and taffetas. B. Herman, 146 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Serges and silk, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRILLS, 16 bales, 2, 5, 0, blue edge; "Bliss Fabyon," 4 bales, 2, 6, 5, plain; 1,200 yards black, 33-inch, rattle, 200 pieces 25-inch ratine; No. 10, "Woods Goods," black and colors. Spring 9652.

DRILLS GOODS.—16 bales, 250 blue edge; Bliss Fabyon, 4 bales 265 plain. Spring 9652.

DRILLS.—12 bales, 250 blue-edge Bliss-Sabyon, 4 bales 265 plain. Spring 9652.

FLANNELS.—White, fleeced both sides, suitable for interlining, 40 inches. Frank, 5632.

FOULARDS for sale; fine patterns, good colors, $1 up. Broder, 48 West 25th.

GABERDINES.—Garfields 4666, navy, rookie, tan, Copen. Telephone Gramercy 2926.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAM, plaid and stripe; also Chambrays; reasonable. Hammer, 8 West 18th. Phone Chelsea 6443.

GINGHAMS.—In stock; immediate delivery; plaid goods assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Renfrew, 32-inch, all plaids; immediate delivery. R 318 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY, 1,000 dozen ladies' lisles, to close out. Raymond Hosiery Co., 253 5th Av.

KHAKI SUITS, 24, including bloomers, to close out. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

LEATHERSWADE.—Jullliards 504, all colors; immediate delivery. Phone Franklin 2405.

LINENS.—All colors; 45 and 56 inch width. Gramercy 698.

OXFORDS.—Stevens; reasonable. Madison Square 8627.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305, 86-inch, half wool. Farr. 3000.

PEAU DE CIGNES.—All colors; reasonable; also Gabardines, Poiret twills, and tricotines in grey and tan, reasonable. Madison Square 2724.

PIECE GOODS.—52-inch Sol. satin, 61c; 36-inch black and white cotton check, 22½c; serges, velours, broadcloths, below market price. R. Smith & Co., 29 East 22d. Gramercy 1280.

PIECE GOODS.—Burellas, velours and gabardines for sale. Madison Square 5992.

POMPOMS.—Will sell taupe, brown, green. Farragut 3073.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

RIBBONS.—Fancy all-silk ribbons, No. 1, for immediate delivery in fresh and white; very low price. Sanford Narrow Fabric Co., 861 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAMIE LINEN.—All shades, 25 cents; English Rapp, all shades, 32½ cents. Farragut 3720.

RUBBERIZED cloth and coats to sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SAFETY RAZORS fitting Gillette blades; perfect article for export. E. T., Box 208 Times Downtown.

SATINE.—12,000 yards black 36-inch satin, 200 pieces 25-inch satine, No. 10; Wood's goods, black and colored. Spring 9652.

SATINES.—25,000 yards of 36-inch fancy satines, 1,133 Broadway, Room 626. Farragut 3184.

SERGES.—54289 navy; 85 pieces; 54292, 65 pieces; 3850 Stevens; men's wear serges, 2879, 0036, 100 each. Seville & Jonas, 47 East 29th. Madison Square 1947.

SERGES.—Remington, Sears, Whitman's, and Pacific cotton warp; reasonable prices. Farragut 749.

SERGES.—Botany 7648, 25 pieces navy, 89.90. S. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farr. 2932.

SERGES.—3850 Stevens, 11433 botany, and lightweight velours, Fall shades. Madison Square 3388.

SERGES.—For sale cheap, 54289, 0036, 320, 8676, 4408. Madison Square 1520.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—Prompt delivery. 1,122-B Canal.

SERGES.—100 pieces 230 to 260; also poplins and velours. Phone Farragut 2874.

SERGES.—528 Garfield, 104 Whitman, 90610 poplins. Stuyvesant 8956.

SERGES.—8000, 649, 5429, 7120, 11453, 99, 600. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

SERGES.—54289, $2.60; 7120, $2.60; 11433, $2.75. Madison Square 7110.

SERGE.—Whitman's 87, $1; 1210, 60 cents net. Farragut 8720.

SERGES. — 110 pieces 54289; reasonable. Madison Square 1627.

SERGES.—1544, 112 cotton warp, for immediate delivery. Spring 6666.

SERGES.—54289, 11433, all navy. Telephone Chelsea 3222.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 7008, and W. F. X. Call Farragut 4720.

SERGES.—0056, 7120. Farragut 5759.

SHANTUNG.—40 pieces, to close out. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

SHANTUNG.—Printed, to close out. Madison Square 1627.

SILK JERSEY.—Ostend, 85-inch, all colors, to close at a price. Lewis, Madison Square 6530.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 153 West 38th.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirt, 500 satin silk skirts to close at $2.87½ net. David Harris, 38 West 21st St. Farragut 3860.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool American poplins, $3 in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

STRIPS.—Blumenthal's 3-inch Hudson Bay seal strips for sale. Louis Weinstein. Farragut 9535.

SUITS AND COATS.—600 closing out, greatly reduced prices; newest styles cloths and silks. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Balance of stock better grade suits and coats to close out. 150 Madison Av., 3d floor. Madison Sq. 8777.

SUITS.—Navy and black, close out, capes all lined, quality serge, $13.50. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND CAPES.—Better grade, bargains, closing out. Renown Cloak and Suit Co., 28 West 15th St., 5th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; seasonable styles; desirable jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS.—Cloth and silk suits of better grade; to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS on hand to close out cheap. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st St.

SUITS.—300 regular and stouts; must be sold immediately. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—300 to close out at a price. L. Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 at very low prices. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Last lot of 40, to close out, cheap. Rubin, 50 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out. W. Phillips, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—75 better grade to close out. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

SWEATERS, slipons, wool, fibre, good values; close-outs. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS, striped and fancy, very fine quality; a sacrifice. Litwin & Langfelder, 30 East 33d.

TAFFETA and net, tan and copen taffeta; also 25-26 hole net. Madison Square 8357.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS, BROADCLOTH and other woolens; large variety. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St. Madison Square 1864.

VELOURS.—American 0859, 10 pieces; also Merrimac kerseys, 3 pieces taupe, also all kinds of serges. Farragut 4868.

VELOURS, 150 pieces, Fall shades, suiting weight; also quantity tricotines. Bogar Franken, 130 East 25th.

VELOURS, American poplin, botany, serges, and tricotines for sale. Madison Square 2262.

VELOURS.—F. & H. tricotines, Velour du Nord, 50-inch; Venetian, poplins. Farragut 9337.

VELOURS.—0360, for sale cheap, good colors, also wool jerseys. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS, Serges, Pile Satin for sale; also poplins. Farragut 3555.

VELOURS.—544, 13009, 11050. Phone Farragut 2187.

VENETIANS.—250 pieces, 32-inch, very fine, imported, ideal finish. Spring 9332.

WAISTS.—100 dozen georgette, all colors, to close out, $24 per dozen. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av. Stuy. 7251.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voils to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; 19inn. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS.—For immediate delivery; $12 to $24 a dozen. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEYS, heavy weight, all shades, very reasonable. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—Style 235 U. S., 0810 Dumore, 7301 Amoskeag, F. & H., and Botany broadcloths and velour for sale for cash. Madison Square 3176.

WOOLEN.—70 pieces Juilliards assorted 202. Call Madison Square 280. See Fellman.

WORSTED JERSEYS to close at a price; assorted colors. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on infants' Fall coats; large lot to make up at once; our own styles. 9 West 24th, 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber wants contractors' velvet suits; bring samples. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be competent in both; $23 per week at start. N. E. Newman Co., 8 West 40th.

SALESMEN, draft exempted, to sell ladies' and men's knitted underwear to jobbing trade; state salary, territory covered, and age to receive consideration. R 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, familiar with hardware or novelty trade; salary and commission. J 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English, Spanish, who can transcribe English dictation without fault and translate from English to Spanish; good opportunity. R 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some experience for stock and shipping room in wholesale house, ladies' underwear; start $10. Wm. Ollendorff, 258 5th Av.

Situations Wanted.

MAN of 30 who has been successful as salesman is open for good proposition; no canvasing. T 108 Times.

SALESMAN with 10 years' experience selling silks desires position as salesman in silk or other lines. X 111 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Monday .....5 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Conditions in Neckwear Trade.

There seem to be a great many manufacturers of neckwear for women in this city who are so heavily booked up with business that they can accept no further orders for delivery within the next month or two. Though business has been very good, this booked-up condition is not entirely due to factory output having been sold up. There are many manufacturers who can only operate at from 70 to 80 per cent. of capacity. This is due partly to a shortage of skilled labor and partly to a scarcity of materials, particularly cotton fabrics.

Features in Waists.

Beaded designs in waists of many different types are proving to be very popular, according to reports from a number of the local manufacturers. Oriental designs and color effects predominate in these models, which are usually made of very fine silks. In other lines, pink, rich cream color and light tans seem to be the most widely sought shades. Georgette and organdie are being used a great deal in these waists, and voiles are said also to be developing a very strong following.

Strong Paper Market.

Considerable activity has marked the paper market in this city of late, and prices have advanced accordingly. Bond paper has gone up to 12 cents a pound from 9 cents only a short time ago. Fibre wrapping is also strong, ruling around 6 cents, as compared with a low last Winter of 4@4½ cents a pound. Buyers seem to have been plentiful during the last month, and it is said that they were sorely in need of supplies. Stocks available for immediate delivery have become very limited. Few mills are in a position to accept orders for nearby delivery, and most of them will only take further business provided it is booked subject to prices at time of shipment.

Fall Capes in Jersey Fabrics.

In quarters where Fall business in capes for women is already being done, it is said both wool and silk jersey cloths of the heavier weights and gabardines are proving very attractive to buyers generally. For Spring the leading fabrics have been serges, lightweight velours and tricotines, and it is thought that the addition of jersey and gabardine models to cape lines will prove a great stimulant to cape sales next Fall. Some very beautiful effects have been developed, and many rich colorings are employed, usually with a contrasting shade underneath.

Children's Summer Hats Do Well.

A nice business is being done here in Summer hats for children, especially in batiste, embroidered chiffon and very fine horsehair combined with tuscan braid. Attractive juvenile hats for dress wear are seen in small mushrooms and poke with accordion-pleated brims, shirred brims with soft edges, and high or low shirred crowns. The trimmings include hand-embroidered flowers and ribbon streamers, bows and rosettes. The prices of these hats range from $5 to $13.50.

A Rug Famine in Prospect?

Comment heard on the floor coverings trade, coincident with the naming of prices on Fall lines, is to the effect that a real famine in rugs is to be expected within the next year unless something now unforeseen comes up to increase production. Recently it was announced that the Fall production of the biggest factor in the trade would be but 20 per cent. of normal, and on Monday one of the other big manufacturers announced a probable production for the new season that was a little more than two-thirds below the usual amount. With the smaller producers the same thing is true to varying degrees. With the Government in command of the wool situation, as well as taking the special products of many carpet mill looms, the outlook for civilian trade is, to say the least, somewhat hazy.

Shoppers More Serious Now.

If the entrance of this country into the war has done nothing else, it has taken some of the frivolity out of a great many American women and given them a wider understanding of the need of co-operation in various directions. The effect of this is visible in the shopping that is now being done in the local stores, and particularly so in the decreased number of illegitimate returns of goods and the lessened call for deliveries of small packages. Not a little of the drop shown in both cases is said to be due to a marked decrease in "bluff shopping," that is, the buying of things not really needed in order to impress a friend or acquaintance. This was one of the biggest factors in the returned goods evil, and its falling off, as a result of the pleas of the Commercial Economy Board, has done a lot to offset other troubles the stores have been experiencing.

Smallwares Orders Big.

Little fault is to be found with the business that has been done by the leading fancy goods and notion houses here since the beginning of the year. While the Garfield closing order resulted in January's showing a decided drop in sales, as compared with the same month in 1917, the increases that have been shown each month since then put the 1918 total to date well ahead of last year. The gain, however, is more in dollars and cents than in the actual volume of merchandise disposed of, due to higher prices. As to the merchandise selling best at the moment, marabou scarfs in natural and black shades are very active. Sewing materials, especially needles and cotton and linen tapes, head the sales of staples. Needles, it is said, are becoming very scarce.

Advance Toy Business Best Yet.

The advance business that has been booked on toys this year is the largest which American wholesalers of these goods have yet experienced, and this in spite of the pleas for economy on the part of the "men higher up." It is apparent, according to trade comment, that if economy is to be practiced it will not be at the expense of the pleasure of American children. The new doll or the new wagon will be forthcoming for Christmas, even though it may wear his last year's shoes. It was asserted yesterday to be difficult to say just what toys have been "best." The great strides that have been made in the manufacture of toys in this country have been appreciated by the buyers, and the good things in the market have been quickly snapped up. Especially true is this of dolls, in which the improvement in domestic production is particularly marked.

Gray Goods Sales Light.

While the rise in cotton had the effect of steadying things somewhat in the local gray goods market yesterday, it did not stir up any great amount of buying. First hands continued firm in their views as to what goods were worth, which left most of the little selling that was done to second hands. Among the printcloths sold by the latter were additional contracts of 38½-inch 64-60s at 17 cents. One of the most interesting sales of the day was the disposal, by certain first hands, of July-September deliveries of 40-inch, 2.85-yard sheetings at 24 cents. This price was the full market value of the goods. Mill prices on printcloths, which were nominal, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....25c
39-inch, 72-76s....23c
39-inch, 68-72s....20c
39-inch, 56-44s....15½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..19½c
38½-inch, 64-60s..19c
38½-inch, 64-56s..18½c
38½-inch, 60-52s..17c
38½-inch, 60-48s..16½c
27-inch, 64-60s....13½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

FRIED & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore Fried and Isidor Moskowitz, who are doing business as Fried & Co., dealers in wines at 70 Cooper, the Rose Wine Company, a creditor for $605. The firm made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

JOHN E. DANAHER, a wine salesman of 640 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,637 and no assets. Supported by a petition by Judge Knox of Joseph Giffler, manufacturer of trimmings and novelties.

SOL L. SCHAFFER.—Morris Frank has been appointed receiver by Judge Knox for Sol L. Schaffer, manufacturer of waists, under the name of the Yale Waist Co. at 26 West Twentieth Street.

BLASBERG & FRIEDMAN.—Louis Forscher has been appointed receiver by Judge Knox of Blasberg & Friedman, dealer in leather and findings at 93 Pitt Street.

MAX SIEGEL, manufacturer of children's dresses at 135 Wooster Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,563 and assets of $3,028, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $500; accounts, $1,028, and cash in bank, $100.

KATE BELL, milliner at 2,012 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Seligsohn.

ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY.—H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson opened bids yesterday for the assets of the stores in this district, at the offices of Gilbert & Gilbert, 43 Exchange Place. Only two bids were received, from William L. Sweet, Jr., and Howard B. Smith, Secretary of the Stockholders' Committee. Mr. Sweet bid 50 per cent. of the inventory value of the merchandise, equipment, and automobiles. Mr. Smith bid 60 per cent. of the cost on the merchandise and 30 per cent. for the automobiles. The receivers considered the bids unsatisfactory and will report to the court that the bids be rejected. They think they can sell the assets at auction and realize more than the amounts bid for them.

CHARLES M. LAFORTE of 215 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,410 and no assets.

PAUL E. WEISE of New Dorp, S. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,597 and assets of $2,001.

MAX HUTT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Hutt by these creditors: Morris Pepper, $200; B. Siegel, $854; E. Goodman, $177. He has made an assignment to Samuel Forschium, 220 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Frank C. Walsh, former Mayor of West Allis. His liabilities were listed at $9,586 and assets at $900.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed April 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Bauman, Abraham—A. Seck.....$508.28
Burroughs, Arthur G.—L. W. Sweet & Co.....127.35
Bloch, Alexander, and Henry Stich—S. Weintraub.....157.20
Bunzelman, Jennie—State Mercantile Co., Inc.....148.45
Cost Reducing Home Supply Corp.—Powers Reproduction Corp.....244.27
Crowe, Albert M.—J. B. O'Brien.....132.28
Creighton, Maud—A. N. Homer.....506.11
Coburn, Charles D.—R. B. Mitchell...789.70
Delchsel, John A.—V. Bonagur.....2,817.40
Duncan, Elizabeth, and Annie Mead—C. H. Pepper Co.....518.33
Ebbinghansen, Henry—J. Feeney.....492.10
Eddy, Ezra B.—J. Imrie.....2,949.84
Edwin A. Fitch & Son—L. H. Feldman.....2,500.00
Fischer, Sam and Annie—S. Leavitt et al.....2,265.31
Federal Pavement Corp. and Federal Asphalt Corp.—Representative Securities.....396.76
508 5th Av. Co.—I. Purdy et al., costs..120.30
Gates, James M. and Ida H.—Fulton County Nat. Bank of Gloversville...8,975.66
Goldberg, Jacob—J. Rosenstreich.....108.37
Goodman, Harry—A. Kantor.....2,602.45
Herbert Brenon Film Corp.—H. Naftal.250.24
Hoffman, Martha—B. Guddock, costs..111.05
Hoffman, Richard S

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Haven Avenue Block Front in Deal—Plottage Acquired in Wholesale District.

Another Washington Heights block front, improved with apartment houses, passed into new ownership yesterday in a cash transaction.

Samuel Wacht, Jr., as attorney for Charles Kimmelman, bought from Charles Hoffman and Gerson Robison the entire block front on the west side of Haven Avenue from 178th to 179th Street. The property consists of three six-story apartment houses known as 845 Haven Avenue, 849 West 178th Street, and 850 West 179th Street, covering a plot with an avenue frontage of 198 feet and a frontage of ninety-seven feet on each street. The houses, which show a gross annual rental of $8,600, are assessed by the city at $232,000 and were held at $275,000.

Acquires Hudson Street Plottage.

The Markham Realty Company, C. W. Bokhardt, President, has purchased from Emily A. King, Augusta Elmendorf, and Marjorie C. Lyon as trustees 58 Hudson Street, being the southeast corner of Hudson and Thomas Streets, and for Emma D. Rodman and others the adjoining property at 46 Hudson Street and 88 Thomas Street. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the deal.

The plot consists of old three-and-a-half and four-story buildings, and comprises about 4,000 square feet. It is assessed by the city at $70,000 and is in the centre of the wholesale shoe and wholesale grocery district. The large building of Morse, Rogers & Co. is on the opposite side of Hudson Street, and immediately to the north are the large holdings of R. C. Williams & Co., which comprise the block front between Thomas and Worth Streets.

Investor Buys on University Place.

An investor purchased from the United States Trust Company, as trustee, the three-story building 3 University Place for $27,000. The building occupies a plot 35 by 74.6, located between Waverley Place and East Eighth Street.

Three-Cornered Exchange.

Michael Retzker has sold 650 West 172d Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, to Charles A. Held, who gave in exchange a 161-acre farm, with a dwelling and outbuildings, free and clear, at Roxbury, Conn. The apartment figured in the deal at a valuation of $70,000 and the farm at $14,000.

Mr. Retzker resold the Roxbury property to Payson Thomson, for cash, and two lots on Lydig Avenue, in the Morris Park tract, Bronx, sold several years ago at auction. The lots were held at $3,000. George A. Bowman negotiated the various transactions. Abraham Leichter, as attorney, represented Mr. Retzker.

Operators Buy Four Tenements.

Sonn Brothers, operators, purchased from the Albany Saving Bank, the four five-story tenements, 34 to 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, located between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property is assessed at $100,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Will Take Over Old Brewery.

A newly formed corporation of which K. M. Devitt, W. C. Nehring, and M. G. Palliser are Directors, has been organized for the purpose of purchasing from the Bank For Savings the former Thomas Conville Brewing Company property at 328 to 336 East Forty-sixth Street, a four-story building, fronting 125 feet and extending back over the greater part of the plot, which has a depth of 100.5 feet. It is understood that a garage improvement is planned for the site.

Church Adds to Holdings.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist at West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place has increased its real estate holdings at that point by purchasing from Elizabeth Hanley the three-story dwelling, on a lot 19 by 75, at 21 Perry Street. The church recently bought adjoining and similar houses at 49 Perry Street and 224 West Eleventh Street. Charles S. Goldsmith negotiated the three transactions.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Marcus L. Osk, President of the Merit Realty Corporation, purchased from Mrs. C. J. Gould 2,121 Fifth Avenue, a three-story private dwelling, occupying a lot 16.8 by 75, on the northeast corner of 130th Street. This is the first transfer of the property since 1878. J. S. Maxwell negotiated the sale.

A. Poldo is the buyer of the English basement dwelling 105 East Seventy-third Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

Justice Guy of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Directors of Alumnæ of Normal College of the City of New York to sell the dwelling at 446 East Seventy-second Street to Sarah Goldberg for $7,000.

Theatre Sold at Auction.

Julius J. Dukas, as trustee of the S. Jarmulowsky Bank, in bankruptcy, acquired the two and three story theatre, meeting rooms, and stores occupying the block front on east side of Seventh Avenue, between 131st and 132d Streets, yesterday, in the Vesey Street Salesroom at the stand of Joseph P. Day for $199,400. The sale was the result of a suit brought by the Union Estates Company against the Loretta Corporation et al., to foreclose a third mortgage for $24,000. The property was encumbered by five other mortgages aggregating $841,000.

Buying in the Bronx.

The five-story apartment house, occupying a plot 98 by 70 by 99 by 61, on the northwest corner of Anthony Avenue and 176th Street, has been resold by Frederick Brown, operator to August Eimer of Eimer & Amend. It was held at $105,000 and has an annual rent roll of about $12,000.

Six Brooklyn Apartments Sold.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought from the Land Estates, Inc., the six apartment houses at 655 to 665 and 685 to 689 Alabama Avenue, on a combined plot 160 by 100, near Hegeman Avenue.

Brooklyn Sales at Auction.

The real estate holdings of the Hoboken Trust Company in Brooklyn were offered by Arthur C. Sheridan at auction yesterday in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. The properties on East Tenth Street, East Thirteenth Street, Coney Island Avenue, and Avenues P and O were sold to John T. Murphy of St. Louis, representing the American Aluminum Products Company, which intends to erect dwellings to house its employes after purchasing a large site in the neighborhood for its new plant in the East. The property brought a total of $15,500. The dwelling at 210 Hancock Street went to Earl E. Goodbody for $11,350. A large plot of thirteen lots on Ocean Parkway, fifty feet east of Eighth Street, facing Prospect Park, was sold to John J. Timmins at $19,100. Mr. Timmins stated that he would shortly file plans for the improvement of the plot with a six-story warehouse.

Brooklyn.

J. D. Ranck and Samuel Galitzka sold for the Kensington Home Corporation a one-family detached house on East Seventh Street, 335 feet south of Avenue J, on a plot 30 by 125, to a client for occupancy. This house is now in course of construction.

B. J. Hollahan sold the dwelling at the northeast corner of Ridge Boulevard and Eighty-ninth Street for Flora Fields to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

N. Doyle sold to the Nado Corporation a plot 222 by 308 feet on the northeast corner of Cherry Street and Main Street, Flushing.

J. R. Harris sold to K. F. Assenheimer the dwelling and plot 60 by 100 feet on the north side of Audley Street, 260 feet west of Beverly Road, Kew Gardens.

The Gascoyne Realty Company sold to A. Wischert the dwelling on the west side of Bigelow Avenue, 398 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven.

Clara Safronowitz has purchased for investment the old Cornell house at the corner of Washington and Prince Streets, Flushing. J. Albert Johntra was the broker.

Convent Buys at Dobbs Ferry.

The residence of Orlando J. Smith, founder of the American Press Association, on Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, has been sold to the Sacred Heart Convent. The property adjoined the old Mackenzie school site, which the sisters of the Sacred Heart have owned and occupied for several years. It is on the village assessment roll for $50,000, and will now be used for church purposes.

Club Acquires Historic Estate.

The International Garden Club has taken over "Nevis," the historic Alexander Hamilton estate, at Irvington, N. Y., containing sixty-eight acres, between Broadway and the Hudson River, and improved with a large colonial residence, with outbuildings. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman is President of the club, which has occupied the Bartow mansion at Pelham Bay Park for a number of years. Kenneth Ives & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

Maurice C. Hull of the Bankers Trust Company has purchased the estate of the late George E. Nell at Larchmont Gardens, through George Howe. The property is on Landsdown Drive.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for A. Schrader's Sons to George Mogensen, Inc., importers, exporters and forwarders, the building 28 to 32 Rose Street, 75 by 108, and containing over 50,000 square feet of space. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. closed a long term lease for the Hanover Corporation of 21,000 square feet of floor space in the building on the entire block front on Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, to Julius Kayser & Co. for offices and salesrooms.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for the estate of Charles T. Wills, represented by F. W. Sharp, the store at 67 Bleecker Street to the St. Regis Restaurant for a term of ten years.

Samuel H. Martin leased the store and basement at 130 West Sixty-fifth Street for Alfred H. Taylor to the Gordon Rubber and Tire Company of Canton, Ohio.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have rented the entire building at 64 Grand Street to the Bernard Ulmann Company for a term of years.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. leased the store at 220 East Fourteenth Street to Mrs. A. Sternberg for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons leased the store and basement in 213 Bowery to Rabinowitz & Brownstein, dealers in crockery.

Real Estate Board Secures $2,600,300 in Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Real Estate Board's Liberty Loan Committee, announced yesterday at a luncheon in the board's rooms that a total of $2,600,300 in subscriptions had been secured.

The various teams of members are still hard at work, and it is believed that at least $3,500,000 will be secured before the drive ends.

First Half of 1918 Taxes Become a Lien on the Property Today.

On May 1 one-half of the real estate taxes of the current year become a lien on the property, and personal taxes are due. A discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on the second one-half of real estate taxes due Nov. 1, 1918, if paid before that date. Water taxes for unmetered service are also due in advance today.

Realty Note.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has moved its offices to 206 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,221, e s, block front from 131st to 132d St, 199.10x125, two and three story stores and halls and three-story theatre; Union Estates Co. against Loretta Corp. et al.; mtg $200,000; taxes, &c., $25,083.15; taxes, &c., $5,400.89; prior mtgs, $160,000; to Julius J. Dukas, as trustee of S. Jarmulowsky Bank, in bankruptcy, 4th mtge for $199,400.

Sedgwick Av, e s, 625 ft n of Undercliff Av, 50x100, vacant; L. M. Kaiser against J. F. Kaiser et al.; Grant Squires, attorney; due, $2,264; assd. val., $1,000; to the Kane Construction Co. for $2,000.

By Henry Brady.

Stanton St, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Elias Gelbwaks et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $15,088.75; taxes, &c., $339.91; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Van Ness Av, 715, s w corner of Lyon, 15x95; Frances Aronson against Fisher Lewine et al.; Oglesby & B., attorneys; due, $5,164.81; taxes, &c., $685.54; to the plaintiff for $450.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

21st St, 534 and 536 West, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92, one and two story garage; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against R. T. Lynch et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $11,216.27; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

By Thomas F. Burchill.

Arthur Av, 2,176, e s, 150 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x90, two-story dwelling; Lizzie Hamilton against J. J. Ryan et al.; O'Brien, M. & D., attorneys; due, $2,089.13; taxes, &c., $85.80; prior mtg, $4,500; to the plaintiff for $4,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Building.

Little West 12th St, 3, for a five-story warehouse, 24.6x71.4; Middendorf et al., 142 West 92d St, owners; J. G. Michel, 323 45th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Ferry St, 18, to a five-story warehouse; G. F. Hewitt, owner; Seaberg Elevator Co., 407 Douglas St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,000.

22d St, 148 and 148 West, to two four-story dwellings; West Mercer Corporation, 30 West 42d St, owner; G. H. Van Auken, 1,269 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 130 ft n of Rivington St, 30x100; Simon Engel et al. to 124 Attorney St. Corpn., 1,133 Broadway, mtg $13,000, all liens, April 27; attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 129, w s, 120 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; Morris Kronovet to Wolf Frank, 33 West 111th St, ½ part, all liens, April 27; attorney, Lewis Sinsheimer.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 270, n s, 49.9 ft e of Columbia St, 25x100; Joseph Wiener, Jr., to Philbach Realty Co., 1,200 Madison Av, mtg $24,250, all liens, April 29; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 85, w s, 87.8 ft n of Broome St, 25x87.6; Simon Engel et al. to Pan Rosa Realty Corpn., 1,133 Broadway, mtg $7,500, all liens, April 27; attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway.....$100

MADISON Av, s e corner 72d St, runs s 102.2 s e 58.3 n 22 ft 2 in e 18.3 x n 80 to street x w 40 to beginning; Raymond M. Kutner to 255 West End Avenue Corporation, 299 Madison Av, mtg $200,000, all liens, April 29; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 87 William St.....$100

MONROE ST, 58, s s, 25.3x92.10; Fremont Realty Co. to Albert S. Ridley, 170 W 74th St, mtg $23,000, b and s, April 26; attorneys, Sullivan & Co., 49 Wall St.....$100

MONROE ST, 286, s s, 175.7 ft e of Jackson St, 25.5x97.2; Fremont Realty Corp to Leon Tuchman, 1,990 7th Av, b and s, c a g, April 26; attorney Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$1

MONROE ST, 290-92, s s, 301.5 ft w of Corlears St, 37.2x97.10; same to same, b and s, c a g; attorney, same.....$1

MORTON ST, 77, n s, 24x100; John Corse to Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, 187 Fulton St, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

STANTON ST, n e corner of Clinton, 25x100; Simon Engel et al. to Pan Rosa Realty Corpn., 1,133 Broadway, mtg $23,000, all liens, April 27; attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 2,059, w s, 63.5 ft s of 107th St, 37.6x100; Anthony Picarello, individually and as heir to Amalia Picarello, his mother, 940 East 187th St, to Frederick Otto, April 29, 1917; attorney, O. B. Murphy, 603 Tremont Av.....$1

12TH ST, 607 East, n s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.8; foreclosure April 23, 1918; Roger Foster, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

17TH ST, 225 East, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Mary E. Kirkpatrick to Sadie M. Mehaffey, 48 Palisade Av, West Hoboken, N. J., April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

19TH ST, 521 W, n s, 25x91.11; Jas P. Eadie and another, executors, to Margaret V. C. MacNutt, 823 Park Av, all liens, Dec. 16, 1917; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

70TH ST, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Simon Engel et al. to 307 East 70th St. Corpn., 1,133 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, April 27; attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Simon Engel et al. to Pan Rosa Realty Corpn., 1,133 Broadway, mtg $15,000, attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway....$100

72D ST, n s, 684 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; 724 St, n s, 573 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; Simon Engel et al to Pan Rosa Realty Corporation, 1,133 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, April 27; attorney, M. Britwitz, 277 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, 223 to 230 East, s s, 240 ft w of 2d Av, 60x100.11; Fremont Realty Corpn. to Leon Tuehman, 1,990 7th Av, b and s, c a g, April 25; attorneys, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$1

113TH ST, 248 West, n s, 367 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Bernard Reich to 248 West 113th Street Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $11,000, April 25; attorney, Harry B. Cutner, 1,181 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 333 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, foreclosure of April 15, 1918; Ward D. Williams, referee, to William H. Schmidt, 24 East 50th St, April 18; attorney, G. W. Smyth, 53 Broadway....$12,000

118TH ST, 6-7 E, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.10; Fremont Realty Corp. to Leon Tuchman, 1,990 7th Av, b and s, c a g, April 25; attorney, Louis Manheim 302 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Anina Iervolino to Raffaele Iervolino, 335 E 120th St, all liens, April 15, attorney, Louis Leo, 249 E 112th St....$100

126TH ST, 212 E, s s, 195 ft e of 3d Av, 30x99.11; Fremont Realty Co. to Leon Tuchman, 1,990 7th Av, b and s, c a g; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway..$1

136TH ST, 168 West, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Denis W. O'Halloran to Junius M. Green, 19 West 135th St, mtg $5,000, April 27; address, D. W. O'Halloran, 61 Jewel St, Forest Hills, L. I.....Exchange

207TH ST, s s, 10 ft n of Post Av, 100x100; Harry Matz et al to R. Clarence Dorsett, 53 West 70th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, b. and s., April 27.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, s s, 152.2 ft s of 179th St, 25x94.8x25.3x98.3; Mary J. McManus to Louis Choen or Cohen, 1,691 Carter Av, mtg $8,000, April 29; attorney, H. E. Goldin, 1,566 44th St, Brooklyn.....$100

DEANE PLACE, s w corner of Sedgwick Av, 38.11x100x24.1x100; George A. Steinmuller, referee, to Aaron H. Jacobson, 1,489 Westchester Av, April 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,100

DECATUR AV, w s, lot 66, map Fordham, 50x107x50x108.8; Margaret L. Shea to Edith C. Shea and another, 2,276 Old White Plains Road, mtg $2,000, April 29; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 960 East 180th St.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of 187th St, 14.11x51.1x18.8x49.9; Elizabeth L. Holland to Holland's, Inc., 2,408 Concourse, mtg $2,000, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 3,053, w s, 25x91.3x25x92.2; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Philomena M. Wilkins, 3,053 Heath Av, mtg $6,000, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOME ST, 1,050, s s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, 60.5x8.11x45x54; also Stebbins Av, 1,151, w s, 54 ft s of Home St, runs n w 45x n 8.11 to Home St x w 31.9x s 3.9x e 73.8x n 18.5; Winton Holding Corporation to Fox & St. John Corporation, 387 Fox St, mtg $7,000, Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$100

HUGHES AV 2,025, w s, 25x176; Michael Jackle to Philip Cestaro, 2,025 Hughes Av, mtg $7,500 April 26; attorney Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

LOT 368, block K, amended map Mapes Estate; Richard Walsh to Edward J. Walsh, 2,384 Tiebout Av, Nov. 20, 1917; attorney, E. J. Walsh, 2,384 Tiebout Av.....$1

LOT 60, amended map of Adee Park; Lucius W. How to Elizabeth P. How, his wife, 784 South Oak Drive, April 30; attorney, Elizabeth P. How, 784 South Oak Drive...$1

LOTS 109, Map 1,064A; Jacob Lena to Rosa Brinelli, 1,879 Bronxdale Av, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 81 to 84, map of Willis Estate; Charlotte E. C. Skidmore and another to Alida B. Hopkins, 1,641 Woodhaven Av, Woodhaven, L. I., April 15; attorney, E. M. Hopkins, Woodhaven L. I.....$1

OLINVILLE AV, 3,407, w s, 25x100; Michael Di Lonardo to Raffaele Maula, 3,302 White Plains Road, mtg $5,500, Oct. 11, 1917; attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,656 Monroe Av.....$100

PERRY AV, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, 125x100x16x100.5; John B. Claremont to Rose M. Claremont, 300 Gun Hill Road, July 16, 1917; attorney, J. B. Claremont, 300 Gun Hill Road.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1985, w s, 42x108.8; John C. Giese to Kedy Szurek, 53 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $32,000, April 23; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Elsmere Place, 100.9x133.4x100x88.3; John McNulty to Silmon Realty Corporation, 2,109 Daly Av, mtg $126,000, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, being Lot 139 and adjoining 5 feet of Lot 138, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40.4x97.8x45x87.6; also Lot 140, same map, 40x95.6x40x87.6; Lucius W. How to Elizabeth P. How, his wife, 784 South Oak Drive, April 30; attorney, Elizabeth P. How, 784 South Oak Drive.....$1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 101.11 ft n of 187th St, 50x135; Robert J. Moorehead to Elizabeth L. Holland, 2,450 Tiebout Av, mtg $33,000, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 42.1x100; Elizabeth L. Holland to Robert J. Moorehead, 311 East 200th St, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 38 ft n of 183d St, 37.10x100; Carita A. MacDougall to Thomas F. McAvoy, 430 West 154th St, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, 1,202, n e corner of Home St, 64.7x100x53.1x100.8 Public Square Realty Co. to Gussie Morganstern, 53 Lenox Av, mtg $58,000, Sept. 12, 1917; attorney, A. D. Lyons, 261 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gussie Morganstern to Bernhard Susser, 1,202 Vyse Av, mtg $57,400, April 25; attorney, same.....$1

WALLACE AV, 1,919, w s, 25x100; North Side Mortgage Corp. to Columbia Leveroni, 1,028 Taylor Av, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 13.10x29.5x 3.1x36.6; Charles E. Haskell to Mary Kaufman, 945 East 163d St, mtg $4,750, April 26; attorney, M. Kaufman, 299 Broadway.$10

5TH ST, n s, being e ¼ of Lot 914, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Charles E. Gordon et al. to Board of Managers of Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Av and 110th St, April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$2,100

146TH ST, n s, at centre line of Lot 187, map of Mott Haven, runs n 110x w 37.6x s 110x e 37.6; Maud M. Rendall to George C. Comstock, 313 West 86th St, mtg $36,000, April 15; attorneys, Olney & Co., 68 William St..$1

159TH ST, 465 East, n s, 16.8x100; Eugene Tisch to Jacob Deubert, 405 East 159th St, mtg $2,000, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

235TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Keppler Av, 50x100; Michael A. McDermott to Emil Matthiessen, 332 East 150th St, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

6TH ST, 235 East, n s, 126.11 ft w of 2d Av, 23.5x90.10, April 80; Morris Gross to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$12,000

17TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92, P. M., April 29; Sadie M. Mehaffey to Andrew Wagner, 42 Palisade Av, West Hoboken, N. J., due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

42D ST, 325 West, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, April 27; The Forty-eighth Street Co. to Oscar Schaefer, 809 Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; address Richard Treacy, 662 8th Av.....$2,500

47TH ST, 327 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 100.5, April 25; Ruth Hathinsky to Hattie, wife of Aaron Miller, 700 West 179th St, 2 years, 6 p. c, prior mtg $12,000; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 370 East 149th St.....$1,500

51ST ST, n s, 121 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x 100.5, April 22; Mary E. Kelly to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$6,000

5TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5, P. M., April 26; Benj. Nicoll to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St; due May 1, 1823, 5½ p c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

69TH ST, 310 West, s s, 200 ft west of West End Av, 25x100.5, April 26; Lorenzo Lagemarsino to Walther Luttgen, executor, Redding, Conn., due April 30, 1923, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

71ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 80x102.2, Oct. 9, 1914; recorded to correct mortgagee's name; E. H. Van Ingen to Hy. A. C. Taylor, due Oct. 9, 1919.....$150,000

91ST ST, 119 East, n s, 195 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.8, April 30; Clara V. Murphy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$8,000

108TH St, 17 East, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.9, April 30; William and Minnie Doerfler to Hannah C. Dennin, 323 East 24th St; 2 years, 6 p c; prior mtg $15,500; attorney, S. Kronsky, 55 Liberty St..$1,000

132D ST, 16 East, s s, 270 ft east of 5th Av, 30x99.11, April 30; Sydney Gubbin to Leo Buerger, 1,812 Madison Av, 3 years, 6 p c; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$9,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Philip M. Kayden, 726 East 181st St, demand, 6 p c; prior mtg, $9,000; attorney, same...$8,500

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of 187th St, 14.11x51.1x18.8x49.9; Elizabeth L. Holland to Robert J. Moorehead, 311 East 200th St, April 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

17TH ST, 225 East, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Mary E. Kirkpatrick to Sadie M. Mehaffey, 48 Palisade Av, West Hoboken, N. J., April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

HOME ST, 1,050, s s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, 60.5x8.11x45x54; Fox & St. John Corporation to Joseph Levy, 1,956 Prospect Av, Sept. 1, 1917, due June 1, 1922; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 54.11 ft s of Elsmere Place, 54.11x133.7x50x110.11; Silmon Realty Corp. to John McNulty, 3,058 Balmbridge Av, prior mtg $45,000, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Elsmere Place, 54.11x100x88.3; same to same, prior mtg $55,000, April 30, due as per bond; same attorney.....$13,000

STEBBINS AV, w s, 54 ft s of Home St, runs n w 45x n 8ll to Home St x w 31.9x s 3.9x e 73.8x n 18.5; Fox & St. John Corporation to Joseph Levy, 1,956 Prospect Av, Sept. 1, 1917, due June 1, 1922; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St...$3,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 101.11 ft n of 187th St, 50x135; Elizabeth L. Holland to Robert J. Moorehead, 311 East 200th St, prior mtg $33,000, April 29, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 38 ft n of 183d St, 37.10x100; Thomas F. McAvoy to Carita A. MacDougall, 1 Erwin Park Road, Montclair, N. J., April 29, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

WALES AV, 600 and 602; Adolph Granet to Jacques Zanaria, 156 2d Av, prior mtg $5,000, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, William L. Schwarz, 253 Broadway...$1,000

WALLACE AV, 1,1919, w s, 25x100; Columbia Leveroni to North Side Mortgage Corp., 391 East 149th St, April 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

159TH ST, 465 East, n s, 16.8x100; Jacob Deubert to Eugene Tisch, 1,698 Topping Av, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

235TH ST, 245 East, n s, 25x100; Henrietta E. Caulkins to John Muller, 1,968 3d Av, April 29, due May 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 934, north store, floor and part of basement; Louise Kiesling to Stern and Anna Jurgs, 2,383 Davidson Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918, 2 years' renewal, at $24,000.....$2,200

BROADWAY, 8,840, corner of 160th St, store and basement; Joachim S. Van Wezel, Jr., to David Cohen, 8,840 Broadway, 5 5-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915.....$2,600

GRAND ST, 276, store floor and front basement; Edward J. Spanenberg, Inc., to William Ladner et al, 81 Orchard St, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel Koffler, 1,475 Broadway.....$2,400

GRAND ST, 242, store and basement; Harry Schlosser and another to Jacob Brunstein, 115 2d Av, 7 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.....$2,600

2D AV, 458, s e corner of 26th St, store floor and basement; Anna Gaffney to Thomas Daly, 458 2d Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$1,100

24TH ST, 524-26 West, all; John J. O'Connor and another to Frederick W. Reichman, 3,099 Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Spitz & B., 50 Pine St.....$4,800

SAME PROPERTY, all; Frederick W. Reichman to Davies, Turner & Co., 39 Pine St., 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, same.....$5,400

44TH ST, 540 West, all; Jacob Hirsch to Neal G. McMillen and another, 540 West 44th St, 5 years from May 1, 1918, 5 years' renewal; attorneys, Strauss, S. & G., 27 Cedar St.....$2,400

49TH ST, n s, 419 ft e of 1st Av, ——x——x—100.5, with docks, buildings, &c., all; Beekman Estate to Owens & Co., 434 East 49th St, 20 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Louis H. Rowe, 165 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 1,048, store, &c.; Bronx County Realty Co. to Gustav A. Christian, 1,020 East 178th St, 8 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St $900

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,886 and 1888; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against John H. Bodine et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Alcock.

117TH ST, n s, 207.6 ft w of 2d Av, 74x104; Francis B. Mullin et al. against Evdokim Merchersky (notice of attachment;) attorneys, F. B. Mullin & Bro.

54TH ST, 265 West; City Real Estate Co. against Alexander McConnell et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

70TH ST, 251 West; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against John R. Golding et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

114TH ST, 47 West; An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York against Rosa Izen et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

119TH ST, 158 West; Katie Schwartz against Samuel Rosenberg et al. (action to impress lien, &c;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

Bronx.

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 182.2 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Madeline W. Macy against Seymour Realty Co. et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Sturcke.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 326 to 330; Isaac B. Miller against Arthur L. Van Veen et al., March 12, 1918, by bond.....$1,400

55TH ST, 105 West; S. Gordon Painting Co., Inc., against 105 West 55th St., Inc., Dec. 10, 1917.....$3,222

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Dec. 18, 1917.....$3,222

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel et al., Aug. 20, 1917.....$1,234

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Norwalk Lock Co. against Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel et al., Sept. 5, 1917.....$1,000

187TH ST, 627 East; Samuel Spodek, Inc., against Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel et al., Aug. 16, 1917.....$400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 259; John E. Weil, Inc., against Jewish Maternity Hospital, owner; Joseph Clark and Isaac Appelman, contractors.....$3,210

GRAND ST, 62; Pennsylvania Plumbing Co., Inc., against Max Goebel, owner; Waverly Construction Co., contractor.....$139

MANHATTAN AV, 58 and 60; H. W. Bell Co. against estate of Nellie Downey et al., owner; Morgan T. James, contractor...$84

107TH ST, 312 West; Louis L. Goldbaum against estate of William L. Lessler, owner; Mary E. Smyser, contractor.....$168

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, 367; Peter E. Maguire to Abigail Maguire, 1,070 Walton Av, Bronx; attorney, H. M. Gresnebaum, 32 B'way.....Two assignments, $1,000

2D AV, 2,242; Jacob Eisenberg to Philip Fleisher, 178 Vernon Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Lurie & Feinberg, 200 5th Av...$2,750

11TH ST, 439 EAST; mtg $13,000; Alber B. Atkin and another, trustees, to Robert C. Sands, 140 West 57th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St.....$13,173.33

66TH ST, n s 100 w West End Av; mtg $48,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Charlton S. Cooksey, New Haven, Conn.; address 176 B'way.

Two assignments, $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charlton S. Cooksey and another to Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 B'way;

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, 836 LOTS.

To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 836 lots; 15 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers, water, property graded and streets laid; offered at less than $283 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; price $95,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9553.

For Sale—24 acres of land, near Jackson Av. and 25th St., adjoining Jackson Heights; price $65,000. For further particulars inquire of Adam Klein, Flushing, N. Y. City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION!—Hudson River 32-acre estate, $25,000; Westchester County estate, 128 acres, $55,000; both big bargains. Particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHANCE FOR SELLING ORGANIZATION.

Have 2,000 lots near well-known resort; all mapped; many streets cut; will turn over all or part to real estate developer at very low price; can be paid for as sold, with no obligation to pay for any lots not sold.
B 28 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cottages, bungalows, small and large farms, waterfronts, acreage, cash and easy payments; let us know what you have for sale and we will sell it for you. Write or call, B. Finda Home Company, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

4 HOUSES wanted; state price. DELLMER CRANDALL, real estate, 218 E. 120th.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

OUR DOCTOR HAS GONE TO FRANCE.

He authorized us to offer 58-acre farm, 40 miles out; for sale or rent, furnished; 10 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, garage, brook, icehouse, filled; man goes with place; price $58,000; rental $1,500; try it, then buy it. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., 18 EAST 41ST ST., N. Y. CITY.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL FARM, five acres, good tillable soil, house, several outbuildings, &c., $1,750 complete; easy terms. Seaman, 186 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

New York State.

COMMERCIAL FARM.

Fully equipped 290-acre commercial farm; stock, tools, and three sets of buildings; 30-acre orchard; price $28,000.
RURAL LIFE CO., KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

105 acres, $1,650; 8-room house. Rev. G. J. Newton, Martindale Depot, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

I am authorized to sell for $9,500 a farm of 70 acres, 1,500 feet from a main-line station, trolley, and town, that offers bigger value for the money than any farm I have ever offered in the State; full details to serious buyers.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store to let, light, 100x20; steam heat; three doors from 6th Av.; best business location; $135 a month; 111 West 31st., near Hudson tubes, Broadway subway, and Pennsylvania Depot; hotel district. Inquire 47 West 29th.

Three light upper lofts, together or separately; four-story building; 50x82; northeast corner 1st and 23d St.; immediate possession; cheap rent. Write Isidore Hirsch, 1,861 Madison Av.

3-story stable, West 40th St.; 60 stalls, wagon room, storage space, together with extra lot, with building in rear; would rent whole or part. 104 West 34th.

LIGHT CORNER LOFTS.
1st Av., northeast corner 36th St.
Size 46x77. Rent $1,500.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Corner store with 6 large show windows for rent in best wholesale district downtown; if too large will consider dividing. Atwater, 101 Lafayette St.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room, telephone, stenographer. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

For Rent.—A small office, furnished or unfurnished, with excellent accommodations, in Aeolian Hall. Apply at Room 1544, 33 West 42d St.

Office to sublet, large, light, private room; telephone and stenographic services; excellent for commercial or export business. 395 Broadway, Room 1400. Phone Franklin 3339.

Desk space to rent, with desk and service; bright, quiet, outside office; handy to all subways and tubes; express station; rent $15. 339 Times Downtown.

Tenant of especially desirable small office in Grand Central Terminal will sublet partitioned space and share office expenses. Room 5736, Telephone 3671 Vanderbilt.

Office or desk room, suitable any business; best location Bond. Inquire Grossman's Real Estate, 3d Av. and 149th St.

DESIRABLE office in Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av.; reasonable. Address A. G. H. Co., Room 214, 43 Leonard St.

Two rooms in suite; windows facing 43d St. and 5th Av.; all office facilities; switchboard service. Room 805, 516 5th Av.

Half office, with showroom fixtures, first-class building, with or without phone service, &c. Room 1402, 432 4th Av.

54th, west of 7th Av., to let, loft, 4,200 sq. ft. on floor; ceilings 20 feet high. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Desk room in newly furnished private office; every facility; stenographer, &c. 101 Park Av., Suite 1110.

To rent, private office, with or without stenographer's service. Room 19, 321 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

Desirable private office in high-class building; full stenographer and telephone service. Room 706, 50 East 42d St.

Small office, two desks furnished; stenographer adjacent; $17.50. 11 Broadway, Office 919.

Fine suite of offices, consisting of four rooms, to sublet from May 15; $1,200. Apply Room 740, Singer Building.

Offices, various locations, desk room, complete office service; reasonable. Levitt, 2,086 5th Av.

Double office to let, furnished or unfurnished. Call Room 312, 52 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR STORAGE.
80,000 SQUARE FEET GROUND FLOOR. 20 TON CRANES. E 103 TIMES.

Office to sublet; large room; outside windows; separate entrance to hall; $60; six-teenth floor. 141 Broadway. Rector 5888.

Will share handsome 5th Av. office at 42d St. M 47 Times.

Office, furnished, Fifth Avenue Building; sublease; sacrifice for $40. Keys Room 804.

One or two light offices, finely located; reasonable. Room 702, 302 Broadway.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
BASEMENT STORE.

Desk room, facing Fifth Av. Call B. S. Co., 238 Fifth Av.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 808, 51 East 42d St.

Deskroom offices or part of floor, with telephone. Martins, 78 Reade St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, 15-car garage. X 343 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

87TH, 14 EAST.—Unusually attractive studio apartment, 2 rooms, with kitchenette and bath; Italian garden in rear; May to October or longer. S. Marshall, Spring 3586.

107TH ST, 49 EAST, Washington Square Section.—Beautiful apartment, 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Burnet.

117TH, 207 EAST.—June to October, two large, connecting studios, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric light, northern and southern exposure. Turner, Phone Stuyvesant 655.

117TH, 106 EAST.—High-class studio apartment to sublet for Summer; extra large, light two rooms, bath and kitchenette, artistically and completely furnished. Noland.

118ST, 131 EAST.—Second floor and large kitchen in charming old house; private bath, open fire; porches and yard in rear; $85.

120TH, 124 EAST.—One or two floors in private house, separate or combined; unusually large, cool rooms; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

140TH ST., 36 EAST.—Furnished, sublet till Oct. 1; gentleman preferred. Apply to Superintendent.

44TH, 141 EAST, (The Woolsey.)—For rent, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, well furnished, southern exposure. May-October. Apply Superintendent or Apartment 8E.

52D ST., (Entrance 507 Madison Av.)—Good sized, excellently furnished combination living and bedroom, bath room; one person; quiet; southern exposure, five windows; maid and restaurant service; $65 month; immediate occupancy. Apply Mr. Brown or Superintendent.

58TH, 47 EAST.—May 20-October, perhaps longer, 8 rooms, 2 baths; Victrola, piano, vacuum cleaner; furnished in mahogany throughout. Phone 4120 Plaza.

Furnished—East Side.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, well furnished. Rhinelander 3179, or Supt.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Well-appointed suite of two rooms and bath, comprising entire floor of private dwelling; breakfast served in rooms if desired.

81ST, 73 EAST.—7-room apartment, well furnished, for rent until Oct. 1; can be seen at any time. Bowes.

85TH ST., 105 EAST.—Apartment for rent, for Summer; seven rooms, three baths; good location; cool and light; reasonable rent for desirable party. For particulars write Alfred Macy, New York City.

85TH ST., 103 EAST.—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath, May 1 to Oct. 1, $50 monthly. Caldwell.

86TH, 68 EAST.—6 rooms, two baths, extra large living room, south and east exposure, tenth floor; most attractive; $200 per month. Brady, Lenox 2465.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT or 2 rooms and bath, artistically furnished. Phone 6958 Plaza.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15, one room and bath, $10.50 up, weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; northeast exposure; 9th floor; $125. Phone Gramercy 5784.

GRAMERCY PARK, 24.—Sixth floor studio, overlooking park; bedrooms, bath, kitchen; wide private hall; antique furniture; cool; delightful.

HANDSOMELY furnished 7 rooms with 2 baths, including linen, china, and silver; can be seen by appointment. 43 East 58th St., telephone 5470 Plaza.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 645.—For rent, studio apartment; three light, airy rooms and bath; west and southern exposure; maid service, to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire on premises or telephone 175o Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 963.—Two-room furnished apartment; bath and kitchenette; most attractively furnished. Apply Janitor; telephone 6676 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 601.—Studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; immediate possession. Bowes.

MADISON AV. 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $11-$12.

MADISON AV. 543.—Nicely furnished one, two rooms, with bath; non-housekeeping.

PARK AV., 78th ST.—Exclusive neighborhood; beautiful 12th floor outside corner apartment, handsomely, completely furnished, June 1 or earlier, to Oct. 1; family without children; 9 rooms, including 2 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms; $750 month; ideal for Summer sojourn in New York; references. Write for appointment to inspect. M 71 Times.

PARK AV., in 70'S.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $175 A MONTH. TELEPHONE KINGSBRIDGE 628.

PARK AV., 799.—Beautifully furnished, or unfurnished, 4 rooms and bath. Rhinelander 4152.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE two rooms and bath; light and unusually sunny; 3 windows in bedroom; large clothes closet; newly furnished; non-elevator; 3 flights; southern exposure; $68 per month, now to October; immediate possession. 1857 Plaza.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60TH ST.
Sublet 1-2-3 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 42 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, elevator, 4th floor; $100 per month. Stuyvesant 8744.

12TH ST, 143 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; for Summer. Calvin.

12TH, 23 WEST.—2 ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. WHITNEY.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

97TH, 114 WEST.—Two apartments, two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished.

40TH, 38 WEST.—Well furnished three rooms, kitchen; no agent. Stuyvesant 3354.

43D, 125 WEST.—Newly furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Apply E. Burnham.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, kitchenette, in private business house, for couple or professionals; electric elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, baths, $80-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$10. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 34 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE. VALLADARES.

56TH ST., (off 5th Av.)—Magnificent bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette; 3 months lease; rent $225 monthly. Circle 3066.

66TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

567TH, 342 WEST.—Sacrifice charmingly furnished elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

57TH, 157 WEST. — Front apartment, four rooms; housekeeping; Steinway grand; handsomely furnished; June to October. Call or telephone Circle 3841.

57TH ST., 157 WEST, (Near 7th Av.)—Four rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; sunny exposure. Apply Supt., premises.

68TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; bargain; piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

597TH AV. 48 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Seven rooms, handsomely furnished; large drawing room; three master bedrooms; $175. Summer months; $200 monthly until October, 1919. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Cool, large studio; room for Summer.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Attractive two large rooms, bath, kitchen; elevator; ninth floor; beautiful view; immediate possession; $85. Lawton.

69TH, 10 WEST.—Overlooking Central Park, beautifully furnished 4 rooms and bath, maid service, restaurant finest in city.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment, three rooms; parlor floor; every appointment.

72D, 260 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, attractive apartment, five rooms, two baths, completely furnished; linen, china, silverware, piano, Victrola. Apply Stadler.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two-room furnished apartment, best furnished in city; wonderful sunshine, 7 windows in apartment; sublet for Summer months; $70 to $100 monthly.

74TH, 242 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, SUITABLE TWO OR MORE BACHELORS, TWO ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful suite, 1, 3 rooms; ten private baths; $12-$50 Weekly.

137TH, 3 WEST.—Ninth floor, 7-room corner apartment, handsomely furnished, all rooms outside, and unusually large; southern exposure; possession immediately until October. White.

76TH, 100 WEST. — Divide apartment; 4-room, kitchenette suite; private bath; $50. Apt. 5.

80'S, (West End.)—Four rooms, charmingly furnished; bargain. Columbus 8974.

81ST ST., 1 West, (Beresford.)—Sublet two well furnished rooms, bath; overlooking Central Park; moderate rent. Apartment 176.

81ST, Broadway.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; grand piano; sublet. Telephone 1176 Vanderbilt.

85TH, 309 WEST.—Bargain, high-class apartment, rent only; solid mahogany furniture, piano.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Two room and bath apartment; handsomely furnished; cool; possession immediately; cafe and maid service. Apartment 6D.

86TH ST., 340 West.—Elegantly furnished 5-room apartment overlooking Hudson; Summer rates; will before 7:30 P. M. Perchan.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, three rooms, kitchenette; reference; $100 month; single room, $3.50.

88TH, 215 WEST.—5 elegantly furnished outside rooms, 2 massive bedrooms, twin beds, piano, to reliable adults; references exchanged; information call Cooper. Phone Riverside 3838.

92D.—Handsomely, completely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, $135 month; less than unfurnished rent; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

92D AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful 8-room furnished apartment; no rent asked for furniture; immediate possession. Phone 1356 River. Dhaney.

92D, 1 WEST, (Cherbourg.) Central Park.—Desirable Summer; 9 rooms, 2 baths; reduced rental. Call or write Dr. Allen.

92D, 304 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, $150 monthly. Apartment 34.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; other rooms.

97TH, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Six immense sunny rooms; southeastern exposure; furnished; $85. Jepson, Riverside 7880.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, 1 high-class furnished apartment; $65 a month. Apply on premises or office at 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1047.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny double room; elevator apartment; Apt. 44. Phone Academy 2920.

107TH, 202 WEST.—To Oct. 1, six-room apartment, completely furnished for housekeeping; three bedrooms; electricity; all-night elevator and phone service; unusually light and airy. Apartment 14. Academy 366.

Furnished—West Side.

110TH ST., 509 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, six large, light rooms. Apt. 2B. Inquire on premises.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Six large, cool rooms, furnished, southern exposure, elevator, telephone; May to October; $100. Apartment 12.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Remarkable furnished apartments, 2, 4, 5 rooms, furnished with extraordinary care; high-class elevator apartment house. Inquire premises. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 535 WEST.—Four outside rooms, overlooking Columbia, block Riverside. Apartment 74.

115TH ST., 609 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Will sacrifice for two months, beautifully furnished five-room apartment, with use of silver, linens, piano, Victrola.

116TH, WEST, (20 Morningside Av.)—Five well furnished, light, outside rooms; piano, victrola, elevator, opposite Morningside Park; $70 monthly. Solomon, Phone 214 Morningside.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive four rooms, artistically furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 43.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Completely furnished, three rooms; front. Inquire Superintendent.

122D, 521 WEST.—Four sunny outside rooms; artistically furnished; elevator. Apt. 45.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, attractively furnished; near subway. Apartment 52. Morningside 6407.

128TH, 419 WEST.—Front apartment; five large sunny rooms, southern exposure; all improvements; linen and silver; suit family; $50. Shimberg, Morningside 8420.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Five rooms, electricity, elevator, piano; very light and airy. Pray.

143D, 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished 6 rooms; southern exposure. 3180 Audubon. Stern.

147TH ST., 546 WEST.—Attractive, light, six-room apartment for rent, June 1. Apply Janitor.

157TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 4E.)—All light 7 rooms; two baths; completely furnished; $85; references. Phone 9290 Audubon.

171ST ST., (270 Fort Washington Av.)—Large, beautifully furnished room; elevator apartment; shower bath; breakfast if preferred. Apartment 54.

181ST, 714 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, bath, and kitchen; elevator. Telephone St. Nicholas 9204, Apt. 46.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; Summer concessions, near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway station. Inquire on premises or
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7776

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.,
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; four rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $85 monthly; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $47.50 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-room apartment; entire floor; very large rooms furnished three months ago by decorator; mahogany throughout; leaving for France, will rent until October, $120 per month or $575 entire period. Plaza 1357.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson; $100. Jepson, Riverside 7830.

BEST 4 ROOMS on Washington Heights. Phone between 10 and 2, Audubon 1662.

BROADWAY NEAR 72D STREET,
7 ROOMS, $123 PER MONTH, JUNE TO OCTOBER; ADULTS ONLY.
ASHFORD & CO., 501-5TH AV.

BROADWAY, 2,584, (95th St.,) The Martha.—2 and 3 rooms, bath; latest improvements; maid service and linen; $65 to $80.

BROADWAY, 2,102, (cor. 73d St.)—Attractive two large, well-furnished rooms, bath, closets, elevator, telephone, maid service.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (Cor. 97th.)—Exceptionally good 4-room furnished apartment; living room, 2 bedrooms, (each with 3 large windows,) real kitchen and bathroom; conveniently arranged; lots of closets; dinnerware, linen and everything; building unusually attractive and distinctive; to sublet May 1 to Oct. 1, $550 for season. Superintendent on premises will show.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment, 3rd floor; excellent view of park, to rent for Summer months; $100. Call Apartment 6 South.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (85th.)—Attractive, cool apartment; has south, east, and west exposure; June to October. For appointment, particulars phone Murray Hill 0914.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; Knabe player; sublet reasonable. Coyle.

DELIGHTFULLY cool apartment, seven rooms, two baths; near 96th St. subway; terms reasonable. Telephone 7195 Riverside.

EDGECOMBE AV., 885.—Five outside sunny rooms; beautifully furnished; trees all around; $75 to Oct. 1st; elevator; block from 155th St.; two buses. Brice, Audubon 6927.

FURNISHED or unfurnished nine large rooms, three baths; references required. F 423 Times Annex.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.)—Five and six rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 63.—Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av., 144th; apartment 23, four rooms, elevator; until October; references.

HAVEN AV, 306.—To sublet, beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, facing Hudson; $50. Tel. St. Nicholas 8431. Apt. 24.

INTERIOR decorator has 3-room furnished apartment to share with art student or professional woman. R 91 Times.

LARGE WORKING STUDIO, 24x80, to sublet to October 1, 1918, $85; longer term if desired; modern improvements. Apply Housekeeper, No. 37 West 10th St.

MAGNIFICENT STUDIO for rent part time, with grand new Steinway piano; also a large, light room for rent to a lady musician or artist. Coffe De Artist. Phone 4204 Columbus, between 9-11 A. M. Studio 413. M. Blanco.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, all light; baby grand piano; Summer months, $65; immediate possession. River. 5846.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet a desirable furnished apartment until Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 8S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH ST.—Eight-room duplex apartment elegantly furnished, grand piano, Oct. 1 or one-year lease given, references required. Apply C. E. Burch, 45 West 84th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th.)—Seven rooms, two baths; extra lavatory; three rooms, facing drive; completely furnished. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Attractive 6-room corner apartment, sublet for Summer or longer; also a four-room apartment. See manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, near 85th.—Seven rooms and foyer; wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1681.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (near 85th.)—Seven rooms and foyer, wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1681.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Apt. 11S; 5 outside rooms, 11th floor, overlooking Columbia; $110 month to October.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 79th.)—Large suite, overlooking Hudson; bath; $150. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 8074.

SIX OUTSIDE ROOM, furnished apartment, July and August, for $85 per month; references required. Phone Audubon 2424, Apartment 32, for appointment.

To sublet at once for Summer
WYOMING APARTMENT,
95th Street and 7th Avenue.
Six bright, cozy, sunny rooms; two baths. See Superintendent.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 749, near 90th St.—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; complete view of Hudson; bargain. Riverside 2686.

WEST END AV., 930, (Near 105th.)—Apartment six rooms, completely furnished; $135 monthly. Seen 12 to 4. Superintendent.

WOMAN EDITOR will share bright, cool four-room apartment with cultured woman; Columbia University neighborhood; elevator; rent $22. Telephone Morningside 880. Apt. 63, evenings.

YOUNG WOMAN whose husband is in army will share her beautifully furnished five-room apartment on Riverside Drive, centrally located, with cultured woman of means. Telephone mornings, 8-12, Riverside 4177.

Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Furnished front suite, 2 rooms, bath, with maid service, $45; entrance Prospect Park and subway station, 904 Union St., Brooklyn; select tenants only. Phone 1416 Prospect.

DESIRABLE studio now available near the old bridge; fine, unobstructed light; high ceiling and all living conveniences. Phone Main 343 or call Manager Poplar St. Studio Building, 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 136.—Choice elevator apartment, overlooking park and city; eight rooms, two baths. Mrs. Aflin. South 8675W.

Unfurnished—East Side.

44TH, 141 EAST, (Woolsey.)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, large closets and windows; high class, new house; convenient location; rent $65. Inquire Superintendent, Apt. 7.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two and three room modern elevator apartments, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENT SKYLIGHT STUDIO,
59 East 34th St., new, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

ATTRACTIVE 3-room kitchenette apartment; studio, living room; open fireplace; square hall, suitable for dining room; nice, airy; lease May 1. 44 Gramercy Park; 1787 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 large rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rent. or

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 57 WEST.—2 and 3 rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone; rent $42.50 to $55 per month. Apply on premises, or A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

15TH, 189 WEST.—Two-room suite, with or without private bath; studio house, trees, garden, fireplace, steam, electricity; breakfast, service, telephone; can furnish.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water, phone.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $50 to $90. Phone Chelsea 8106.

25TH ST., 234 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms, $48 up.

49TH, 116 WEST.—1 and 2 room apartments, steam, electricity, bath. Oriental decorations, $30-$45. Inquire Engraver, 81 West 50th.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartments, all sizes, $65-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, 2 rooms and bath, will furnish to suit tenants, on lease excellent restaurant.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 23x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Six and eight all-light rooms, two bathrooms; elevator. Superintendent.

72D, 116 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $87.50 monthly. Apply Apartment 12D, or phone Columbus 268.

76TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, homelike surroundings, home cooking; table guests.

250 WEST 78TH STREET,
Corner Broadway, 3 and 4 rooms for rent; immediate possession; rental, $45 to $60. Inquire on premises or SHARP & CO., 2,609 BROADWAY.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unsual house for unusual people; usual prices; electricity; references; running water.

80'S WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $110; also 90's, 5-6 rooms, $85. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; $60. Inquire of Janitor.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms, medium sized; home cooking; refined environment; references.

97TH, 229 WEST, (Apt. 5B.)—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, May to October, 8 large, light rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure; 1 block subway. Riverside 8942.

99TH, (Near Drive.) — High-class elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; all light rooms; $70. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

100TH ST., 306 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; exceptionally light and airy; sublet from June 1; no reasonable offer refused; 3d floor front, east.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Six-room front apartment elevator, $70, at once. Davidsburg.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; cuisine unexcelled; service the best; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

113TH, 611 WEST.—To sublet, 6 rooms and bath; $80 monthly.

123D, 433 WEST.—Six outside rooms, all facing park; elevator; $65; southern exposure.

126TH ST., 107 WEST.—High class single apartment, 8 rooms; subway, "L" bus; $55.

129TH ST., (41 Convent Ave.)—6 rooms; elevator apartment; sublet $50. Herzog.

137TH, 612 WEST. (near Riverside Drive.)—Miramar elevator apartment; 7 rooms; all improvements.

161ST ST., 581 WEST. N. E. COR. BROADWAY, A LEXANDER HAMILTON.—7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, night and day elevator and telephone service; possession at once; rentals $70 and $80. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

165TH ST., 600 WEST.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist, to sublet. Apply Supt.

238TH ST., (Waldo Av., two blocks west Broadway subway station.)—Nine elaborate outside rooms, baths, reception room, large porch; steam, electricity; garage. Kingsbridge 852.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Southeast Corner 176th St., (The Brighton.)—Modern elevator apartment house; 7 rooms, $90.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Five rooms and bath, southern exposure; fireplace; studio 25x17; new building. Apartment 506.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; every improvement, $60.

HAMILTON PLACE, (Near 137th St. Subway Station.)—Beautiful 7 rooms sublet; elevator apartment house; all outside rooms. G. G., 304 Times Harlem.

SUBLET 5 and 7 rooms, elevator apartment, all improvements, near 96th St. subway station; rents reasonable. A. N., 411 Times Harlem.

WEST END AV., 574, (88th.)—Seven large, outside rooms, two baths; elevator; high-class apartment house. Telephone Schuyler 8165.

New Jersey.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Apartment to sublet from May to Oct., 5 rooms and bath; extra room for maid if desired; price very reasonable for immediate possession. N 46 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Mother, with son disabled in service, would care for apartment, owner's absence for Summer, exchange for rent; best of care guaranteed; references. M 83 Times.

Furnished apartment, four or five rooms, bath and kitchenette; suburban section, preferably Long Island; not over $50 per month; reference. T 99 Times.

WANTED, immediately, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, 50th to 157th, west side; modern apartment. Apply Lelands, 1 West 34th.

Quiet bachelor, highest references, wants furnished apartment, well located, comfortable. M 54 Times.

TWO to four rooms, kitchen, bath, facing Riverside Drive or Central Park, by the month. T 106 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS and bath, kitchen or kitchenette, unfurnished apartment; west side, between 80th and 157th Sts.; one or two years' lease; $35 to $40 per month. X 330 Times Annex.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted in first class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 6th or Park Av. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

51ST, 114 EAST.—Large rooms, all attractively, newly furnished; private bath, electricity.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room; running water, electricity; gentlemen.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, steam heat, electricity. Plaza 2328.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large furnished rooms; private baths, electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Large studio room, bath, steam, electricity; meals optional. X 923 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 253.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, parlor floor, business; references.

West Side.

8TH AV., 61.—Private family; comfortably furnished large, light single room; professional man or woman; references. Boyd.

6TH AV., 77.—Pleasant front room; $25 monthly. Call after 4 P. M. Hoke.

117TH, 144 WEST.—Large front rooms, gentlemen; reference; private family.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-2 rooms, connecting bath; electricity; private house; references.

12TH, 146 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; private house; references.

81ST, 116 EAST.—Elegant, comfortable, large rooms; running water, electricity, telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; overlooking park; also small room; references.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; electric lights; business people only.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath and kitchenette; also small room.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Large living room, bedroom, bath; also medium room; all conveniences; quiet house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, private baths; hot water in abundance; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, living room and bedroom; gentlemen.

51ST, NEAR FIFTH AV.
Private home; room or suite, with or without bath. Telephone Circle 289.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

52D, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, sunny parlor bedroom and private bath; business couple or gentlemen; refined. Circle 1586.

**55T

5 P. M. Saturday

To be sure of publication, orders for want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, ENERGETIC, FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION WHERE DEMONSTRATED ABILITY WILL BRING REAL OPPORTUNITY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. Z 874 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (35,) married, wants responsible position; 15 years' experience; familiar with French and Scandinavian languages. W 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, wants temporary work; understands thoroughly compiling reports and computing costs; executive and initiative ability. F 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened; closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. J. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT-Bookkeeper wishes position with C. P. A. or large concern; can handle any double entry books. X 812 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—General and cost accountant, college man, 37, fifteen years' experience, desires good connection. M 23 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (35,) competent, desires permanent connection. Novotny, 289 Bonner Place, Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, seeks connection with C. P. A.; salary $20. B 898 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, (26,) part time, $4-$5 per day; C. P. A. connections preferred. W 266 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING position, some big man needs me! Under draft; advertisingly posted, business sense; executive, stenographically fit, sales correspondent, $25. Write W. R., 78 8th Av.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.

Young man, under draft age, 5 years' business and agency experience, university student, must offer opportunity. Magnus, 894 East 163d.

AMERICAN, 34, wishes change; salesman, collector, or detective line. T 104 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER or Clerk.—Age 25; married; 6 years' railroad purchasing department experience. X 240 Times Downtown.

AUDITING CASHIER.—Middle-aged man, with wide financial experience and general office work; at present employed. C 276 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN who has held positions of bookkeeper and margin clerk for a New York Stock Exchange house desires to connect with Wall Street institution that offers bright future for an efficient worker. C 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; clean-cut; age 23; 5 years' experience; accurate, rapid figurer; legible penman; good education; render trial balance, monthly financial statements; unquestionable references. W., 139 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience on general ledger, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, wishes to connect with large corporation; best references. C 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced modern methods, trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; conscientious, efficient worker; $30. W 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt; controlling accounts, balances, &c.; accounting student; three years' experience; references. Enkiewitz, 1,616 Washington Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, cashier, 10 years full charge manufacturer's office now, desires change; bond. Martin, 508 West 113th.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) draft exempt, seeks permanency; seven years' experience; thoroughly competent; salary $25-$30. B 877 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (27;) not a clerk; thorough accountant, executive, and business man; draft exempt; salary $30. I. Lipman, 957 Tiffany St., City.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANCY student, (20,) 3½ years' experience, employed, capable trial balances, desires permanency C. P. A. or reliable concern. E 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 23; U. S. Army honorable discharge; five years' experience; high school graduate; capable office man; selling ability. R 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Statistician, Clerk, Typist, (24,) thoroughly experienced desires position; $20. W 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, junior accountant; knowledge cost accounting; age 33; recommended. W 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances. W 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; exceptional ability; excellent references; $35 weekly. Box K 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32;) experienced, double entry, balances, statements; $25. Darragh, 194 West 130th.

BOOKKEEPER, office executive, (26;) able accountant, correspondent, credits, deferred classification. M 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT, (20,) thoroughly competent, seeks permanency. E 108 Times.

BOY, 17, two years' high school education; one year's experience, desires position; 3rd salary $10-$12; excellent references. M 52 Times.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; closing season business May 20; reopening Sept. 1; beyond draft age; references. A. A., Box 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, aged 27, desires position with private family; can furnish first-class references; salary to start, $30 per week and expenses; driving at present. Wm. Heggenever, care of Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, no children, exempt from draft; all around mechanic; 15 years' experience; wife as chambermaid; wishes position to go along Jersey coast. Tel. 4853 Riverside. M 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese couple wishes permanent position in country; good mechanic, careful driver; wife experienced chambermaid or waitress; best references. Nomura, care Nakagami, 100 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 30; draft exempt; Swedish; married; no children; 7 years' experience Cadillac, Renault, Simplex, Delauney; city or country; New York and New Jersey licenses. Seaburg, 181 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Second and footman; neat, sober, capable, willing; have had some experience on Cadillac, Locomobile; A1 references as to character; wages $60 a month and board. T 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, married, no children, wishes position with private family; good mechanic, careful driver; do own repairs; best references. Hyoichi, care Nakagami, 100 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, married, (36,) wishes position private family; good mechanic, careful driver; 4 years' experience motor boats. Karl Vilep, 412 E. 65th St., N. Y. Apartment S.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married; seven years' experience; neat, willing, honest, sober, reliable; have excellent references; elderly family preferred; wages $3-$35 week. M 21 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years' experience in driving all makes of cars, steady, reliable, married, and sober, high-class position with private family. M 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — EXPERIENCED; BEST AMERICAN, FOREIGN CARS; FOUR YEARS LAST POSITION, SIX PREVIOUS; CAREFUL DRIVER. E 102 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 32, 10 years' experience, expert driver, good habits, best references, seeks private position; $30. Care of Kuddes, 424 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Finnish; all repairs; 5 years' experience; all year around; city or country; married; baby; wife willing to help or laundry. M 64 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; thoroughly experienced. F 447 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, one child; careful driver; good mechanic; first-class references; country preferred. Johnson, 186 East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Temperate mechanician; own tools; $100 month, board, room; unquestionable recommendations. J. J., Box 53, Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 12 years' experience, domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best reference. F. Herman, 344 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 37, 9 years' shop and driving experience; wishes position, private; only high-class cars. M 12 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; can furnish best of reference; 5 years' experience. David Richards, 339 West 43d.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34 years, single, wishes position, private family; good experience, 7 years' good reference. E 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) married; draft exempt; private, commercial. John Marino, 210 East 114th.

CHAUFFEUR.—COOK.—Finnish couple; man chauffeur, woman cook; country. Phone New Rochelle 2208. 80 Mechanic St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 34, two children, wishes situation country; thoroughly experienced; willing; personal reference. Moore, 1,932 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Swiss, 33; 12 years' experience; high-grade cars only; good references; city, country. Reck, 771 St. Ann's Av.

CHAUFFEUR, handy man, single, middle aged, wants year-round position in the country; very careful driver. M 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, English, 37; strictly sober; first-class references; wages $85, room and board; Cadillac preferred. T 111 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, mechanic, honest and careful driver, wishes steady position; best references. Write Kohler, 986 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position, private family; honest; strict abstainer; references. Plaza 4469.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36, married, nine years' experience, desires position private family. Robert Slama, 333 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, highly recommended, long experience, seeks private position. E 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; reference; steady, sober, reliable; experienced. Simmons, 2,037 86th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) out of draft, wishes private position; city or country. John Herson, 318 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience, exempt, knows Jersey coast; private only. E 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class; long experienced; all city references; country preferred. M 32 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, private, city or country; state salary, careful driver. M 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1, mechanic, A1 reference; year around. Colored. M 3 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (33,) graduate, 12 years' experience with present employers, covering management, organization, sales, industrial construction, desires position with firm offering purchase of interest up to $20,000 after reasonable trial; excellent banking, busi references. M 99 Times.

CLERK, Government employe, age 33, good writer, fair at figures, wishes position where hard and conscientious work will win promotion; moderate salary. R 851 Times Harlem.

CLERK, with 20 years' experience in Government position, desires change where good service and attention to business would be appreciated. C 278 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL work evenings with firm doing Government war work any kind; most familiar stores, invoices, shipping. T 114 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, 21, can furnish security, desires position. W 273 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTOR, Japanese garden; shows drawing. Oishi, 266 West 107th.

COST, PAYROLL, TIME CLERK, (25,) married, draft exempted, 7 years' experience; highest credentials. M 68 Times.

EDUCATED German-American, elderly man, reliable, speaks several languages, writes good hand, has spare afternoons. C. K., 77 Junction Av., Corona, L. I.

ENERGETIC young man, 19, desires position with export house, with opportunity to become traveling salesman; knowledge of Spanish and typewriting; three years' experience as salesman. Box 315 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXECUTIVE. — YOUNG LIVE WIRE; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE MANUFACTURING, PRODUCTION, AND PARTICULARLY SALES; EMPLOYED CENTRAL WEST; DESIRES NEW YORK CONNECTION; HERE FOR INTERVIEW. T 102 TIMES.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, GENERAL FOREMAN OR PRODUCTION MANAGER. Fifteen years' experience in general machine shop work, over draft age, desires position in city or immediate vicinity; best references. Call L. L. on phone, Col. 9819 for interview.

FOREMAN machine shop, mechanical, electrical, manufacturing; wide experience; executive ability. C 280 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, single, middle aged, wishes position; thoroughly experienced; sober; references. E 99 Times.

MAN, 38, experienced as superintendent storage, shipping, office routine; handle help to best advantage; salary moderate. S 194 Times.

MAN of 30, who has been successful as salesman, is open for good proposition; no canvassing. T 108 Times.

MANAGER, factory; mechanical, manufacturing, repairs, construction, maintenance; experienced every detail. C 279 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE-ORGANIZER of very highest order; experience, achievements, and qualifications most favorable for big possibilities. T 101 Times.

SALES MANAGER, &c.—ALERT AND EFFICIENT YOUNG MAN WITH 15 YEARS' EXTENSIVE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WILL ACCEPT HIGH-CLASS OPENING AS SALES MANAGER, OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT, EMPLOYMENT AGENT OR SYSTEMATIZER; WELL KNOWN IN NEW YORK AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. R 537 TIMES HARLEM.

SALESMEN.—Two young men, gentiles, high school education, wish to represent reliable firm through Westchester County or elsewhere; no house-to-house work; aggressive, reliable; best references; will interview; send no open postals. Glasgow, Hill View, Yonkers.

SALESMAN.—Energetic Californian; good salesman, with initiative, seeks representation good line merchandise, specialties preferred; well acquainted; capable visiting Orient; New York references. J. Fishel, Aberdeen Hotel.

SALESMEN calling on jobbing and retail dry goods trade in Pennsylvania with office in Philadelphia, would like to hear from manufacturer wishing to be represented in that territory. L. H. Gray, 824 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN, (specialty,) high-grade, acquainted Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York State; any line; small salary, commission, and expenses; good references. H. C. Golder, 30 Church St., Room 918.

SALESMAN, 29, draft exempt, make good impression, good dance, educated, a spearmint money maker, open for strong speciality or can adapt self to any line; experienced traveler; best references. T 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, American, past 19, educated, at present employed as secretary, desires a position where he can become a salesman; salary not so important as the future. M 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced jewelry and silverware salesman, established territories in Pennsylvania and Delaware; very good appearance; recently discharged from the army. M 49 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man; 5 years' road experience; draft exempt; excellent references; Government has commandeered my firm. M 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young executive; bulldog tenacity for success; initiative, brains, experienced; have made good. M 86 Times.

SALESMAN, with ten years' experience selling, desires position as salesman in silk or other lines. E 111 Times.

SALESMAN, worker, road experience, exempt, seeks permanency, earn advancement. S 134 Times.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, 33; American; extensive executive business training; experienced stenographer, correspondent, salesman; unquestionable credentials; compensation secondary. E 93 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, draft exempt, two years' experience women's wear, desires position where hard work will lead to advancement. M 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 26, exempt, desires permanent position with good prospects; $125 month; best references. M 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Expert, varied experience, seeks opportunity; excellent reference; $25. W 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; five years' commercial experience; thoroughly competent and accurate; Christian. W 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, high school ed.; $18. 259 Tlmes Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WISHES POSITION DEVELOPING INTO SALESMANSHIP; (20 YEARS.) M 65 TIMES.

TRAFFIC MAN, 40, desires connection work, industrial concern; practical knowledge; classification; tariffs, claims, interstate commerce. Box 800 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITING at home by day or week; moderate price. N 63 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER desires position with first-class store; extensive experience, Paris and Buenos Aires; state full particulars. J. Moncius, 586 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, good correspondent, some wholesale drug experience, desires position with reliable firm. C 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS, 6 years' experience with a big ammunition house as timekeeper and production clerk, will consider same or any other clerical position; A1 reference. Address E 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) good schooling, clerical, shipping, meat packing house experience and practical office work, desires position where tact and responsibility are essential. S. Hammer, 322 Berriman St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, having 2 years' experience shipping clerk, of which one year for dry goods export house; also some months with same house as salesman; prefer latter. W 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) American, exempt, energetic, pleasing personality, neat appearance; selling ability; 6 years last concern; seeks connection reliable house; best reference. M 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) desires a responsible position that will afford advancement; draft exempt; can furnish reference. C 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, exempt; experienced stock office and selling; salary $20; desirous jobbing or mercantile house. C 268 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 28, COLLEGE EDUCATION, OF PREPOSSESSING APPEARANCE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, EXTENSIVE, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, PRESENTLY IN AN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY, DESIRES POSITION OF GREATER RESPONSIBILITY, WHERE TACT, INITIATIVE, AND RESOURCEFULNESS ARE ESSENTIAL; DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION. M 88 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 32, twelve years' practical mechanical, electrical, and sales experience; good business judgment; desires position where these qualifications offer opportunity. B 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN, several years experience with a manufacturing shirt and cotton goods house, desires position. W 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires responsible position; five years' experience selling and clerical work; can furnish best reference. W 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, woolen experience, wishes position with progressive firm. W 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN 33, recently employed as mail clerk, wishes any employment with future; salary about $18. W 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, office experience, knowledge stenography, typewriting, desires position. W 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, knows bookkeeping, desires clerical position. C 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college graduate, 1 year's office experience, wishes position with advancement. Write L., 14 Avenue A.

YOUNG Spaniard knowing French, English, would go South America; export or import business. J. Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt, wishes position at anything; trade preferred. Address William Goldsmith, 73 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, active, intelligent, well educated, seeks employment; not in coming draft; references. Byrnes, 247 West 11th St.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position with advancement; best references. Skene, 517 West 134th.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) 5 years' clerical experience, neat writer, quick figurer, desires position with future. M 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, clerical position, reliable concern; knowledge of typewriting; $14. W 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, American, 24, experienced shipping dept., draft exempt. M 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires clerical, sales position. C 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, wishes position afternoon or evenings; experienced. W 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires connection with concern offering opportunity. M 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, two years' experience, desires position with advancement. M 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position; A1 reference. M 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, desires position as general office assistant. T 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; $15. Write Box 70, 1,515 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—A NUMBER OF CAPABLE WOMEN DESIRING HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D ST. VANDERBILT 2547.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A NEW OCCUPATION for YOUNG WOMEN Between 16 and 25 years of age

HANDLING TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Telephone Operators at the Western Union carry good pay handling telegrams by telephone. The messages are telephoned to the customers and received from customers on the typewriter.

A short training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 per month, payable weekly. At the conclusion of the training period the salary schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1ST & 2ND MOS.	$50	$60
3RD & 4TH "	55	65
5TH & 6TH "	60	70
7TH & 8TH "	60	70
9TH & 10TH "	65	75
11TH & 12TH "	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increases in salary to those who excel.

Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER STREET. One block west of Broadway. Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

ASSISTANT BUYER, RIBBONS.

R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE A WOMAN AS ASSISTANT BUYER IN THEIR RIBBON DEPARTMENT; A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THIS MERCHANDISE IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

ATTENDANT for an insane hospital; pay $24 a month. Box 281, Westfield, N. J.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER for large hotel near New York; good salary; steady work. Apply Whitney, 250 West 54th St.

BANK.

A NUMBER OF BRIGHT GIRLS WANTED FOR A NEW YORK CITY BANK, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE; SALARY $40 TO $50 PER MONTH; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; IN REPLY STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND PARENTAGE. ADDRESS BOX NO. 25, WALL ST. POST OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Refined young lady, capable of handling sales ledger work, rapid at figures and generally acquainted with office routine; only replies stating age, experience and salary expected will receive attention. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, age, nationality, and salary desired. S. G. Sabbagh & Bro., per R. M. Davis.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balance; permanent position; advancement. Call or write Schutz Bros., Inc., 152 Chambers St.

BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG LADY. Experienced on purchase ledgers and payrolls to paybills, must be accurate and rapid. P. R., 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for Christian firm, experienced, capable; permanent position; give full particulars, stating salary. W 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be competent in both; $25 per week at start. The N. E. Newman Co., 8 West 40th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in law office; salary $20-$30. G 129 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must furnish bond; state salary desired. M 68 Times.

BROOKLYN girl for Brooklyn office to do bookkeeping, filing, typewriting and other clerical work. Write, stating grade of schooling, age, previous experience and salary expected. J. H., 262 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS, capable couple; husband working out; simple duties; references. Call 9 to 11, 124 East 39th.

CASHIER in meat market; permanent position. M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CLERK.—Young lady, experienced, for general clerical work in sales office of large manufacturing concern; salary $10 a week to start. M 74 Times.

CLERK.—Woman, accurate at figures, to work on statistics. Apply today, Room 163, 16th floor, Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Av.

CLERK.—Neat penman, knowledge of typewriting; fine opportunity; $7. Room 811, 949 Broadway.

COOK, also a chambermaid-waitress; small city house; attractive Summer home; must have personal references. Call Wednesday evening, (May 1,) 159 East 64th St.

COOK, undergraduate nurses, cleaners, dishwashers, laundresses, for seaside home. Apply Thursday at 2 P. M., 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK.—Good cook for general housework; must have references. Phone Schuyler 2972.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced, accurate, and quick, in pleasant office; good hours and good salary. Apply at once, 334 4th Av., 12th floor.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good opportunity for bright young lady; state experience and salary. N 49 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 205.

DEMONSTRATOR for handsome line toilet goods for city N. Y. State; give particulars and phone number; salary. M 93 Times.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

Large manufacturing plant in Long Island City requires an experienced, capable woman, 30 years or over, to select and engage office and factory help, having over 2,000 employes; state age, nationality, reference, salary. J 25 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced young lady, act as entry clerk, assist bookkeeper; must be good penman; excellent position for proper party. Address B. H., 496 Times.

EXAMINERS.—EXPERIENCED ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS. APPLY 5TH FLOOR, 881 BROADWAY.

FILING CLERK.—Young girl as filing clerk in large export house; good opportunity for bright and intelligent girl. Address, stating full particulars, C 272 Times Downtown.

FILERS.—Experienced, for stencils; steady position; $9 start. McCall, 286 West 37th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced woman, good cook, waitress; 2 in family; $40 monthly; references required. R 116 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Family of 2; no washing; good wages; apply after 12 o'clock, Mrs. Wallis, 144 East 40th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, family of 3; good wages. Apply before 11 o'clock, Mrs. Lisso, 309 West 9th St.

GIRLS wanted who have had experience in wiring small electrical instruments, for U. S. Government; permanent work; apply in person to the Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GIRL, about 16 years, for general work in law office; experience unnecessary. Apply, stating qualifications, salary expected, W 308 Times Downtown.

GIRL to learn cost figuring, must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, excellent opportunity for one qualified. A. E., 210 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—For labeling, cartoning, and wrapping; salary to start $8. Apply 113 W. 18th St., 4th floor.

HOUSEWORKER, general; 2 adults, one child, and nurse; country, May 15; wages $40; no laundry; city references. Apt. 7F. Phone 6723 Schuyler. 176 West 87th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework. Apply Woodstock Hotel, Room 1104, before 12 o'clock.

HOUSEMAID wanted for small family, J. Lewis, Apt. 63, 508 W. 139th St. Aud. 8595.

LADIES, refined, intelligent, to do outdoor work for the Public National Bank, 26th and Broadway; salary commission. Apply between 2-4 P. M., Mr. Fox.

LADIES wanted for outside work by large corporation; must be high class, of good appearance; good talker essential; liberal salary. Apply 812 Tribune Building.

MAID, useful, sewing, assist with 5-year boy, refined. Write, giving reference and wages, Box 66, Woodmere, L. I.

MAID, white, for housework; no washing. Telephone Flushing 2402.

MARCEL WAVER for hair dressing parlor; only first-class operator need apply. Fields Beauty Shop, 2,747 Broadway.

NURSE or attendant for sanitarium out of city; pay, $24 month. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 2 P. M. for an interview with the matron.

NURSE MAID.—Young girl, wishing experience, assist care young child and light chamberwork; references required. Apply mornings, 10 to 12, 42 East 29th St.

NURSE.—Practical nurse for baby, 20 months old; exceptional home. Aud. 9699, 7 P. M.

OFFICE GIRL.—Bright beginner; salary to start, $6. Call, 10 A. M., Room 411, 47 West 42d.

ORDER CLERK, experienced, who can typewrite and operate small switchboard for factory. New York Leather Belting Co., South 11th St. and Kent Av., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 724.

PACKING and shipping department, young ladies for light packing, also shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

PROOFREADERS. — Stencil; experienced; steady position; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

SALESWOMEN.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

We require saleswomen for our cotton goods, drug, glove, housefurnishing, leather goods, notions, silk and stationery departments. Experience not necessary. Applications can be made any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. at the Superintendent's office.

SALESWOMEN.—A large rubber tire manufacturing company now in operation, wishing to place additional million dollars of its treasury stock, wants saleswomen; an excellent opportunity, with advancement, for a few live wires; commission basis. Apply 50 Union Square, Suite 2001.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED GOWNS, SUITS, HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP; LIBERAL WAGES; STEADY POSITION. HAGEDORN'S, B'WAY AND 81ST.

SALESLADY in retail fur house, bookkeeping, fitting; give reference, salary. T 112 Times.

SAMPLE GIRL wanted by lace and embroidery house; good position for reliable party, with chance for advancement. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary desired. P. O. Box 151 Madison Square, New York.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; a permanent position at liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualifications. Apply to Superintendent.

STENCIL proofreaders and filers; experienced; steady position; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Smith Premier operator; large wholesale cotton converting house; compiling or office experience desirable; good opportunity and permanent position for intelligent, capable worker; state experience and salary desired. Post Office Station A, Box 1.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional opportunity for Gregg stenographer or secretary. N 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced in office detail preferred; excellent opportunity for competent young lady; answer by letter, giving age, experience, &c. George D. Tillotson, Cement Manufacturers' Association, 19 West 44th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER in office of manufacturing jeweler; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary $14 to start, with advancement; must be experienced, active, bright, of neat appearance, not over 21 years of age, and live with parents; references required. J 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A sensible stenographer by long-established Wall Street export and import house; write us a typewritten letter, giving age, education, experience, and religion; salary $15. Adress Ambitious, W 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, experienced; must know two languages, English-German or English-Spanish; Swiss nationality preferred, but other not excluded; references required. W 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For service department of large manufacturing concern located in South Brooklyn; steady position; salary to start $16 per week; apply stating age, nationality, and references. Address E. G., 1,179 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk for Jewish orphanage in country, near New York; board, lodging, and $40 monthly; one day off weekly. Call Thursday, 7 P. M., 470 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, large manufacturing firm; $10 to $12 to start; excellent opportunity. Apply General Electrical Co., 1 West 142d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, in Christian firm; at least two years' experience; salary $15; good chance for advancement; state references and qualifications. M 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted for builder's office; girl living with parents, and having some experience. Apply in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary expected. M 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; fair salary, with chance for advancement; steady position; reference required. Apply 156 5th Av., Room 1116.

STENOGRAPHER.—English, Spanish, who can transcribe English dictation without fault and translate from English to Spanish; good opportunity. R 330 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Experienced; large publishing house; moderate salary start, with advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in patent law; please state salary. X 338 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, law office; state experience, salary desired. W 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator; only bright, active girl need apply. Q. B. S. Co., 518 W. 56th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SUPERVISOR WANTED. — Jewish young woman to act as supervisor of girls; must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply by mail only to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady, familiar with Monitor button board; must be capable and well spoken; $12 per week. Call 124 White St.

TEACHER of bookkeeping for business school; knowledge Isaac Pitman an asset; good salary for experienced woman. X 841 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Gregg, with fair knowledge of Isaac Pitman, for well-established business school; salary according to experience. X 840 Times Annex.

TEACHER of common branches in up-to-date school; must be college or training school graduate. Apply 470 West 145th St.

TYPIST.—Experienced; for listing work. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced awning operators, also several table hands on draperies. Apply to Manager, upholstery department, 3d floor, Central Building.

WAITRESS for New London, Conn.; four in family; references required; wages $35. Call Hotel Gotham today and Thursday between 1 and 2:30.

YOUNG WOMEN.

A young business woman to take a man's job.

We prefer one experienced in the details of the printing and lithograph business as personal assistant to executive.

Capable of handling large amount of detail work.

Experienced in following details of orders, estimating or cost experience desirable.

Perhaps your experience has not been as outlined above, but have had sufficient business experience to make you think you are capable of handling this job. If so, state in in full what your experience has been and salary expected.

If your letter is satisfactory, an interview will be arranged.

N 61 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, position offering exceptional opportunity is offered young woman by woolen manufacturing concern; applicant must have high school education or its equivalent; must have commercial training; must be good penman and alert, resourceful executive; knowledge of typewriting desirable but not essential; pay to start $20 per week. Apply by letter to the The Greenwich Mills, 229 4th Av., New York.

YOUNG LADIES,

17-22 years, high school graduates preferred, for office positions in large corporation; permanent positions; hours, 9-5, 1 P. M. Saturday throughout the year; $35-$40 monthly to begin. F. K. H., 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY FOR GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY $9 TO START; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. W 269 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; must be accurate comptometer operator. General Optical Co., Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRL, 16-22, in mercantile house, in clerical capacity; good opportunity for right party. Address, stating full particulars, C 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with knowledge of typewriting for office work. Oleck Advertising, 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY to write policies in Hoboken insurance office; state experience and salary. R 844 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St. Brooklyn.

AN OPPORTUNITY to become an expert FILING CLERK and advance to a responsible position; our inexpensive six weeks' filing course teaches the things that take years to learn in an office; we secure positions for graduates; salaries, $12 up; new day and evening classes now forming; number of pupils limited. Apply today. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. Fancell Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

$12

this week, Day and Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!

Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting

5 P. M. Saturday

To be sure of publication, orders for want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Male.

RETAIL CIGAR SALESMEN WANTED.—MEN UP TO 50 YEARS OF AGE ACCEPTABLE, EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; GOOD SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS. APPLY WEDNESDAY, BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M. A. SCHULTE, 884 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.

A real opportunity is presented through the reorganization of the selling force of a well-known specialty manufacturing concern for a young man (draft exempt) to connect with a live, growing organization in the capacity of district sales manager.

A thorough grasp of business and selling fundamentals, selling experience, and real sales ability are primary requisites for the position in question, which involves the sale in a given territory of patented, non-competitive articles on the agency plan.

Applicant must be willing to spend at least a week in careful preparation and training and be prepared to live on a liberal commission and substantial drawing account, including full commission on reorders, will be paid.

Give full particulars in first letter, stating particularly age, whether married or single, last two places of employment, and how long with each. These replies will be considered strictly confidential and appointment for early interview made. Address A. H. M., R 836 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High class; good personality and strong mental force; one who can close a contract in a straightforward manner; an opportunity is offered to connect with a live-wire proposition which has been and is being successfully handled by men with the above qualifications; out-of-town proposition; salary and commission; expenses paid to the right man. Call between the hours of 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. The Cloyes Lyon Company, 110 W. 34th St., Suite 710; ask for Mr. Reddy.

SALESMEN.—Here is an opportunity for three big salesmen to make a permanent connection with a large organization in the midst of an expansion program; looking for material from which to produce executive of highest earning power; reasonable success means $5,000 to $5,000 per year; commission basis; unless you can measure up to this standard do not reply. Address, giving full particulars and phone number, X 342 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

We are in need of two real salesmen with power of persuasion, for special work; automobile, cash register, or successful book salesmen preferred. If you have made $2,000 a year or over, commission basis, see Mr. Wheeler, H. V. Greene Co., Suite 1807-1808, 50 East 42nd St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a first-class, thoroughly experienced furniture salesman; must be sober, quick, and on the job; one who knows every detail about the business; none other need apply; salary or commission. Apply in person to Mr. George W. Oberhuber, Hotel Knickerbocker, Monday or Tuesday between 6 and 7:30 P. M.

SALESMAN.—A large rubber tire manufacturing company now in operation, wishing to place an additional $1,000,000 of its treasury stock, wants salesman; an excellent opportunity, with advancement, for a few live wires; commission basis. Apply 50 Union Square, Suite 2001.

SALESMEN.—We still have two openings in our stores for ambitious, clean-cut man with past selling experience; if you possess the above qualifications and sufficient vision to recognize an opportunity call at once. Drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Brittannica, 288 4th Av., N. Y. City, Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN, traveling freight agents, and railroad solicitors; we have desirable positions to offer men from those lines of endeavor; the work is permanent and dignified in the extreme, and the income far beyond average; advancement to executive position is the assured result of honest effort; commission. Room 1701, 52 Vanderbilt Av. City.

SALESMEN.—The largest institution of its kind in the world has a few vacancies for progressive men between the ages of 21 and 45; in answering, state educational qualifications and full information about yourself; drawing account against commission. C. B., 81 Times.

SALESMEN—(2;) live, energetic men for nationally advertised grocery commodity; knowledge of grocery trade preferred; must be able to talk Jewish; splendid opportunity; commission. State age and experience. 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced on shirts, with a good established trade in Southern States; splendid opportunity for right man; strictly commission basis; must have references. Apply to Metropolitan Shirt Co., 584 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (INSIDE,) AND ORDER CLERK, IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; GOOD SALARY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, &c., DUANE ST., W 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, bank clerk; one at present engaged, but who is desirous of getting into the selling end of a successful mercantile business; an unusual opportunity; salary basis. Address in confidence, R 333 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on general line of muslin underwear; must be thoroughly experienced; one who has handled muslin underwear exclusively in both States; no other will be considered; commission basis. N 58 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two experienced salesmen, good personality, to call on men; fine opening for high-class magazine and newspaper solicitors, with no books to sell; liberal commissions. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th, 4th floor.

SALESMAN wanted in gents' furnishing and dry goods store; one who is experienced in window dressing and card sign writing; permanent position. Apply or write to I. Gross & Co., 5,025 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men who possess real selling punch wanted to sell a nationally advertised auto accessory; commission or salary basis; live men can make real money. Box 592 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN required by wholesale manufacturing house; interesting proposition to aggressive young man with successful sales record, preferably in home furnishing or kindred lines; salary and bonus. D. D., 135 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on the ladies' dress and costume trade with first-class line of georgettes and crepe de chines; salary and commission to men with following. N 50 Times.

SALESMAN.

WHOLESALE UMBRELLA—PARASOL. Manufacturer requires services of an experienced salesman; salary or commission. Siegel, Rothschild & Co., 126 5th Av.

SALESMEN, draft exempted, to sell ladies' and men's knitted underwear to jobbing trade; state salary, territory covered, and age to receive consideration. R., 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with military camp trade, can secure profitably carry our exceptional line of military jewelry, watches, &c.; commission basis. W 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Calling on drug, stationery and hardware trade in city and vicinity, to sell alarm clocks, dollar watches, &c.; side line; commission. W 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN having good following in waist trade to carry a first-class line of georgettes and crepe de chines; salary and commission; also many good accounts. N 51 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man to sell Garbage and Toilet Incinerators to hospitals, public institutions, and house owners; salary and commission. N 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—House man, sell dry goods; salary basis only; state references, salary expected. C 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, familiar with hardware or novelty trade; salary and commission. J 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade motor truck salesman; give particulars; reference; applicants must be employed. T 110 Times.

SHEET METAL FOREMAN wanted on heavy sheet metal work; good opportunity for a good live man; must be a hustler and able to handle men. S. M., 259 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man; mercantile house; competent; also good marker. C 208 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted in cloak house; experienced. United Cloak Co., 27 West 20th St.

SOLICITORS.—Capable, on established publication; good commissions. Room 414, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, take dictation rapidly and transcribe notes accurately; must be well recommended. Call Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

STOCK CLERK wanted, age 16 to 20; excellent opportunity; Christian firm Call, Good Mfg. Co., 803 East 134th St.

STOCK SALESMAN for gilt-edged out-of-town leads. Clark, 110 West 40th St. Room 2403.

TEACHER.—A large business school in Harlem requires the services of a first-class stenography (Isaac Pitman) and bookkeeping instructor; in answering this advertisement give age, education, experience in teaching, and salary expected. R 836 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIP CARPENTERS.
BOATSWAINS.
ABLE SEAMEN.
MARINE OILERS.
FIREMEN.
ALSO COAL PASSERS
AND ORDINARY SEAMEN.
EXPERIENCED.
FOR FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE.
MUST SHOW PROOF OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. HAVE PASSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION CARD.
APPLY
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
SHIPPING BUREAU,
5 GREENWICH STREET,
NEAR BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.
OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, FROM 7 A. M.

TIME STUDY MEN.

Piecework rate setters to work on high-class Government work. Apply from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TOOLMAKERS

TO WORK IN NEWLY EQUIPPED, SANITARY, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM; HIGH WAGES, WITH BONUS, FOR COMPETENT MEN.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNER

EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES; FOR SMALL, ACCURATE WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. G., 125 TIMES.

TOOLMAKERS.

First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48-hour week. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 187 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.

Only high-grade, experienced mechanics wanted for permanent positions connected with good pay. Apply in person, Eisemann Magneto Co., 68 33d St., 4th floor, Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—One having knowledge of machine-shop methods preferred; exempted; permanent place; advancement; state salary desired. C 227 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Young man, about 17, for office work and typewriting; references required. Apply by letter or personally, Moerlein's, 529 West 20th St., city.

YOUNG MEN wanted, between ages of 17-19, to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel lines; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious, quick to learn, and high school graduates preferred; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. R 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 25 years of age, exempt from draft, to work in fabricating department of large iron and steel concern; must have technical education and be able to handle correspondence; moderate salary to start, but excellent future; state age, education; give references. R 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, for information desk, banking house; must be neat, quick, and courteous; $10; excellent opportunity for advancement. See Mr. Clarke at The Thrift, Ryerson St. and De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, under 20, ambitious, American; stenographer, light office work; some technical education and knowledge languages, especially Spanish, preferred. Replystating salary, M 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN with some experience for stock and shipping room in wholesale house, ladies' underwear; start, $10. Wm. Ollendorff, 258 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN,

18 years, neat appearing, to make himself generally useful in private office of President of large corporation; splendid opportunity for advancement. L. F. Loree, 165, Station F.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18; must be able to use typewriter in connection with order system, office filing; reliable firm. Apply by letter to N 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist bookkeeper and make himself generally useful in office; state age and experience. W 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, learn dry goods line, starting stock clerk, working to department head. C 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, accustomed keeping parcel post records dry goods house. C 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted, about 19 years of age, to compile quotations in a newspaper office. Address W 311 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, helper around packing room, wholesale house. C 210 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER wanted; one who is thoroughly experienced in dressing furnishing and clothing windows; no one without many years' of experience in this same line of business need apply. Brill Brothers, 44 East 14th St.

WIRE DRAWERS
OF BRONZE AND COPPER.
GUARANTEED WAGE, $20 WEEK.
Will be placed on piecework.
CAN EARN $32.00 WEEK.
W. G., 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.

SALESMEN, experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," a list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1803D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 88 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS wanted for special C. P. A. and accounting training. W 294 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Employment manager and assistant, assistant purchasing agent, engineering salesman, electrical inspector, sanitary inspector, engineers, draftsmen, transit men, bookkeeper, stenographer, accountants, clerks, others.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) must be expert, New Jersey, $160; Timekeepers and Payroll Clerks, $115 to $125; Clerks for accounting department, New Jersey, $100 to $115; Bookkeepers, $28 to $80. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.—Stenos., Virginia, $125 mo.; bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, boys, &c. Register free.

IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES.—Accountants, clerks, bookkeepers, $15-$30; Christian firms. Highill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey,
requires experienced, clean-cut young men to fill following positions:
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, $1,800 yearly.
BOOKKEEPERS, OFFICE MANAGER, $2,000 yearly.
BOOKKEEPERS, COST CLERKS, $30-$25 weekly.
ASSISTANTS, $18-$15.
No registration fee.
Call 9-2.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
Office hours 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHER.—Pleasing voice; read to invalid; good pay; out of town. State Public Employment Bureau, 310 Jay St., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEURS Wanted.—Reliable Chauffeurs Exchange, 61 West 51st St.; good positions open.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1918 six-cylinder touring. G. F. Vanderveer, Hightstown, N. J. Phone 42-L.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING CARS.
1918 MODELS 1915.
Very exceptional cars; look like new and are in perfect mechanical condition; open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday; prices right.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—Five-passenger touring car; recently overhauled and repainted; beautiful condition; $1,500; must be seen to be appreciated. W. C. Russell, Jr., 233 West 54th. Circle 1800.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; has slip covers; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private Stable, 148 East 39th.

CADILLAC.—Eight late 1916 touring, mechanically perfect; any demonstration; had best care; bona-fide bargain. Garage, 159 East 88d.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; excellent condition and appearance; bargain to quick buyer. Ask for Mr. MacLellan, Liberty Garage, 573 West 131st St. Phone Morningside 7520.

CADILLAC, 1914 model, 7-passenger touring; fine condition; $500. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham-Landaulet. WALLACE, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
rebuilt, 90 day guarantee
USED CARS.
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, Limousine.
Model 17, 6 pass. Sport Runabout.
Model 17, 6 pass. Chummy Roadster.
Model 17, 4 pass. Coupe.
Model 17, 7 pass. Sedan.
AND OTHER MAKES.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

FIAT CHASSIS,
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. 39 Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD 1917 touring; electric lights, oversize tires, with extra bumper, demountable rims; condition and appearance equal new car. Mrs. Ray, Hotel Rutledge, Room 510.

FORD 1917 delivery; brand new; quick buyer gets bargain. J. E. Haf, 573 West 131st. Phone Morningside 7520.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1918. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

HAYNES Roadster, Cloverleaf, 1916; will sacrifice. F., 240 East 136th St.

HUDSON Sedan, 1917; $1,750; no less; equipped with Hartford shock absorbers front and rear. 1,790 Broadway, Room 405. Phone Columbus 8046.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; almost new; very cheap. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger; also Hudson limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON super six sedan, almost new; owner will sacrifice. Phone D. E. McElwee, Jr., 808 Morrison, N. J.

HUDSON 1917, 7-pass. perfect, $925; no dealers. Mrs. Burgess, St. Nicholas 9172.

HUPMOBILE sedans, town cars, roadsters, 5 and 7 passengers; late models; repainted; overhauled and guaranteed for 90 days. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 7 passenger touring; good condition Phone 5216 Barclay. C 238 Times Downtown.

ITALA 14-18 h. p. chassis; Dunlop wire wheels; extra wheel and tire; A1 condition; $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 "7-48" touring; best condition; rare bargain. Beltier, 1,790 Broadway.

McFARLAN 1918, brand new; run 525 miles; touring; very cheap. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

MARMON 1917 touring; also Marmon four-passenger; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1915, speed car, 5-passenger; will sacrifice. Call Miss B. Stowers, Morningside 1654, between 9 and 11 A. M.

MERCER 1914, four-passenger; electric starter and lights. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

MERCER 1916, four-passenger; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

MERCER roadster, late model; beautiful condition. McElwee & Marshall, Morristown, N. J.

NATIONAL Speedster, special; looks like Rolls-Royce; very fast; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

OAKLAND 1915 roadster; good condition; electric starter and lights; sacrifice for quick sale. Call Mr. McCarthy, Broad 6685.

OVERLAND roadster, early 1917; special paint, top and slip covers; two spare shoes; perfect condition; $450. Nichols Sales Co., 269 Amsterdam Av., 72d St. and Broadway. Columbus 4536.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; run less than 5,000 miles; Continental motor; looks like new; ask for Sir. Lichtenstein's car. 573 West 131st. Phone Morningside 7520.

OVERLAND, Model "86"; Continental motor; special club roadster body; A1 condition; car used very little. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8063.

PACKARD 5-passenger, 6-cylinder touring; newly painted; A1 condition; $750; a bargain. 1,980 Broadway.

PACKARD two six touring car, seating seven; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917 7-pass. touring car; perfect condition; all Goodyear cord shoes, two extras. A. Fisher, 422-24 East 91st.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38, 5-passenger touring car, in good condition; no dealers. Telephone Astoria 402.

PIERCE ARROW, model 38, 1913, limousine and landaulet body; good tires. BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW. — First party with $800 cash buys beautiful 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, Bosch starter; real bargain; come and be convinced. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 38 Limousine; almost new; used two months. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" sedan; practically new; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-36 touring; first-class condition; cheap. Phone 4783 Morningside.

REO 4-cylinder 3-passenger runabout, mechanically perfect; bargain. 2,285 Grand Concourse.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1914, for sale; Brewster landaulet body; on exhibition at 112 East 75th St.; price $12,000 cash. Prentice Sanger, 8 West 40th St.

STEARNS, (new,) Victoria top, 7-passenger; wonderful appearance; cannot take delivery; sacrifice. See Mr. Baum, 417 West 55th.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.

The ideal combination of quality, efficiency, and economy at reasonable cost. Ready for the road, 1917 6-cylinder limousine; 1916 light 4 touring; 1916 "8-cyl." touring, and 1915 light 4 limousine. These cars have been overhauled, newly painted, and are sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, light "4," $1,000; practically new. Inquire W. P. Barker, 306 West 99th. Phone 5498 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER, model 16 touring, like new; will demonstrate. BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

STUTZ, 1916, runabout, fine condition, drafted, must sell; name your price. West Third Street Garage, 113 West 3d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED, TO LOCATE GEORGE WILDE, formerly of Ranmore, Sheffield, England, to settle estate. Address Manager, 50 Wisner Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Will wealthy person purchase beautiful Peugeot coupe, practically new, enable woman buy Liberty bonds? Husband in trenches. 9381 Murray Hill.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
Special; 2 passenger; outside nickel exhaust; individual mud guards; fast; guaranteed order; cost over $3,800; sacrifice immediately. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ Special Speedster, $475. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

STUTZ.—Must sell 1917 Sedan; Springfield body; any reasonable offer. 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, Model "84," 4-passenger coupe; repainted and overhauled; bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

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Estates Appraised.

BENOLIEL, DAVID J., (March 18, 1915.) Total assets, $84,292. Real estate, $72,191; cash, $3961; personal, $9,079; stocks and bonds, $2,830. His wife and sons, Florence V. Benoliel, Solomon and Abraham Benoliel, receive $15,350 each; six grandchildren, $1,127 each; six brothers and sisters, $1,000 each.

FARRIS, MATTHEW, (Aug. 9, 1917.) Total assets, $108,995. Cash, $14,598; stocks and bonds, $81,073; three-quarter interest in M. Farris & Co., Custom House brokers, $10,638; personal, $2,066. Beneficiaries, nephews and nieces, Charles Farris, Matthew Farris, Lee Kent, Walter Farris, Henry T. Farris, Elizabeth Wallace, London, and Charlotte P. Busthnell, London, England, $11,099 each; friends, Richard Burke, legacy of $10,000 and one-half interest in the business, $2,535; Edwin A. Howe, legacy of $5,000 and one-half interest in the business. Eleven other nephews and nieces and friends receive $1,250 each.

LUKENS, ANNA, (June 16, 1917;) total assets, $97,728. Real estate, 1,008 Lexington Av., $16,500; cash, $3,301; personal, $5,466; stocks and bonds, $72,401. Beneficiaries—Hospital of the Women's College of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Women's Medical College, $5,000; American Institute of Scientific Research, $5,000; Pacific Grove Museum, California, $5,000; seven grandnephews and nieces, $7,514 each, and twelve other nephews, nieces, and friendes received from $800 to $5,000 each.

MOUNT, MARIA L., (Oct. 17, 1917;) total assets, $195,716. Real estate, $25,500; equity, $18,500; cash, $4,738; personal, $103,627, chiefly mortgages; stocks and bonds, $21,918; legacy of $47,933 from Susan Mount; her sisters, Clara A. Brown of 904 Ogden Av., $10, and Elizabeth Mount of 530 West End Av., $187,417.

ROTHSCHILD, REGINA, (Aug. 21, 1916;) total assets, $104,760. 31 West 87th St., valued at $145,000; equity, $42,782; cash, $3,123; personal, $148,793, of which sum $42,472 is the value of jewelry, furs, silver, and household goods, the more valuable jewelry being a string of seventy-one pearls, $7,450; diamond and pearl dog collar, $2,500; diamond and pearl lorgnette chain, $1,500; diamond pansy brooch, $1,325; diamond and ruby bracelet, $1,000. Beneficiaries husband and daughters, Joseph J. Rothschild, Hotel Majestic, $34,715; Elsa B. Samstag, 9 West 74th St., $43,997; Florence R. Fuerth, Hotel Majestic, $43,834; Helen Kahn, Binghamton, N. Y., $44,047. Legacies of from $1,000 to $5,000 were left to four other relatives and two Jewish institutions.

SELMES, JOHN H., (Oct. 24, 1916.) Total assets, $170,940. Cash, $9,944; personal, $95,922; stocks and bonds, $95,073. The entire estate goes to his wife, Mary A. Selmes of 1 West 72d St.

WRIGHT, GEORGE M., (Sept. 17, 1917.) Total assets, $308,374. Assets: Cash, $2,083; personal, $141,132; stocks and bonds, 48 holdings aggregating $225,152. Beneficiaries: Brother, Charles Wright, $202,193; nephews, George B. Wright, legacy of $1,000 and life estate in $50,000, and Murray Scott Wright, life estate in $50,000; grandnephew and niece, William P. Wright, life estate in $15,000; Lucy Wright, life estate in $20,000; eleven friends from $250 to $1,000.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL exchange new piano, grand or player piano, reliable make, for automobile, new or slightly used. M 68 Times.

RUNABOUT or raceabout car; give date, make and absolutely lowest cash price; no dealers. T 107 Times.

TOURING 1917, seven passenger, not exceeding $800; no dealers. Broad 2872.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Will pay highest price, latest model cars. KARP, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment; write Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

30,000 ACRES VIRGIN TIMBER.

250 million feet hardwood; good rivers for logging; railroad through; very accessible; price absurdly low; wonderful opportunity. ALLABOUGH & SON, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

A GOING CONCERN REQUIRES ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF ARTICLE APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT AND FOR WHICH THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND. T 85 TIMES.

A local corporation, manufacturing a special line of electrical goods with large and profitable sales, want to get in touch with a man of ability to finance and manage Manhattan district; no electrical experience necessary; company prefers to do business with branch managers rather than do it direct. R 92 Times.

LAUNDRY PLANT for sale in New Jersey; 40 minutes from New York City, in centre of five large towns; yearly business $27,000; will sell business and property for $24,000 or business alone for $15,000; ill-health forces sale. X 335 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, owns building, 2-story, basement, each floor 2,170 square feet, 21 miles from N. Y.; State road, 2 railroads, would like to meet manufacturer take interest. E 402 West 42d.

IMPORTING concern, with selected connections in Mexico, whose representative is leaving for that republic, would like to represent one or two first class American firms. Box 126, 2,730 B'way.

French manufacturing concern desires man with backing to handle their output of pharmaceutical specialties; excellent opportunity to build up big business for yourself. Address M 87 Times.

Partner wanted for established ladies' shoe shop in 42d St.; active man with small capital; best references only. Address Box F 443 Times Annex.

Will sell exclusive rooming house furnished with mahogany, leather, Circassian walnut; electricity; income over rent, $280. 54 West 76th.

Lace factory with levers and go-through machines; complete outfit in running and operating condition; to be sold at advantageous terms. N 70 Times.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP, well established in the best shopping district on 5th Av., for sale; reasonable terms. B. P., 288 Times Downtown.

Seven-piece handsome ivory enamel bedroom suit, $450; great sacrifice; no dealers. Apply N 54 Times.

Active business man, with $5,000, wanted in established business, having large earning capacity; capital fully secured. E 112 Times.

Chauffeurs wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest; preferably in concern doing Government work; state full particulars. M 75 Times.

FOR SALE.

Executor's Sale.—Public auction of five choice ladies' rings containing diamonds, pearls, ruby, sapphire, and emerald; three hand-painted miniatures; seven trunks and odds and ends of laces, shawls, scarfs, &c. Sale 10 o'clock A. M. at 42 South Orange Av., Newark, N. J., by S. Van Poznak, Auctioneer. W. Locke Rockwell and Joseph W. Avery, Executors of Miss L. Cotheal Smith, 30 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Complete six-ton daily capacity refrigerating plant; York machine, with ammonia receiver; Goulds triplex pump and 15 H. P. motor, with slide rails, 900 R. P. M., 220 volt, 2 phase, 60 cycle; induction motor; coils and pipe and tank; price $1,800; value today over $3,000. Vai Fink Co., 147 7th Av., New York City.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. Write.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

For Sale.—Aeolian XY solo organ, cost $3,500, for residence, church, or \movies; seen by appointment only. Box 266, 821 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

A display case with mirrors, &c., for costumes or millinery. Beekman 8932. Rudd, 154 Nassau St.

Dining table and 3 chairs, bureau, brass bed, with felt mattress, for sale. Stein, 270 Convent Av., Aud. 3850.

Furnished studio, with good lease; high-class location; rent reasonable. T 94 Times.

Hardman player piano, elegant condition; $450. W 276 Times Downtown.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
6 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tek Barclay 4788.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
RENTED SOLD REPAIRED
PATTEN TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
71 CHAMBERS ST. WORTH 1082.
53 West 125th St. Open Eve. Harlem 1617.

Purchase and Exchange.

Attention.—Will trade $3,000 ruby and diamond ring for high-grade car, equal value. C, T., C 264 Times Downtown.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, antiques bought. 2dlles, 158 E. 126th St. 1299 Harlem.

Sectional files, four by nine inches, wanted. Smith, 142 Adams St., Brooklyn.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
Mayer, Capt. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hersey, G. F.	Chandler, H. A.
Howard, E. P.	McCrackin, O.

Ewans, Capt. W. K., to Fairfield, Ohio, Av. Gen. Supply Depot.

Cameron, 1st Lt. A. D., promoted to be a Capt.

Walser, 1st Lt. A. C., to Ft. Wayne.

Syrcher, 1st Lt. E. V., and Patten, 1st Lt. R., will report to Maj. A. E. Wilbourn, Prest. of board appointed this date for examination.

Hequembourg, Maj. H. C., assigned to Ord. Res. Corps.

Engineer Corps.

Gross, Maj. C. P., to Vancouver Barracks with 218th.

Coast Artillery.

Hagar, 2d Lt. G. H., R. C., promoted to be a 1st Lt.

Mason, Lt. Col. A. M., relieved from assignment to 58th.

Terry, Maj. T. A., to Ft. Hamilton with coast defenses of New York.

Cavalry.

Stringfellow, Capt. H., jr., to U. S. Military Academy, relieving Littlejohn, Capt. R. McG., who is assigned to 8th Cav. at Marfa, Texas.

Charles, 1st Lt. M. G., 11th to 18th Machine Gun Bat.

Mumma, Lt. Col. M. C., to Camp Perry to organize school for small arms firing.

Field Artillery.

Geary, Maj. W. D., 80th, to join his regiment.

Jacobs, 1st Lt. L. R., to Jefferson Barracks.

Clark, 2d Lt. C. C., 129th, N. G., hon. discharged.

Engineers' Reserve Corps.

Robertson, Maj. S. A., assigned to N.A.

Barber, Maj. J. F., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Taylor, Capt. H., promoted as Major.

Smith, 1st Lt. J. H., jr., and Fernald, 1st Lt. G. H., promoted to be Capts.

Turner, 2d Lt. D. N.; Dwyer, 2d Lt. A. W.; Stevenson, 2d Lt. A. M., and Hill, 2d Lt. E. A., promoted to be Capts.

Infantry.

Stritzinger, Col. F. G., jr., to Camp Gordon, with Inf. replacement camp.

Sturtevant, Col. G., orders of April 19 revoked.

Stone, Capt. L. F., 11th, transferred to 53d.

Castle, Col. C. W., to Camp Sherman with 138th Depot Brig.

Von Kummer, Capt. F. G., jr., 59th, orders of March 27 revoked.

Quartermaster Corps.

Kinnison, Col. H. L., to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

Moore, Capt. I. H., to Baltimore on official business, thence return proper station.

Jones, Maj. W. C., and Elsner, Capt. J. L., New York to test baling methods, thence return proper station.

Gage, Maj. T. C.; Hale, Capt. W. H.; Sutherland, Capt. J. A., and Taylor, 1st Lt. B. H., will report to off. in charge of Const. Div. at Wash.

Morrill, 2d Lt. C. W., promoted to be a 1st Lt.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Slocum, C. L.	Bay, M. H.
Kittle, J. C.	Hohit, A.
Page, J. R.	Bonnie, R. P.
Hopkins, T. B.	Stewart

ASTOR WINS FIGHT OVER ZONING RULES

Board of Appeals Grants Permission for Business Building on Madison Avenue.

MORE LITIGATION PROBABLE

Committee on City Plan Yet to Act on Appeal—Decision Expected at Next Meeting.

Baron Astor of Hever, who owns the block front on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street, received permission yesterday to erect a seven-story business building on that site by a unanimous vote of the Board of Appeals. The only condition imposed is that the architectural and structural treatment of the exterior of the building be in keeping with the present development of Madison Avenue.

J. Pierpont Morgan, whose residence and library are diagonally opposite, and who owns the major portion of the property directly opposite the Astor holdings, was represented at the hearing by Edmund L. Baylies, who presented a vigorous protest to the proposed change in the zoning law. Henry W. Taft appeared for Lord Astor.

"The plans," said Mr. Taft, "call for a handsome seven-story modern structure, 120 feet in height, which has been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and will be used for high-class business purposes. The present residential neighborhood will not be affected any more than it is at present, as practically on all the side streets buildings have been and still are being converted for business occupancy. The question is whether you deprive the city of an ornamental improvement and all the incidental additional revenue for the benefit of an owner across the street.

"The present city administration is cutting down the cost of city government. On account of this restriction we obtained a reduction last year of $284,000 on the assessed valuation of this block front, resulting in a loss to the city of $7,000 in taxes. By going ahead with the erection of this $1,000,000 business building the city will gain $26,000 a year more in taxes, or a total gain of $33,000."

Edmund L. Baylies, speaking in behalf of Mr. Morgan and the Murray Hill Association, said:

"The opposition is attempting to make this a fight between dollars and homes. The argument of my opponent is that Lord Astor is not getting enough. He wants more, and at the expense of the residents of Murray Hill.

"It is untrue that this is a fight between Lord Astor and Mr. Morgan. We have only two main points to consider. This board has not the power under the zoning law to grant this appeal, and, secondly, even if it had the power it would not wish to grant it.

"The opposition appeared twice before the Board of Estimate in the last administration seeking this change, and twice it was denied. They have a new petition before the present Board of Estmate, whose Committee on City Plan has it under advisement and is about to render a report. Now that it is being considered by the Board of Estimate, a superior body to yours, I urge you to withhold your decision until we are advised of the action of that board."

Following this plea, one of the members of the Board of Appeals suggested that a special committee be appointed to study the situation and report in a week, but upon motion of Fire Chief Kenlon, another member of the board, it was decided to take immediate action. The appeal was then granted.

Mr. Baylies declined to discuss his next move in the case, and, being asked whether he contemplated further legal action, said: "It would be strange if we did not."

The request, at the close of the hearing, that his objections be placed on the record, coupled with the action taken at a recent meeting of the Murray Hill Association, in which that organization opposed the change, leads to the belief that the issue had been far from settled.

The situation is further complicated by reason of the fact that the same matter is being considered by the Committee on City Plan, of the Board of Estimate, whose report has practically been completed and may be submitted for action at the meeting on Friday.

AIDS SALVATION ARMY FUND.

Telegram by Secretary McAdoo Read at Luncheon Here.

Among the speakers at a luncheon at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday, attended by members of the War Work Committee of the Salvation Army, which is pushing the drive for $250,000 as New York's quota for the Salvation Army war fund, were Lieutenant P. W. Shill of the Canadian Army and Sergeant S. P. Barre of the 18th United States Infantry, both of whom have seen service in France, and K. B. Conger, who has recently become Chairman of the Borough of Manhattan Salvation Army War Work Committee. The following telegram received by Mr. Conger from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and dated from a Western city where the Secretary is on a speaking tour, was applauded:

I am delighted to hear of your selection as Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Salvation Army War Work Committee, and earnestly hope you may be successful in raising necessary funds for the Salvation Army, which has always done such admirable work for humanity. My best wishes go with you in this new and highly patriotic service you have undertaken.

The officers paid a high tribute to the work of the Salvation Army at the front.

A MAYOR HELD FOR FRAUD.

H. I. Brolasky of California Brought Here a Prisoner.

Harry I. Brolasky, Mayor of Redondo Beach, Cal., arrived here yesterday in custody of Detective Joseph Daly of the Second Branch Bureau and was at once taken to the Court of General Sessions, where he was arraigned before Judge Mulqueen, who held him in $10,000 bail on an indictment charging him with publishing false financial advertising in connection with the sale of stock in the Standard Films Industries.

R. S. Davidson, who was a partner with Brolasky in the firm of R. S. Davidson & Co. at 42 Broadway, and Louis D. Jennings, President of the Standard Films Industries, Inc., were indicted at the same time as Brolasky.

HYLAN SIGNS BILL FOR SUBWAY RELIEF

Contractors to Complete Work on New Construction at Cost.

AGREE TO WAIVE PROFITS

Mayor Says He Doubts Constitutionality of Measure, but Approves It Anyway.

The Lockwood bill, authorizing the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate to relieve the contractors building the new subways from the burdens placed upon them by the high costs of labor and materials, and to do whatever is best to complete the work as speedily as possible, was approved yesterday by Mayor Hylan. It is expected the Governor will now sign the bill.

That arrangements will be made with the present contractors to complete the work at cost, with the understanding that the contractors will forego all profits, is probable, because it is believed that this will be the cheapest and most expeditious way of getting the much needed lines in operation. With his approval of the measure the Mayor filed this memorandum:

"I have serious doubts as to the necessity of this bill, and the Corporation Counsel advises me that there is grave doubt in his mind as to its constitutionality. In view, however, of the persistent efforts of the Public Service Commission in support of this bill, and after consulting with the Board of Estimate, I have concluded to accept it on behalf of the City of New York."

After the bill was drawn it was carefully studied by ex-Judge William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, and by the Attorney General, and both expressed the opinion that it was constitutional. In a letter to the Mayor on April 23 Chairman Straus called especial attention to the constitutional aspects of the bill, and quoted from an opinion prepared by Judge Ransom to the effect that the Legislature had the right to authorize the authorities to deal with emergency conditions, and to adopt the course best designed to get essential work actually completed in war time.

A statement by the commission said that the bill clearly and definitely provides that the commission and the Board of Estimate be clothed with power to meet any emergency for the speedy completion of the much-needed rapid transit lines.

Just what the additional cost of completing the lines will be is not known. In a letter to Theodore P. Shonts on March 27 the Mayor roughly estimated that the cost would be from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 over the present contract prices. Construction work to the value of $117,000,000 has been completed and $45,000,000 worth of work on additional contracts totaling $60,000,000 is also finished. Altogether there is about $35,000,000 worth of work awaiting completion, and if the Mayor's estimate of the additional cost is accurate, it would mean an increase of about 35 per cent., which is considered reasonable.

TOWNER BILL HEARING MAY 8

Defense Society Fights German Insurance Co. Measure.

The hearing on the Towner bill, permitting German insurance concerns to continue in business by forming domestic insurance companies, has been postponed by Governor Whitman following a request made by Mitchell A. Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, according to an announcement made yesterday by the American Defense Society, which has been fighting the measure. Mr. Palmer acted after a conference in Washington on Monday with Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, and several prominent insurance men, among them being Archibald E. Stevenson, Frederick B. Campbell, and E. M. Sawtelle.

Three reasons are given by Mr. Stevenson as the basis of objections to the Towner measure. They are, first, that the bill gives enemy interests the opportunity to buy back during the war their insurance system, which has been shown to be a system of espionage; second, the bill purports to authorize the violation of trusts excepting for the benefit of American policyholders in such foreign insurance companies; and, third, that the whole measure as drawn is ambiguous, impractical, and wholly unnecessary.

The hearing will be held Wednesday, May 8, according to present plans.

METAL CONTROL BILL PASSES HOUSE, 291 TO 6

Appropriation Cut to $10,000,000 in Conservation Measure—Price Fixing Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Administration bill to control, encourage, and conserve the minor metals in the United States, essential to war industry, was passed in the House today by a vote of 291 to 6, after a section authorizing the President to fix the prices of such metals had been eliminated.

The bill, supported by the Secretary of the Interior and the War Industry Board, encountered little opposition except as to the features dealing with price fixing. The temper of the House upon legislation of this character was shown when, upon a motion offered by Representative Garland of Pennsylvania, the House in committee of the whole agreed to recommit the bill and eliminate the section by a vote of 156 to 150.

By a vote of 64 to 34 the revolving fund, created to purchase metals and to aid producers in developing mines, was reduced from $50,000,000 to $10,000,000. The elimination of the price-fixing authority and the reduction of the revolving fund were the only changes made in the bill.

Producers engaged in the mining and sale of such metals, as antimony, manganese, tungsten, and others necessary for the manufacture of munitions of war, are to be licensed and controlled by the Department of the Interior. The department is authorized to control the price by withdrawing the license of any producer who shall impose "an unjust or unreasonable profit."

The following minerals are defined as essential to war production and subject to control, regulation and distribution by the Federal Government: Antimony, arsenic, ball clay, bismuth, bromine, cerium, chalk, chromium, cobalt, corundum, emery, fluorspar, ferrosilicon, fuller's earth, graphite, grinding pebbles, iridium, koaline, magnesite, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, osmium, sea salt, platinum, palladium, paper clay, potassium, pyrites, radium, sulphur, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, zirconium, and their metallurgical products and chemical compounds.

Another object of the bill is to build up American industries, as dye manufacturing.

There's No Style-Embargo

Of course, we're all asked to save wool for war needs; but that doesn't mean our clothes should be any less good-looking than before.

Good clothes have always looked good; it is second nature to them. And they are the only kind you can afford to wear now if you want to economize.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

If you want to be absolutely certain of good all-wool clothes this season—and it is patriotic to be particular now—see to it that your new Suit or Topcoat bears the Hart Schaffner & Marx label.

Suits, $25 to $65 *Topcoats, $25 to $40*

Save More Lives—Buy More Liberty Bonds

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d — Open Evenings

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. B72410 for 10 shraes, in the name "Andrew G. Orr." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, corner Bay and Melinda Sts., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

LOST—A black wallet, between Park Hill, Yonkers, and 102d St.; finder may keep money, but return wallet including automobile licenses, registration cards and other articles, to Bradley & Weed, 200 5th Av., New York.

LOST—Skunk scarf, Friday night, at the moving picture house, 107th and Broadway, or between there and 116th St. Return to Apartment 8S, 440 Riverside Drive, and receive substantial reward.

LOST.—Diamond circle, one large stone at the top, Vanderbilt Hotel, between Park Av. entrance and 15th floor; suitable reward offered if returned to clerk at Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—In vicinity of Greenwich Village Irish terrier, license No. 25892; answers to name of Mickey; liberal reward, no questions asked. Farragut 2563. Miss Doughty, 50 Charles St.

LOST.—Gray and red beaded purse, between Beaver and Broad, and 200 West 54th; finder may keep money if purse and keys are returned to Apt. 8E, 200 West 54th.

LOST.—At Far Rockaway, ladies' leather bag, containing gold watch, pen, and money; liberal reward; no questions. Trapp, 260 East 176th St., Bronx.

LOST — Between Grand Central-Wall St., small purple leather case, containing soldier's picture, highly treasured; reward. John 6210.

LOST—Black fox fur, Sunday evening; presume left in taxi from 7th Av. and 26th St. to 2d Av. and 31st St. Phone Stuyvesant 1197. Reward.

LOST—Copyrighted musical manuscripts, beginning "Freemen, Hark!" Return Mrs. Roderick, 453 West 123d St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Small gold pin, with aquamarine and 2 small pearls between 157th and 163d, west side, please return to F. Starke, 522 West 157th.

LOST—14-carat gold wrist watch, April 29, between Broadway-62d St. and 7th Av.-58th St.; reward. T. McG., 14 West 55th St.

LOST.—Two law school notebooks in subway train last Saturday; $5 reward. Call Wm. Lippman, 8,998 Beekman.

LOST—Man's ring, April 23, with green jade seal marked "K. S. H."; reward given. Phone Schuyler 10008.

LOST—Between Vanderbilt and Casino, five-stone diamond bar pin; $50 reward, no questions asked. M 90 Times.

LOST.—Rector's Saturday night, white cameo brooch; reward. Morningside 3596. Apt. 43.

LOST—57th-5th Av. bus, Biltmore, French fan, painted; reward. Johnson, Circle 3560.

LOST—April 26, scarfpin, fly, set rose diamonds; reward. Schofield, Franklin 2605.

LIBERAL REWARD for suitcase and contents, marked "P. S. C.," lost April 25. Return Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Terminal.

$50 REWARD
for the return in sound condition of large shell hair pin with diamonds set in platinum; lost March 23, in the vicinity of West 44th Street; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av., New York City.

$500 REWARD
for scarfpin, pear-shaped pearl, lost Tuesday, motoring uptown district, or from 6th Av. and 40th St. to Park Av.; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for return of lady's diamond ring, white gold mounting with six chips; no questions asked. M. Feinman, 717 Lexington Av. Plaza 2821.

Found.

FOUND—Purse, containing sum of money, in 14th St. Call at Cantor's, 46 West 14th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Two weeks ago, a young wire-haired terrier, male, with light brown head, white body and legs; reward if returned, or for information as to his whereabouts. J. H. Roeder, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Brindle Boston bull puppy, white markings on head and feet; finder will return to J. J. Sharp, 160 80th St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Bull terrier, pure white, male; reward offered. Harry Jacoby, 620 West 115th.

LOST.—Boston terrier, white, brindle spots white face, reward $25. Telephone Audubon 455.

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115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
516 5th Ave., cor. 43d.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.
YONKERS—12 North Broadway.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Bldg.
243 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
398 5th Ave., bet. 36th & 37th Sts.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BRONX—149th St. and 3d Ave., over Riker's.
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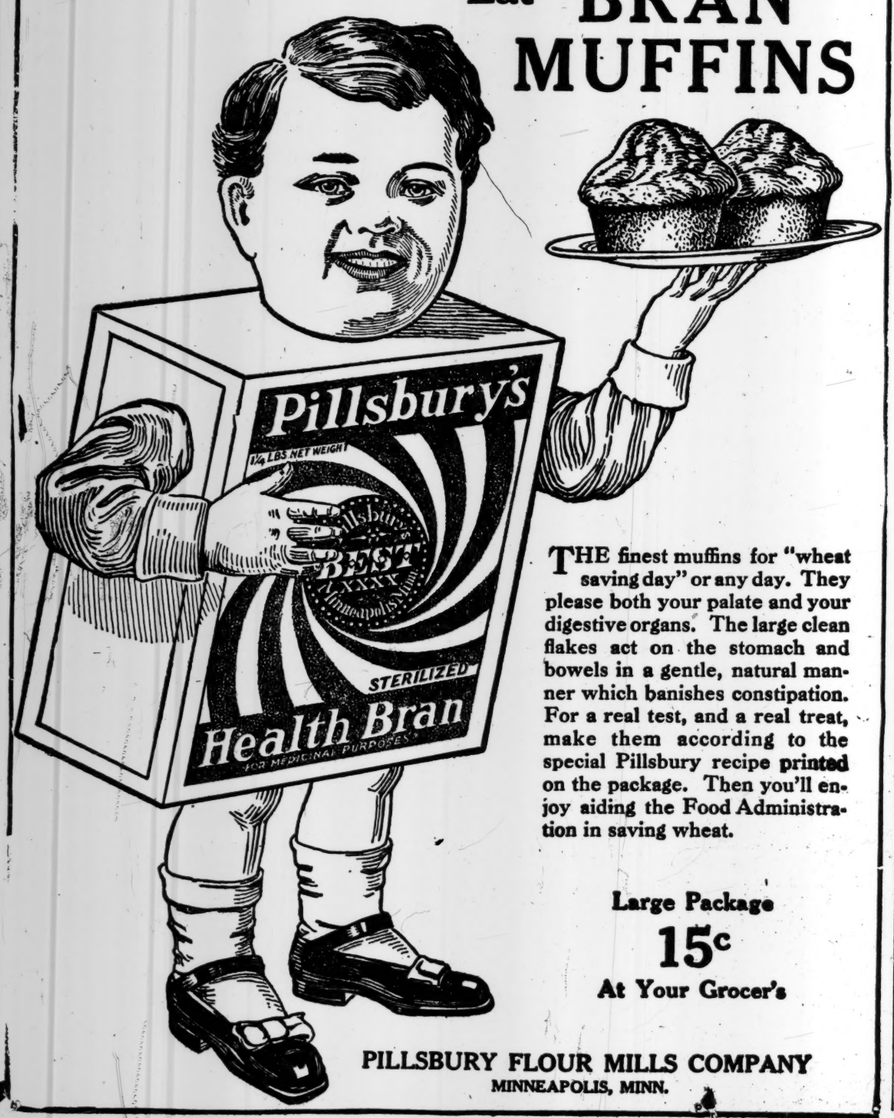

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